"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate south to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,089. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

EMBARGO ON ARMS TO CARRANZA'S FOES

President Issues Proclamation Stopping All Shipments Into Villa Territory.

ARMY TO HELP ENFORCE IT

New Order In Effect Since Tuesday Midnight — Like President Taft's Aid to Madero.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Announcement was made by Secretary of State Lansing today that President Wilson had declared an embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico. The President also signed a supplementary order which excepts the Carranza Government from the embargo and permits arms and ammunition to go to him without restriction. This is similar to the policy in vogue during the Taft Administration, when shipments of arms were passed for the Madero Government, but were prohibited to all persons in insurrection against that Government.

The new embargo has been in effect since midnight of last night. The communications and proclamations emanating from the White House bore yesterday's date, and orders went forth last night to the Collectors of Customs along the border and elsewhere, although announcement was withheld until this morning. The army will assist to the extent necessary to prevent arms going across the border in violation of the President's proclamation. The President's proclamation was as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A joint resolution of Congress, approved March 14, 1912, reads and provides as follows: "That whenever the President shall find that in any American country conditions of domestic violence exist which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export except under such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress";

And whereas, It is provided by Section II. of the said Joint Resolution "that any shipment of material hereby declared unlawful after such a proclamation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both";

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said Joint Resolution of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that there exists in Mexico such conditions of domestic violence promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States as contemplated by the said Joint Resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the Joint Resolution above set forth, hereby made applicable to Mexico, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said Joint Resolution and this my Proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 19th day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON.

The President's order making an exception in favor of the Carranza de facto government took the form of the following letter to Secretary McAdoo:

The White House,
Washington, Oct. 19, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am informed by the Department of State that the recognized de facto Government of Mexico is now in effective control of all the ports of entry in Mexico, except those along the international boundary in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and all the ports in Lower California.

An exception is hereby made to the prohibition against export created by the President's proclamation of Oct. 19, 1915, and you will please instruct the Collectors of Ports and other officers of the Treasury Department to permit to be exported through United States Custom Houses munitions of war for the use of the recognized de facto Government of Mexico, or for industrial or commercial uses within the limits of the territory under its effective control, as above set forth. An embargo, therefore, will be immediately placed against the border ports in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, as well as all ports in the territory of Lower California, whether or not controlled by the recognized de facto Government of Mexico, and you will so instruct the appropriate Collectors of Customs and other officers of the Treasury Department. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

With reference to the embargo on arms to Mexico, the following letter was sent by Secretary of State Lansing to President Wilson on Oct. 19:

My Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to submit herewith for signature by you, should it meet with your approval, a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to permit the exportation of munitions of war to the territory under the control of the recognized de facto Government of Mexico.

The information before this department leads me to believe that the recognized de facto Government of Mexico is now in effective control of all the ports of entry in Mexico, except those along the International Boundary in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and all Lower California ports.

In the circumstances it would appear that there should be no objection, for the present, to granting permission to export the shipment of munitions of war to ports of entry under the control of the recognized de facto Government of Mexico, except to border ports in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and all ports in Lower California, whether not controlled by the recognized de facto Government of Mexico.

I have the honor to be, my dear Mr. President:

Sincerely yours, ROBERT LANSING.

Villa Agency Is Closed.

The Villa Confidential Agency, which has been maintained in Washington for the last year, closed its doors today and members of the junta scattered. It was stated that in view of the recognition of the Carranza government it was futile to continue the Washington agency of the Villa movement. Eliseo Arredondo, confidential agent here of the Carranza government, issued a statement tonight in which he denied that he was going to Mexico to confer with General Carranza with the expectation of immediately returning as Ambassador from Mexico to the United States. It is the understanding and expectation in Washington that Mr. Arredondo will be so returned, but no such statement has been authorized by Mr. Arredondo himself.

"I expect," said Mr. Arredondo, "to leave shortly for Mexico, but the date of my going has not been fixed. I believe my work in Washington as confidential agent of the Constitutionalist government has ended with the recognition of the government of which Mr. Carranza is the chief. Hereafter I will be at the service of the Government of

Continued on Page 6.

FORD TO BUY $1,000,000 WORTH OF WAR BONDS

Pledged to Subscribe to Canadian Loan—"Pro-Ally" in Sentiment, Says His Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—That Henry Ford was pro-ally and that his Canadian company would subscribe the first million dollars to the Canadian war loan was an official announcement coming from the company today.

"Tell the people of Canada for me that I am with them heart and soul," said Mr. Ford to Gordon MacGregor, head of the Canadian Ford Motor Company. "You may say also," said Mr. MacGregor, "that Mr. Ford has expressed the strongest pro-ally sentiments to officials of the firm and to hundreds of his friends. A hundred times Mr. Ford has sent for me to come over and bring a bunch of Canadian newspapers, and by the hour we have figured how the Allies were going to win this war.

"Further, if the Canadian Government makes a flotation the Canadian Ford Company will take a million dollars' worth of the bonds."

ASTOR IN SEA-PLANE BAGS TWO SUBMARINES

Young Millionaire's Craft Is Too Fast for D-1 and G-1 in Impromptu War Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 20.—Vincent Astor put in two hours this afternoon chasing submarines in Long Island Sound. Sailing in his fast hydro-aeroplane he succeeded, according to reports, in theoretically capturing the undersea craft and putting them out of commission.

Mr. Astor's big steam yacht Noma, with the owner on board, arrived in port some time last night, and anchored off the New York Yacht Club station, a few yards north of the cruiser Columbia, flagship of the submarine flotilla. Two of the seven submarines that arrived Monday at the Naval Station here, the new base selected by Secretary Daniels, started out into Long Island Sound this afternoon for diving tests in deep water, but the program was abandoned on account of the heavy fog prevailing. The submarines, however, the D-1 and the G-1, made several plunges off the mouth of the harbor, and for two hours, after the fog had lifted, played a game of hide-and-seek with Mr. Astor and Captain Yates Sterling, commander of the Columbia, who were together in the hydro-aeroplane.

TO PREVENT ENGLISH 'SLACKERS' MIGRATION

Government Will Stop Rush of Men Who Dread Military Service to Colonies and Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Immediate steps will be taken by the British authorities, The Evening News understands, to restrict the sudden rush of ablebodied Britons of military age to the colonies, to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and to Ireland in order to escape military service.

"It is perfectly obvious," the newspaper says, "that grave damage will be caused to the relations between the mother country and her dependencies if hordes of slackers are allowed to pour into Canada, Australia, and India, which have given their best blood for the Empire."

HOLLIS WON'T CONTEST WIFE'S SEPARATION SUIT

U. S. Senator Asks Court to Give Her Decree with Alimony—Hits at Streeter, Political Foe.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20.—United States Senator Henry F. Hollis, replying to his wife's suit for separation and maintenance, consents to the separation and to the wife having custody of their daughter, and asks the court to name a suitable allowance for her. He also hits at Frank S. Streeter, the Republican chief, who is Mrs. Hollis's counsel.

The nature of the answer caused great surprise among the Senator's friends, who expected him to contest the suit.

"I do not wish to be heard," says Senator Hollis, in his answer. "It is my experience in such cases that a personal contest in court serves no useful purpose and is undignified and degrading to both parties."

The answer sets forth that the couple separated in 1912 because of "incompatability," and continues, "for some time up to July, 1915, I paid my wife $4,080 per year for the support of herself and my daughter. About the middle of June last, further differences arose, which would, I believe, have been amicably adjusted if she had not employed Mr. Streeter. He bears me a personal grudge.

"July 5, 1915, I wrote my wife that if she continued to employ Mr. Streeter I should not pay her another dollar except what the Court should award after a hearing, expected her to discharge Mr. Streeter or to apply to the courts to secure her legal rights at once.

"As long as my wife complied with my desires," the answer says, "it was my wish to make her a generous allowance, to accomplish this I took the very unusual course of continuing to practice law at great personal sacrifice, for more than two years after my election to the Senate.

"I have no income or means of income except my salary of $7,500 a year as Senator. About $1,500 of this sum is required to pay interest, taxes and life insurance, leaving substantially $6,000 for the support of myself and family. Out of this sum I am paying my son and daughter $1,500 a year each for their support and education."

CANNOT SAVE HILLSTROM.

President Advises the Swedish Minister That He Can Do Nothing More

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson today advised W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish Minister here, that he could do nothing further for Joseph Hillstrom, a Swedish citizen, under sentence of death in Utah for murder.

At the request of Minister Ekengren, the President several weeks ago asked Governor Spry of Utah to postpone Hillstrom's execution until new evidence could be presented. A stay was granted, but no material evidence having been presented, the State now is preparing to carry out the court's sentence.

FINDS HIGH TAXES ARE DUE TO BABIES

Too Many of Them Born, Says Professor J. F. Johnston, Who Would Discourage Matrimony.

HIGHER TAX FOR HUSBANDS

Senator Boylan Demands to Know If Witness at Mills Committee Hearing Is Serious.

Arguments against a State income tax were heard yesterday by members of the Mills Legislative Tax Committee, which is holding sessions in the Woolworth Building.

Surrogate Robert Fowler gave it as his opinion that an income tax in the State would be a direct violation of a tacit agreement between the State and the Federal Governments by which the State guarantees not to adopt any measure of taxation that will interfere with the Federal income tax.

Alfred E. Holcomb, tax attorney for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said that a low tax on intangible personal property would work out better and be more acceptable than a State-wide income tax, which would be difficult to collect and would require an entirely new tax administrative office.

Professor Joseph French Johnson of New York University, a professed believer in the Malthusian theory, said a married man should bear as heavy a tax as a single man and that he did not believe it a good thing to encourage matrimony by lowering taxation.

In arguing for a listing system Mr. Holcomb said:

"If the people know that a tax is likely to be placed on their incomes there will be great opposition to it, but if we go along the line of least resistance a man will pay taxes on his property. It is absurd to think that a tax can be devised that will be a pleasure to the people. The listing system is the head and foot of all forms of taxation. Just as the people can give a true and accurate list of their personal belongings to the Federal Government, so also can they give an accurate list of their personal property to the State government."

Personalty Tax a Failure.

"But the listing system is not the line of least resistance, but of most resistance," said Chairman Mills. "It is known that the personal property tax is a failure because of the much opposed and almost always evaded listing of property and because it does not seem that a tax on intangible property would raise the necessary revenue."

Mr. Holcomb said he knew of no prejudice against the listing system. Senator Mills replied that opponents of the proposed new Constitution had sent out forms and notices requesting voters to defeat the Constitution because its adoption would mean an enforced listing system, although, of course, the new Constitution, he said, had nothing whatever to do with the listing system. He mentioned this as an illustration, he said, of the unpopularity of the listing system. Mr. Holcomb thereupon submitted statistics of various States to prove his contention that in most States the listing system is a success.

Surrogate Fowler, who followed Mr. Holcomb, gave his views on a State income tax.

"A State income tax," he said, "would be an addition to the Federal income tax and would therefore be obviously unfair. There is a tacit agreement between the State and Federal authorities that neither should encroach upon the other's method of taxation, and the proposed income tax is a direct violation of this agreement."

Commodore Vanderbilt's Offer.

At another point he said that the present enormous city debt is the result of early mistakes in the municipal government, and he gave this example:

"When Commodore Vanderbilt offered to build free a viaduct railroad around the city in connection with the plan of development of the Harlem River Railroad and of the waterfront facilities, the city fathers wanted to know what was in it for them. Whereupon Commodore Vanderbilt became disgusted and abandoned the idea. Thus New York lost an excellent opportunity of obtaining the viaduct for nothing."

On the whole the Surrogate thought it would be best at present to leave taxation alone.

Professor Johnson said he would discourage matrimony by making the married man pay a heavier tax.

"I think we should not do anything to encourage matrimony and child-bearing," he said.

"Surely you are not serious in that statement, professor?" asked Senator Boylan.

"Yes, I am serious," replied the professor. "I should have to give quite a disquisition to explain my conclusions, and I do not believe it is worth your while. I doubt if it is practical for you to consider it, and you would have to surrender to the public, anyway. If you do put in force any income tax system you will have to treat the married men easily, I suppose.

A Disciple of Malthus.

"I am still a confirmed disciple of Malthus, and I believe that that awful war over in Europe is being fought out because the human race has deliberately refused to see the lessons of his doctrines, which were taught 100 years ago."

"Don't you think if we followed out that theory that in a period of time the population would decrease?" asked Senator Boylan.

"Oh, no, never," replied Professor Johnson. "Nature would take care of that."

Charles F. MacLean and Henry G. Schneider also testified.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

ISLAND THE PRICE OF RUSSIAN ARMS?

Half of Sakhalin Said to Be Ceded to Japan — Output There Greatly Increased.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, publishes a report which it says passed the Russian censor, that Japan has undertaken to supply Russia with munitions in return for a complete cession of the Island of Sakhalin.

[The Island of Sakhalin, 570 miles long and from seventeen to ninety miles wide, lies between the east coast of Asia and the northern islands of the Japanese archipelago. Russia owns the northern and Japan the southern end of the island.]

TOKIO, Sept. 30.—The output of war munitions for Russia resulting from the recent agreement between Japan and the Allies is already showing a great increase. Russian orders include railroad cars, a large quantity of rails, sleepers, locomotives, as well as guns, rifles, ammunition, boots, and general leather equipment and cloth.

Fleet Will Decide the War, Says Churchill; Britain's Sure Protection, Balfour Declares

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"Germany aims at world domination, and against world domination the British fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection."

This is the contribution of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Navy League's symposium in connection with tomorrow's observance of Trafalgar Day.

Winston Spencer Churchill, ex-First Lord of the Admiralty and at present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, writes in part:

"For six months no hostile flag has flown outside the Baltic. We are stronger than ever and incomparably better adapted for war conditions. The great strategic conclusions upon which our naval disposition is based have been vindicated. From its shrouded throne amid northern storms the grand fleet dominates and will finally decide the fate of the warring nations, and by that formidable combination, strength and patience, will secure the victory of our just cause.

"On land good days have not yet come. The valiant Russian front wears thin, the French and British offensive in the West has pierced, but has not ruptured, the German fortified lines. Through our long delays the enemy has seized a new initiative in the Near East, and the Oriental inclination in his war policy raises new perils of peculiar significance to us. A hazardous struggle, vast expense and hard privation lie before us.

"Courage! All's well with the fleet. The destruction of German military manhood is irreplaceable. Under the sure shield of the navy every mistake can be retrieved, every neglect can be repaired.

"The choice to save or to lose the freedom of the world rests still with the British people and their leaders. The spirit of Nelson and the memory of Trafalgar should rouse us now to sustain unwearyingly the darkening conflict and, by proceeding to all necessary extremes, and by laying aside every impediment, to rescue Britain from dishonor and Europe from ruin."

BANDITS AGAIN RAID NEW JERSEY TRAIN

Auto Gang Awaits Erie Freight at Glen Rock, Where Ally Applies Air Brakes.

ESCAPE AFTER PISTOL DUEL

Crew, Detectives, and Police Fire on Robbers, Who Reply as They Flee in Motor Car.

Chief of Police Martin Jenson of Glen Rock, N. J., at 11 o'clock last night sent out a general alarm for five men riding in a brown touring car who had held up an Erie freight train in a deserted spot in the outskirts of Glen Rock, had been fought off by railroad men and police after a pistol battle, and at last had escaped in the automobile, racing away in the direction of Paterson. Chief Jenson and all the police of other towns who received his message believed the bandits were the ones who held up two trains of the West Shore Railroad on Monday night.

Posses in automobiles set out at once from all towns in the neighborhood of Glen Rock, and every road over which an automobile could force its way was watched by armed men. Early this morning not a trace of the car had been found, but the roads still were watched and it was believed the men could not escape. Certainly they could not bring their car into any town without instant capture.

The hold-up was executed as boldly as any of the old Wild West days. The car arrived in Glen Rock about 10 o'clock last night and stopped in Rock Road about 500 feet from the railroad tracks where the Erie trains run over the Bergen County Short Cut on their way from Jersey City to Port Jervis, N. Y. Chief Jenson inquired why the car stood by the roadside. The occupants explained they had broken down and were busy repairing the engine, and the Chief passed on with a word of sympathy. He did not note how many men were in the car, but it is believed now that one of the five, and perhaps two, were elsewhere at that time.

This belief is based on the fact that an Erie freight train due in Glen Rock about 10:30 o'clock halted suddenly as it was opposite the crossing of Rock Road. The air brakes had been applied suddenly, and as they could be applied only by the breaking or cutting of the airhose or its connections, some one other than the crew must have been aboard the train to do this, and it is thought now that one or more of the bandits boarded the train below Glen Rock, probably when it slowed down for a yard or crossing.

With the halting of their train the crew of four men and a railroad detective, who was riding in the caboose, where he had been stationed since the hold-ups of Monday night, jumped down and went along the train seeking the break in the air connections. As they passed one freight car, five men sprang out leveling pistols at their heads.

Three stood on guard while the others broke open the door of a car and jerked out three bales of silk. The attention of the guards wavered for an instant and it was long enough for the detective to begin firing his pistol. The crew joined in with their pistols, and the bandits, taken by surprise, dropped their booty and ran for their automobile, firing over their shoulders as they fled.

The fusillade aroused the whole town. Chief Jenson and all of his men rushed for the railroad tracks. They were in time to join in the pistol battle, but although more than twenty shots were fired, none hit the bandits. They reached their car, jumped into it, and were off at full speed while their pursuers were still some yards behind. The detectives fired at the tires of the flying car, hoping to cripple it, but none of their shots hit, and the motor disappeared in the direction of Maple Avenue, the main automobile highway between Paterson and Suffern, N. Y.

The police caught the number of the car as 17,600 New York. This proved to be the license number of John H. Watkins of Mount Kisco, N. Y. Mr. Watkins could not be reached last night, but the police believe the number was originated by the thieves, and that Mr. Watkins's car, which might have been stolen from him, was not used, since the Glen Rock car was described as of different make from that registered under his name.

YOUNG TRIEST'S TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED

Indefinite Stay Granted at Request of State Department—May Drop Case Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The trial of Kenneth G. Triest, the young former Princeton student held in London as a German spy, has been postponed indefinitely, according to a dispatch from London today to the State Department.

It was explained that the postponement did not mean a decision not to bring Triest to trial. State Department officials, however, would not be surprised if the prosecution was dropped ultimately.

The postponement was granted at the request of the department, which had been asked to intercede by Gustav W. Triest of New York, father of the youth.

The elder Triest asserts that his son was not in his right mind when he enlisted in the British naval wireless service and wrote letters in which he was alleged to have said that he was a German secret agent.

GERARD INTERCEDES TO HALT EXECUTIONS

Obtains a Stay of Sentences of Women Condemned to Death in Belgium.

KING ALFONSO ALSO ACTIVE

Wires an Appeal to the Kaiser and Obtains His Promise to Review the Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to the State Department today from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, said that he had made representations to the German Foreign Office in behalf of Countess Jeanne de Belleville and Mlle. Louise Thulier, a teacher, both under sentence of death by the German military authorities in Belgium, and that it was probable that they would be reprieved pending further inquiry. The action of the Ambassador was based on instructions from Secretary Lansing to make informal inquiries with a view to obtaining leniency. The women were convicted of violation of the German code regulating the conduct of civilians in conquered territory.

The instructions were sent to Ambassador Gerard at the instance of the French Government. No direct request that the sentences be annulled was made by the United States through Mr. Gerard, as the Government felt that it had no right, even in the representative of Belgian and French interests in German territory, to question the administration of German military justice. But while officials are not committing themselves on the subject, the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, an English school principal, and the imposition of the death sentence on other women has created a painful impression here that makes the action of the Government more than a mere perfunctory proceeding.

No information concerning the execution of Miss Cavell has been received at the State Department, and no request has been made by the Governments of France and Great Britain to intercede in behalf of male citizens of those countries who are reported to be under sentence of death in that part of Belgium controlled by the German forces.

MADRID, Oct. 20, (via Paris.)—The Foreign Ministry announces that in addition to the instructions given in the King's name to the Spanish Minister at Brussels to endeavor to obtain Emperor William's pardon of the Countess de Belleville, Mlle. Thulier, and the other persons under sentence by court-martial, the Foreign Minister himself telegraphed to the Ambassador at Berlin to intercede with the Emperor.

Notwithstanding all these steps, however, King Alfonso personally telegraphed Emperor William, renewing the request, and has received a telegram from the Emperor stating that he had asked for the papers in the cases and would give his answer after he had carefully studied them.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The American and Spanish Ministers to Belgium intervened to have commuted the death sentence which was passed by the German authorities at Brussels on Miss Edith Cavell, a British nurse, but their efforts were fruitless, Lord Lansdowne told the House of Lords this evening. In the case of two Frenchwomen, however, who were also sentenced to death, strong representations made by Pope Benedict and King Alfonso of Spain had the effect of postponing the executions until the German Emperor considered the report.

Lord Lansdowne added that the people of this country were being continually shocked by such incidents, the last one always being more shocking than the one preceding. A full report of Miss Cavell's case, he said, had just been received from the American Minister to Belgium.

This report, he said, would be published without delay.

Lord Lansdowne added that Miss Cavell might have, by her conduct, rendered herself liable to severe punishment, but he had no hesitation in saying that she might, at any rate, have expected that measure of leniency which he believed in no civilized country would be refused to one who not only was a woman, but a very brave and devoted woman, and one who had given all her efforts and energies to the mitigation of the sufferings of others.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says that President Wilson, as well as the Pope, interceded on behalf of the Countess de Belleville, Mlle. Thulier and seven other persons who were court-martialed in Belgium and convicted on the charge of having abetted the escape of Belgian and French prisoners and the execution of whose sentences was postponed by Emperor William in order that he might make a detailed examination in the cases.

AIR RAID STIRS SWISS.

Government Demands That Germany Punish Careless Aviator.

BERNE, Oct. 20.—The Swiss Government has instructed its embassy at Berlin to lodge an energetic protest against a new violation of Swiss territory by German aviators.

The protest is occasioned by the act of an aviator in dropping eight bombs over Chaux-de-Fonds on Sunday, causing the injury of four persons and considerable damage to property.

Switzerland demands compensation and the punishment of the aviator.

BRITAIN OFFERS CYPRUS TO GREECE FOR HER INTERVENTION IN THE WAR; ROME REPORTS AN ULTIMATUM SENT

Rumania Sends a Mission to Allied Capitals and London Is Expectant of Her Aid in War

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Odessa says that a military mission, which the Rumanian Government is sending to France with a son of General Oatuneano at its head, arrived there yesterday. The mission will visit Petrograd on its way to France.

Considerable importance is attached here to this mission. Its object is not known, but it is thought that such a mission would hardly be undertaken unless Rumania contemplated action on the side of the Allies.

Dispatches from Bucharest indicate that a violent campaign is being waged in Rumania over the question of that country's intervention in the war. One of the Bucharest Opposition newspapers, according to the dispatches, has gone so far as to threaten the King with a popular rising.

Much indignation has been caused in Rumania by the action of the Austrian authorities at Salzburg in arresting Michael Cantacuzene, former Rumanian Minister of Justice, who was returning from Paris. His arrest, it is alleged, was due to the finding of a letter in his possession, addressed to M. Filipesco, leader of the Conservative Party in Rumania.

HEAR CZERNOWITZ IS EVACUATED

Russian Advance Said to Have Forced Austrians Out of City Near Rumanian Border.

RIGA IN GREATER DANGER

Renewed Talk of Surrender of the Port, Though Defenders Are Still Fighting Stubbornly.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The extreme northern and the extreme southern ends of the Russian front are the scenes of the most important developments in the war news from the east. In battles south of Riga the Germans have made some progress in the new thrust at the Baltic province port, but in Volhynia and Galicia the Russians have gained rather important victories.

General Ivanoff, who has proved himself to be the most aggressive of the Russian commanders, has been striking hard at the Austro-German forces on the Middle Styr and along the fringe of Galicia that is still in Russian hands. At several places he has driven his opponents back, and there is a report tonight that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz—a report which finds some confirmation in the following dispatch from Odessa dated yesterday:

"The Russian authorities have decided that the favorable turn in military affairs has rendered it unnecessary to carry out the contemplated evacuation of the three northern districts of the Government of Bessarabia."

As for the northern front the Germans have concentrated very large forces, with a great amount of artillery, south of Riga, and, as a result, a stubborn battle has been in progress for several days. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is in command in this region, reported two days ago that his forces had reached the River Dvina, but, as on previous occasions, this broad and fast-running waterway appears to have held him up for the time being.

The situation, however, is considered by the Russians to be more serious than it has been for a long time, and there is again talk of the evacuation of Riga by the military, who have been in sole occupation of the city since the civilian population left a month ago.

Dual Attack on Riga.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Operations on the Riga front are growing more serious. The Germans have brought up reinforcements, partly from the Dvina front and partly from reserves in the rear. They apparently intend once more to undertake the exceedingly difficult task of forcing the Dvina near Riga.

The country along the left bank of the Dvina below the mouth is thickly wooded and it is impossible to operate here on a front at once broad and compact. The Germans are advancing in separate columns from the Mitau-Windau and Mitau-Neugut railways. On the latter they have advanced about two miles, but are being actively engaged by Russian troops. Near Friedrichstadt their artillery has opened fire from the left bank of the Elisenof Temmul section of the Riga-Dvinsk Railway, which here runs close to the northern bank of the river.

The Russians are pressing on their flanks and bombing the stations between Mitau and Neugut from their Sikorsky biplanes and at the same time are opposing strong resistance to the unceasing fire of the enemy on Dvinsk.

The new Riga operations of the Germans seem for the present to be in the stage of a reconnoissance in force. The development will depend on turns of fortune rather than any definite plan.

CZERNOWITZ NEAR RUMANIA.

Austrian City Important for Possible Balkan Influence.

Czernowitz, the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Crown Land of Bukowina, is situated about twenty-five miles from the point where the boundaries of Austria-Hungary, Rumania, and Russia meet. In a direct line it is about fifteen miles from the Rumanian border and about twenty-five miles from the Russian Province of Bessarabia.

Czernowitz is south of the River Pruth, which would have to be crossed by a Russian army capturing it. Two bridges cross the Pruth into Czernowitz. The city had in 1900 a population of 70,000, composed of a mixture of Germans, Ruthenians, Rumanians, Poles, Jews, Armenians, and Gypsies.

It was taken by the Russians early in the war after their drive through Galicia. An Austro-Hungarian army recaptured it and was a second time driven out. The Russians were a second time forced to evacuate it when von Mackensen's drive forced them to give up the attempt to cross the Carpathians.

Because of its proximity to the Ru-

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BERLIN PREDICTS PEACE BY SPRING

Sound British Business Sense, "High Official" Says, Will End Hostilities.

WHAT THE KAISER WANTS

Huge Indemnity and Colonial Advantages the Chief Points in Present Discussion.

BERLIN, Oct. 8, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"But by spring we shall probably have peace." This remark of one of the most highly placed state officials in conversation with The Associated Press correspondent may be taken as indicative of the view of the probable duration of the war held in German Government quarters, or, at any rate, in certain influential circles of the Government. The person quoted occupies a place which lends much weight to his opinion on this subject. The remark was made incidentally during a discussion of certain future possibilities in the Balkan situation.

Pressed to give a reason for his optimism, the official replied that he based his expectations largely on "the sound business sense of the British," which would lead them to move for peace as soon as they saw nothing was to be gained by continuing the war.

"We now hold in the West," he continued, "a strong fortified line inclosing a great enclave of French and Belgian territory. We shall soon have a similar line fortified in the East. Behind these two lines we can sit tight and defy all efforts of our enemies to break through.

"I have much confidence in the business sense of the British and think that when they have found the Dardanelles cannot be forced, this will lead them to take steps in the direction of peace."

The correspondent suggested that business men usually were unwilling to make a contract wherein all the advantages of conditions were on the side of the other parties to it and that it was customary in business circles to have some definite idea of the terms upon which an agreement would be possible before sitting down to draw up a contract. He asked whether this "business" would not be facilitated if the opponents had some definite information as to the maximum terms upon which Germany would be ready to discuss conditions of peace. The official replied that for Germany to make a statement at this time on the conditions of peace might possibly be interpreted as a confession of weakness, and that for the present he preferred to await overtures from the other side.

Since this conversation the correspondent of The Associated Press has heard similar remarks from other officials. The vigor with which the various political groups and big industrial, commercial, and agricultural organizations are pursuing the discussion of the fa-booed topic of the "aims of the war," which, although public discussion of it in the press is forbidden, is the absorbing topic in German society, indicates, too, that the Government is giving serious consideration to the subject of peace.

This discussion and the oracular utterances of Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury; Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, and other responsible personages on possible and impossible conditions of peace, give color to the suspicion that something may be going on behind the curtain. Such "sounding out," if undertaken at the instance of persons in authority, undoubtedly has been done informally and in such a manner as to permit of a disavowal should circumstances require.

Possible Peace Conditions.

No statement whatever as to Germany's peace conditions can be obtained, nor is it even certain that the Government has reached any final conclusion as to the extent of "guarantees" which will be demanded for the future security of Germany, to which the Emperor and the Chancellor have referred repeatedly in public utterances. Should it be permitted, however, to hazard a guess, based not on authoritative statements, but on personal observations and deductions and remarks dropped from time to time in official circles, The Associated Press correspondent would say Germany's terms at present in view include neither the absorption of Belgium nor other wholesale annexation of the extent demanded by the "blue sky" enthusiasts, who seem bound on adding to Germany practically everything now occupied by German armies.

The cardinal point in the desires of official Germany, if these assumptions are correct, is at present a large indemnity. This is demanded to compensate Germany for the steadily growing war costs and to provide one of those "guarantees" against future attack referred to. The usual reply to arguments that exhausted nations probably would be unable to raise the huge sums in question is that they need only cease paying out the billions spent annually

Continued on Page 2.

BULGAR ARMIES PRESS ON

Are Reported Invading Serbia at Many Points in Great Force.

TAKE 2,000 SERBS IN FIGHT

Also Capture 12 Guns in Drive Toward Kumanovo on the Nish Railroad.

SERBS RECAPTURE VRANYA

Austrians Spread West on the Save River and Menace Shabatz.

Battle Raging in Serbia; Bulgars Strike at Nish

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 21—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch under date of Wednesday:

"A great battle is going on the Heights of Vlassona and Kotchana.

"The Bulgarian object seems to be to march on Monastir so as to cut communications with Saloniki.

"In the Negotin region two Bulgarian attacks have been repulsed.

"The newspapers state that after the occupation of Istip and Kotchana by the Bulgarians the Serbians fell back on Uskup. The population of Uskup has left. Communications between Nish and Uskup are cut.

"The ministers of the Quadruple Entente have left Nish for Krajevo.

"The Bulgarian Army is advancing rapidly on Kumanovo and Uskup, according to information from a Bulgarian source."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The Island of Cyprus has been offered by Great Britain to Greece on condition that she joins the war on the side of the Allies. Announcement of this offer is made in two London newspapers this morning.

The Daily Chronicle says in its news columns:

"A message has been received in London from Athens stating that Great Britain has offered to transfer the Island of Cyprus to Greece. We understand that such offer has been made and communicated to our allies. It is made, subject to the condition that Greece joins the Allies. The proposal is now being considered by the Greek Government."

The Chronicle says editorially:

"The attitude of Greece under the Zaimis Cabinet is still obscure. The pledges of the Serbo-Greek treaty bind here, and if she ignores them indefinitely, if she continues to break the treaty, both in the letter and the spirit, she will forfeit her national honor, which no nation forfeits with impunity, though Serbia herself may not be in a situation to resent her betrayal in her hour of need, her allies have every right to resent it on her behalf, and we have no doubt that the point has been courteously, but firmly, brought by them to Zaimis's attention.

"We learn from a trustworthy source that as a proof of good-will they have offered to Greece the Island of Cyprus.

"We are offering something that is already in our hands to give. Belligerents in negotiation with neutrals during this war have often been generous in offering what belonged to their enemies, but there are few instances where any nation has made a large offer like this of something which it had in its own secure possession.

"The offer is a splendid one, and if the Greek action allows the Zaimis Government to reject it the world will have to revise its view of the seriousness of Hellenic aspirations."

The Daily Telegraph comments editorially on the Cyprus offer:

"The transfer is not made contingent upon the final triumph of the Entente. It is an actual and tangible concession, to take effect as soon as Greece should have performed her part in the suggested arrangement. It is a plan that will assuredly be welcomed by Venizelos and his followers as greatly fortifying their already strong position as advocates of the courageous policy, for the formal offer of Cyprus can be a matter of indifference to no patriotic Hellene.

"There is no sentiment in the matter upon our side, and it would be idle to try to give it any such appearance. The sooner we all recognize that purely chivalrous motives are not predominant in Balkan politics today the better.

"The cession of Cyprus, however, to the State to which most of its inhabitants are related by race and history clearly involves no departure from the principles upon which we have taken our stand from the beginning and would come with specially happy effect from the power to which Greece owes her possession of the Ionian Islands."

A dispatch to The Daily News from Rome gives this version of the present attitude of Greece:

"I am informed from a diplomatic source that the Greek Government is willing to give formal assurances to the Allies that Greece's intervention in favor of the Austro-Germans is absolutely impossible in any case."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rome says:

"Much comment is passing in diplomatic circles here on the subject of the ultimatum which the Allies are said to

be addressing to Greece, asking her to give an exactly defined statement of her attitude.

"The whole of the Italian press is now declaring that it is time for Greece and Rumania to take a final decision as to their position in the war."

In the same connection The Times prints a dispatch from Petrograd, which quotes Foreign Minister Sazonoff as saying:

"Although Greece has made a formal protest against the landing of Allied troops at Saloniki and at the same time has refrained from active opposition, she may find it difficult to maintain this position, which appears to be ambiguous."

SERBS ARE DRIVEN BACK.

Teuton and Bulgarian Invaders Advancing South and East.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The progress of military operations in Serbia is surrounded by considerable mystery. The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are advancing all along the various fronts, but not with the speed expected.

The Austro-Germans apparently have spread their armies over a wider front, as Berlin reports that they are advancing on Shabatz, which is on the Save River about thirty-five miles west of Belgrade, while for the Bulgarians it is asserted that they have captured Sultan Tepe, southwest of Egri Palanka, and ten miles from the frontier, and that in advancing toward Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners. Kumanovo is about forty miles from the border on the Nish-Saloniki Railroad and a score of miles north of Uskub, as the line winds.

There is still some doubt as to whether they have cut the railway near Vranya. The Serbian Government denies the report that they have done so, while other accounts say that the Bulgarians reached the city, but were driven back.

Official Reports of Operations.

The German official bulletin of the operations, issued yesterday, is as follows:

Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward toward Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj, (fifteen miles from Belgrade,) further engagements are in progress. South of Lucica and Bozevac the enemy has been again defeated.

By means of a quick attack the Bulgarians put themselves in possession of Sultan Tepe, to the southwest of Egri Palanka. During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannon.

The Vienna War Office communication reads:

The Austro-Hungarian troops advancing in the Macva region are approaching Shabatz. We have dislodged the enemy from a strongly organized height position near Ripanj and southeast of Grocka.

South of Semendria the German troops have forced a crossing of the lower Ralja and gained new ground southeast of Pozarevac in the direction of Petrovac.

The Bulgarians have ejected the enemy from strong positions on Sultan Tepe, southwest of Egri Palanka. Advancing against Kumanovo they captured 2,000 Serbians and twelve guns.

The Bulgarian War Office made public the following:

Our armies advancing in Serbia have obtained the following successes: In the Timok Valley they have occupied the line of Teherni, the village of Vrh Charbonvec, the village of Autchevao, the village of Balince Novo, and Baltaberilovo. South of Wlassinaswam they took the height of Pandjingrob. (All these places are near the frontier.) Our cavalry participated in this attack and sabered 180 Serbians and captured fifty.

Through the gallant attack from the north, in addition to the skillful manoeuvres from the south, our troops seized the important strategical point of Sultan Tepe, near Straun. Two thousand prisoners and twelve guns were captured.

The general opinion is that the Germans in their campaign are aiming in the first place at the Serbian grain country, of which Rozarevac, already reached by them, is the centre, while the Bulgarians are making straight for Macedonia, where they will find part of the population friendly to them.

The Anglo-French forces have been in action near the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, but seemingly the battle was not an important one, as no official reports have been issued with regard to it.

Advices from Athens indicate that Turkey and Bulgaria are undertaking energetic measures to oppose the land and sea operations of the Entente Allies in the Balkans.

The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that Turkish forces are being concentrated in the region of Dedeagatch, in Southern Bulgaria on the Aegean Sea. Large Bulgarian forces, the correspondent states, are being moved toward the Rumanian frontier.

The French and British Ministers at Athens, the dispatch adds, asked the Greek Government to sanction arrangements to provide for Serbian refugees on Greek territory. Premier Zaimis agreed, with the stipulation that Serbia should guarantee the maintenance of the refugees.

Bulgars in Macedonian Towns.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (via London.)—Wireless reports from Sofia say that the Bulgarians have entered Macedonian towns.

CYPRUS SEIZED FROM TURKS.

Island Offered to Greece Third Largest in Mediterranean.

Cyprus, which Great Britain has offered to Greece for participating with the Allies in the Balkan war, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, but it is sixty miles from the coast of Asia Minor and had been Turkish from the middle ages until the convention of 1878 gave it a semi-British administration. On England's declaring war on Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914, the island was annexed to the British Empire.

It has an area of 3,584 square miles and a population of 300,000, consisting principally of the descendants of early Greeks. It has five towns with populations ranging from 17,000 to 6,000, and a splendid system of public schools, and law courts. It has eleven weekly papers, nine in Greek and two in Turkish. It is famous for its archaeological remains and, in mythological days, was dedicated to the worship of Aphrodite.

ARMIES SEEK TO JOIN HANDS.

Teutons and Bulgars Then to Make Joint Drive at Nish.

SALONIKI, Oct. 19, (via Paris, Oct. 20.)—The Entente Allies are marking time, pending the concentration here of a sufficient number of troops for their operations in the Balkans. A large French force is on the way to Saloniki. French forces have succeeded thus far in protecting the lower end of the Nish-Saloniki railway.

The Austro-German expedition is composed of mixed forces, of about twelve divisions. The Austrians have advanced well up the Morava Valley and are endeavoring to effect a junction with the Bulgarians, who are making an attack north of the Nish-Zaiecar sector.

Army officers here believe the combined armies, when a junction has been effected, will not be satisfied with opening a route across northeastern Serbia, but will attack Nish.

Another serious attack also is under way by the Bulgarians with Uskub as its objective. It is admitted that this force already has occupied Istip.

Prince Andreas, a brother of the King, accompanied by his wife, Princess Alice, has joined his regiment here.

PASSAGE OF DANUBE UNIQUE.

Feat Without Parallel in War History, Mackensen Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Field Marshal von Mackensen, commanding the German campaign against Serbia, after the storming of Belgrade on Oct. 8 by his troops, is quoted by the Cologne Gazette as saying:

"The passage of so large a river, (the Danube,) without the use of a bridge, and in the face of the enemy, is, in fact, an achievement unknown in war history of all times."

STRUMITZA NOT OCCUPIED.

French Troops Receive Orders Not to Pass Bulgar Border.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch under Tuesday's date:

"French troops having received orders not to pass the Bulgarian frontier, Strumitza has not been occupied by the Allies.

"The Bulgarians are concentrating troops in haste in Dodrudja, supposedly because Rumania appears to be leaning more toward the Entente. At the same time three divisions of Bulgarian troops are being concentrated on the Greek frontier.

"Communications by the Uskub Railway now are said to be definitely assured for the allied troops.

"The entire Bulgarian coast on the Aegean Sea has been evacuated by the civilian population and the authorities."

DOUBT AS TO SERB CAPITAL.

Both Prizrend and Monastir Mentioned in Reports from Greece.

ATHENS, Oct. 20, (via London.)—The Diplomatic Corps at the Serbian Court has been compelled to remain in Nish, for the present at least. The expected departure of the diplomats for Monastir, in Southwestern Serbia, near the Greek border, has been postponed on account of the interruption of railway communications between Nish and Saloniki. Traffic between Saloniki and Monastir is also suspended on account of floods.

There has been no telegraphic communication with Nish for four days.

SALONIKI, Oct. 19, (via Paris, Oct. 20.)—The capital of Serbia has been transferred from Nish to Prizrend, in western Serbia, close to the Albanian frontier. The banks and most of the legations are being removed to Prizrend. The Russian Consul at Saloniki has sent an automobile to bring the Russian Minister to Serbia to this city, but owing to the muddy condition of the roads it is doubtful whether this effort will succeed.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (via London.)—Reports from Nish received at Radulevatz say that the Diplomatic Corps and part of the Foreign Office and national archives have been transferred to Monastir. The Serbian National Bank and the government remain for the present at Nish.

FIGURES 600,000 FOES ARE ATTACKING SERBIA

London Military Critic Thinks Harassed Nation Can Muster Only Half as Many.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The Times military correspondent, discussing the Serbian situation, says this morning:

"The Austro-Germans have shown some thirteen divisions and probably have sixteen, (320,000 men). The Bulgarian army now has sixteen divisions including the Macedonians, and the Bulgarian division, numbering 24,000 men, is an army corps in all but name. How many divisions have been left to watch Greece and Rumania and the coasts we cannot at present tell, but from the wide front on which the Bulgarians are operating we should judge that not less than twelve divisions (288,000 men) in three armies are acting against Serbia.

"Our little ally, grievously hurt by the loss of 150,000 men in the present war and by the ravages of disease, which swept away 50,000 more, has probably not more than 200,000 men all told, if so many. The enemy has a superiority of two to one at least, and it may be greater if the Turks are lending a hand in the campaign.

"The situation is not desperate unless the main Serbian Army should be defeated, but it is of course most serious, and the Serbians are defending themselves in circumstances of the greatest disadvantage.

"A crisis cannot be long delayed, for even if part of the most southerly Bulgarian army faces south to meet the Anglo-French advance from Ghevgeli, there need be no slackening of the other movements, and though the country is difficult and the roads are both few and bad, the Bulgarian Army is organized for its special work, while the Austro-German pressure from the north will continue to be severe."

SERBS FIGHT TO DEATH

Women and Children Stand With Soldiers—Bulgars Lose Heavily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—A delayed dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rome, under Tuesday's date, says:

"Information received from German sources confirms statements already made here that the campaign in Serbia is assuming a dreadful character, even private citizens, together with women and children taking part in the fighting. In the neighborhood of Mount Branovo and on Mount Pasulitch battles were desperately contested and many women, young girls, and boys were shot down by the invaders as they were fighting side by side with the Serbian soldiers.

"It said that up to the present the enemy has not been able to take Serbian prisoners, and that all the Austro-German prisoners taken by the Serbs are wounded. Such stubborn defense is taxing all the energies of Von Mackensen, who again has asked for reinforcements. Three new army corps already have arrived in Serbia from Germany, but these men merely suffice to fill gaps in the ranks.

"Bulgarians, it is true, have been able to occupy Vranya but the town is little more than a mine field and the struggle for the possession of the place was such that Serbian soldiers defending it were killed almost to the last man. Ten thousand Bulgarians are stated to have been killed in the course of attacks on Vranya."

EGYPT IS THE GOAL OF THE BALKAN DRIVE

Capt. Persius Says the British Fleet Cannot Halt the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The high hopes which all Germans entertain of the success of the Balkan operations as the opening of a drive toward Egypt and the breaking of British power in the East are evidenced in the article in today's Tageblatt, entitled "England's Fleet Eliminated," by Captain Persius, the naval expert of that journal.

"For the emancipation of Egypt from English tyranny," says Captain Persius, "the passage of the Mediterranean is no longer necessary. British warships will hardly be able to prevent the crossing of the Suez Canal; and from Egypt, wherever one might then look eastward or southward, one encounters the impotence of the British sea power. Everywhere the way is free for land armies.

"To the submarine and Zeppelin fear is now added the fear of developments in the Balkans. The English fleet is unable to save Serbia and cannot prevent the march of the armies of the Central Powers to Constantinople any more than it can throw a protecting wall about Egypt. The English fleet proved inadequate when the word was given to destroy the German fleet and starve out Germany; inadequate to conquer the Dardanelles, give breath to Russia, and to ward off the more distant danger that lie in threatening Egypt."

BULGARIAN COASTS MINED.

American Minister at Bucharest So Informs Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Bulgarian coast on the Aegean and Black Seas has been mined, according to a dispatch today from American Minister Vopicka at Bucharest. He also stated that the port of Dedeaghatch had been closed to navigation since Oct. 1. Bulgarian lighthouses have ceased to operate.

President Wilson today signed a proclamation, giving notice of the neutrality of the United States in the war between Serbia and Bulgaria. The proclamation was along the same general lines as those already issued, covering the wars between other nations.

PETER'S PALACE WRECKED BY A SHELL

German Correspondent Describes Havoc Wrought in Throne Room at Belgrade.

THRONE ESCAPED EXPLOSION

Graphic Picture of the Bombarded Serbian Capital as Seen from the Citadel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Leonhard Adelt, the first correspondent to reach Belgrade, wires the Berliner Tageblatt as follows:

"A shell from Semendria struck the heart of the hostile capital, crashing into King Peter's throne room. Entering the second-story balcony window of the yellowish Renaissance palace, it broke through the library floor and appears to have burst in the throne room beneath, in whose yawning emptiness the red upholstered throne seems lost.

"It is as if this bomb had blown the furniture to the winds and hurled books, pictures, letters, and documents over the interior staircase with golden eagles into the foyer below. There they lie in heaps, between bad portraits of King Peter in his coronation regalia, watercolors of court ladies, and visiting cards of Conte d'Avala,' as the Crown Prince called himself on the Paris Boulevards. In cabinets are cutglass bottles, plates, &c., intact, and in a washroom are red and blue uniforms dating from the boyhood of the Princes.

"Adjoining the washroom is a chapel with frescoes of sacred subjects, whose windows look into the new park. Where now a young Austrian soldier stands guard, once struck the soulless bodies of King Alexander and Queen Draga, cast from the window on the night of their murder.

"Beyond the modest park is an uncompleted building, a new palace whose future fate arms are now deciding. Opposite the park entrance is the Russian Legation, with a new addition pulverized by a shell. Next to the corner house, into which the field post is just moving, is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Legation, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister's palaces. They are sealed and guarded and are undamaged as to their exteriors.

"Nearly all stores are closed, most of their windows having been blown out. Here and there buildings, including all the custom houses and warehouses on the waterfront, the university and the national theatre, have been burned out, but in general the city is intact.

"From the walls of the citadel on whose plateau stand the tower intact and the officers' casino in ruins spreads a panorama of the Danube country that was the battlefield. One sees walls and trenches in which shells tore holes, burned out magazines, sunk pontoons and lighters. One sees a yellow river with motorboats and coal barges. One sees a troop train, cattle, hay, flour bags, ammunition on boats and barges and hears the call of the stearsman.

"The Save railway bridge lies in four neat sections in the river with a pontoon bridge nearby as a substitute. Beyond one sees Big and Little Gipsyi Island, whence the Germans pressed toward Belgrade, the Austro-Hungarians crossing the river at our feet."

ARMY TO FIGHT MONTENEGRO.

20,000 Austro-Germans Massing at Sarajevo, in Bosnia.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—It is reported from Frankfort that the Central Powers have decided to undertake still another campaign, this time against Montenegro.

According to this report, forwarded from Amsterdam by a correspondent of the Central News, 20,000 Austrian and German infantrymen, with artillery, have arrived from Galicia at Sarajevo, in Bosnia, about sixty miles north of the Montenegrin border.

These troops, the correspondent says, will soon be dispatched against the Montenegrins, with whom there has been only desultory fighting for months.

Reports Riots in Petrograd.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says: "Private reports from Petrograd state that further riots have taken place there. A crowd led by N. S. Tchekheidze, leader of the Social Democratic Party and a member of the Duma, made a demand for the reopening of the Duma. Cossacks dispersed the rioters and many were wounded."

HEAR CZERNOWITZ IS EVACUATED

Continued from Page 1.

manian frontier it is a point of great political importance at the present stage of Balkan negotiations.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Berlin Claims Progress at Riga—Austrians Take Armored Train.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German official report says today:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Our troops made further progress northeast and northwest of Mitau, and captured several positions of the enemy.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing new to report.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Local battles on the Styr still continue.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, via London, Oct. 21.—The War Office today issued the following official communication:

Fighting continues in the region of the Mitau road and the environs of Olai, and also at many points in the forest east of Roed.

Our aeroplanes yesterday raided the station of Friedrichshu, southwest of Mitau, and dropped several dozen bombs on the buildings and rolling stock.

On the Dvinsk front the Germans delivered an attack in the region of the road from Dvinsk to Novo Alexandrovsk and toward the south of Lake Medum, but it was repulsed. North of Lake Boginskoye the enemy attacked the village of Ourmitzki. Our fire drove him back.

On the left bank of the Styr our troops have continued their pursuit of the enemy, who is retiring in disorder and scattering through the forest. We captured yesterday after a fight the Mulczicki Farm, south of Mulczicki Village, and repulsed enemy attacks near the village of Soviescitza, on the Styr below Rafalowka, making a further haul of prisoners and machine guns.

From a supplementary report it appears that the officers belonging to the first German grenadier corps reported yesterday as taken prisoners included one battalion commander and his adjutant and seven company commanders. The guns captured included a battery of four howitzers, completely intact, with a large quantity of cartridges.

VIENNA, Oct. 20, (via London, Oct. 21.)—The following communication has been issued by the War Office:

In the region of Kolki fighting continued yesterday without change in the general situation.

On the Putilowka an infantry scouting party demolished a Russian armored train, the locomotive of which was hit by a shell some 100 yards before our position.

The party seized two machine guns and numerous Japanese firearms and much ammunition and war materials. Otherwise in the northeast there are no events to record.

RUSSIA DENOUNCES FERDINAND AS TRAITOR

Hopes Bulgars Will Not Turn Against Sons of Russia Who Died for Them.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.—An Imperial manifesto declaring war against Bulgaria appeared today under date of Oct. 18. It was accompanied by a communication reviewing the friendly services of Russia for Bulgaria in the past, and pointing out the "treachery" of King Ferdinand. This communication says:

"When Turkey and Bulgaria were threatened with war on account of financial relations the Russian Government intervened in an amicable manner. Part of the Turkish debt to Russia was transferred to Bulgaria, whereby the latter, on advantageous conditions, was freed of all obligations to Turkey.

"Thus having realized for Bulgaria its actual independence, Russia further displayed magnanimity toward the Bulgarian people by recognizing Ferdinand as the Bulgarian ruler. While well aware of the real aims of the Coburg Prince, Russia refrained from interference with Bulgaria's internal affairs, firmly believing that sooner or later the eyes of this emancipated people would be opened and that it would find a way to save itself from the new servitude threatening it.

"The victorious war of the united Balkan peoples against their ancient enemy, Turkey, assured to Bulgaria an honorable place in the Slavic family. But under Austro-German suggestion, contrary to the advice of the Russian Emperor and without the knowledge of the Bulgarian Government, the Coburg Prince, on June 29, 1913, moved Bulgarian armies against the Serbians. This treacherous act of King Ferdinand raised a gulf between two fraternal allied peoples. On this day, a black day for all Slavdom, Ferdinand wrecked the country, but rendered invaluable service to Germany.

"The defeat of Bulgaria and the punishment imposed upon that unhappy country by the Bucharest treaty, which deprived it of almost all the fruits of victory, deeply wounded Ferdinand's self-esteem. He became intent on regaining Macedonia, which he had lost by his own folly, and extending his possessions at the cost of other Balkan States. Consequently he completely and finally subordinated a free country to German influence. Consequently, ever since the Allies tried to free the unhappy Bulgarian people from German hands, but Ferdinand remained deaf to all advice."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The Official Messenger will tomorrow publish a long communication from the Russian Government concerning the rôle played by King Ferdinand, who remained a German Prince, although reigning in Bulgaria. The communication terminates thus:

"'During almost thirty years the Prince of Coburg has stood between Russia and Bulgaria. Throughout this period Russia never ceased to hope that its brother people would at last open their eyes. Even now, when Bulgaria sacrifices itself to German perfidy, Russia still has not abandoned the hope that the Bulgarians, faithful to their historic traditions, will not lift their hands against the sons of the Russian warriors who died for Bulgaria.'"

ZEPPELINS IN THE BALTIC.

One Drives Off a British Submarine Chasing a Steamer.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—As a result of the continued activity of British submarines in the Baltic Sea and the possibility that England may declare a submarine blockade, an official statement reassures the public that the countermeasures of the German Admiralty permit of a confident expectation that the submarines will not succeed in appreciably impairing Baltic shipping, let alone accomplishing the purpose of causing a cessation of shipping.

That these measures may include the use of Zeppelins as first aid to endangered German steamers is indicated by a telegram from Stettin reporting that a German steamer, the Scortia, coming from Sweden, was chased by a British submarine. The Scortia sighted a Zeppelin and signaled her plight. The Zeppelin drove off the submarine, rescuing the Scortia, which safely reached her destination.

BERLIN PREDICTS PEACE BY SPRING

Continued from Page 1.

on armaments, or materially reduce such payments, to finance the required indemnity.

The second cardinal point is the restoration of Germany's Colonial empire in undiminished form, with certain additions, presumably at the expense of Belgium. That nation would be permitted to retain its independence and territories, with the exception of the Meuse line of fortresses. The demand for annexation of a strip of territory down to the coastline has been dropped; if, indeed, it ever formed part of the Government's program. Even naval experts no longer are agreed on the necessity or advisability of obtaining the much-discussed naval base on the English Channel, particularly in view of the development of submarines and the increase in their radius of action.

An insistent demand is heard in some quarters that in case of withdrawal from Belgium, Germany should retain control of the railroad for a number of years, but this, so far as is ascertainable, is not an essential condition.

France is expected to provide a large part of the expected indemnity. Territorial demands against France apparently are confined to rectifications of the frontier for strategic reasons.

In the East the situation is less clear. Earlier in the war the Government apparently did not contemplate or even desire accessions of territory at Russia's expense, beyond a possible advance of the frontier for strategic reasons to the strong defensive swamp and river line formed by the Bug, Narew and Warta rivers. It was felt that retention of Russian Poland by Russia would present certain advantages from the viewpoint of German internal politics. The steady chain of victories and the insistence of Austria, however, produced a change. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in his August speech indicated clearly a determination to deprive Russia of her Polish territories, but whether these districts would have some form of national autonomy, be annexed to Austria-Hungary, or administered by Germany and Austria-Hungary jointly is still uncertain.

German People Confident.

This statement of German demands may seem to be a cool assumption of certain ultimate victory at a time when Germany's opponents are announcing their firm determination to prosecute the war to a successful end. However, it is symptomatic of the positive assurance of practically all Germans, who are convinced that the German armies cannot be beaten, and that the Balkan situation soon will clear up in their favor, giving them a road to Turkey, whence copper, cotton, foodstuffs, and other supplies may be obtained. Then, they say, Germany can wait until her opponents are ready to acknowledge themselves beaten.

To all arguments as to the impossibility of keeping the manhood of the nation on the firing line for a protracted period, as to the steadily growing financial burden of the war, as to the paralysis of German business life, except as devoted to war purposes, and as to the general desire for peace, they reply that other nations are suffering equally and that Germany will not be the first to crack.

CHAMPAGNE FIELD A VISTA OF RUIN

Scene of the French Victory Studded with Graves and Mine Craters.

GERMAN LOSS PUT AT 150,000

"Impregnable" Positions Easily Rushed, French Soldiers Say, After the Bombardment.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—"We took everything to the edge of the horizon the first day," said an officer standing on the first-line French trench whence a wave of men fifteen miles long rose on the morning of Sept. 25 and dashed on from one to five miles before the tidal rush of soldiery was stopped.

The correspondent in his first view of the field of the great battle in Champagne looked across a rolling land whose thin soil was studded with graves and thickly sprinkled with dwarf pines which stood out against the almost snow-white system of chalk-like redoubts, trenches, traverses, communication ditches and other defensive constructions by which German military science had in vain sought impregnability. The population was meagre in this camp of Châlons, where the French army fought to regain the old review ground which, for a year, has been the theatre of relentless sap warfare. Only the village of Perthes, whose slight cluster of houses has become typical ruins through shellfire, was in sight from the spot.

Important German Supply Line.

Walking over the course of the French advance, the correspondent witnessed the results of the most powerful defense against the most powerful attack of the war. The famous hill, the Butte of Tahure, the occupation of which clinched the French success, resembled a small wooded hill in an Eastern American State. Shells were seen bursting at a distance over the railroad at Somme-Py. Thus this important German transport line has been cut or destroyed by French gun-fire, rendering the railroad useless.

The prodigious labor done by the French before the attack is indicated by the transport road ten miles long and a winding communication ditch six feet deep, six feet broad, and five miles long, which they had cut through chalk of the consistency of soft stone to enable them to move rapidly under the cover of their shell fire for the assault. Though the visit was made three weeks and more after the battle, the ground was still strewn with German shells and hand grenades that had not exploded, and French soldiers were yet gathering and sorting piles of German accoutrements and other war material.

The Dead Buried in Shell Holes.

Here and there, sometimes in a shell hole, sometimes in a dug-out, the German dead had been buried. At one place thirty-four and at another sixteen, as a cross over the common grave revealed, unidentified French dead had also been laid to rest. Close to the cemeteries where were buried Germans who had fallen in preceding battles are newer cemeteries for the French, the graves in both being marked by wooden crosses bearing the names of the fallen. Thus are one-time enemies now sleeping close to one another.

The cross over the grave of one French soldier was surmounted by huge wreaths such as are seen in the cemeteries of Paris which relatives had sent. In cases where there had not yet been time for the placing of crosses, bottles containing pieces of paper bearing the names of the fallen had been thrust neck downward into the fresh earth of the graves, so that the rains might not render the writing undecipherable. Nearly every cross seen bore the inscription, "Killed on the field of honor." In one case a priest had built a garlanded bower of pine branches on the hillside for the dead of his regiment.

German Loss Estimated at 150,000.

Considering the immensity of the operation—at least 1,000,000 men were engaged on both sides along the narrow front—it was amazing how apparently small had been the number of French casualties. Officers who had participated in the charge said the German losses had been heavier than the first official estimate, and must have reached 150,000. Twenty-five thousand German prisoners, they said, was a small proportion to the number of Germans killed by the high explosive shells and in hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches.

The barbed-wire front of the first-line trenches had been cut to bits, and it was impossible to live or to make resistance during the preparatory bombardment. Soldiers agreed that the rushing of the first line was a walk-in, there being neither rifle nor machine-gun fire to stop them, so excellent had been the work of the enormous concentration of French artillery. Serious resistance developed at the second line, where the trenches for the entire fifteen-mile sector had not in all places been smashed, and the wire not always cut, so that the advancing troops had to pause at places and slowly cut their way. By the state of the ugly masses of wires, rusted from a year's rain, the correspondent was able to tell where the tide had advanced, halted and flowed through the opening made before rolling on.

'Impregnable' German Position Taken.

The labor that had been expended in constructing the German trenches and fortifications was enormous. It was as if hundreds of thousands of human beavers had never ceased their toil in preparing for their protection. French officers said that the Germans knew that the attack was coming, and thought their positions were impregnable, but were overwhelmed by the number of the French guns and the masses of French troops. The most formidable defense seen by the correspondent was the redoubt Trou Bricot, which had on all sides mitrailleuses, a labyrinth of dungeon-like cellars, and sand-bag galleries, which had been pounded into heaps of earth by the high explosives. The sandbags had been turned into rags mixed with dust before the position was surrounded by French infantry, which marvelled to find a few men still alive. What few were left had had their senses numbed.

"If we can take that with our guns," said a soldier, "we ought to be able to take anything the Germans can build."

In the midst of what remains of this result of colossal labor and the use of probably 500,000 sandbags, was a mine crater 100 feet deep and 200 feet across, which the French had created by an explosion after the guns had finished their work and just before the infantry charge. Many such mine craters were seen at formidable points along the German and French lines. Significant of German strategy in preparation to receive the attacks was a long ditch through the woods in which the charging French soldiers naturally took cover. At the end the ditch branched into blind alleys, while a concealed machine gun commanded it. "However, we took the gun," said an officer who had led the attack in this section.

Roads and light railways which the Germans had built to supply their trenches with food and material are now used by the French. German trenches are being reversed into French defenses. Deep dugouts made by the Germans twenty feet under a parapet now give the French reserves protection from shell fire. An underground habitation, fitted with lace curtains, tables, and chairs, which German officers had used, is now occupied by French officers. In a dugout labeled 'Schriebstube,' where German soldiers wrote home to Posen or Hanover, French soldiers now write to Marseilles or Bordeaux. Tanned, sturdy "poilus" appeared from burrows of chalk, welcoming the latest newspaper which the correspondent brought and all exhibiting confidence that what they had done once they could do again.

An officer pointed out the spot near a clump of trees where General Marchand, standing on a parapet of one of the German trenches, fell wounded as he was directing the charge toward the next trench. Tales of heroism, showing the qualities of leadership and initiative of both officers and privates, were heard without end, and from the lips of those who had been in the battle. A General of Brigade, who had seized a rifle and led the charge of a regiment after its Colonel had been killed, retrieving a critical situation, has now been promoted to be commander of a division.

On the front line the French and Germans have settled down for the present, their trenches being about the same distance apart as before the battle, this varying from fifty to three hundred yards, according to the ground. Occasionally there are machine gun duels of aeroplanes, seven to eight thousand feet high, the sound of their firing being audible on the ground; or a shell will burst, sprinkling the landscape with its contents during desultory artillery fire, as both sides continue to organize their positions.

52 MUNITIONS WORKERS KILLED IN PARIS BLOW-UP

Many Others Injured Through a Workman's Clumsiness—Victims Mostly Women.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Fifty-two persons are reported to have been killed in an explosion this afternoon in a munitions factory in the Rue de Tolbiac, while one hundred or more were injured. Many of the victims were women workers in the factory, which was wrecked, as were buildings in the vicinity.

President Poincaré and Minister of the Interior Malvy, who were immediately informed of the disaster, visited the scene and gave directions to the rescuing forces.

An automobile truck was being loaded when workmen accidentally dropped one grenade causing an explosion, which was followed by two others in quick succession.

The explosion destroyed not only the main factory and other buildings connected with it, but everything within a radius of 100 yards, and damaged buildings 500 yards distant. The explosion was followed by fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Of the forty-one bodies already recovered thirty-one are those of women. Forty injured persons were treated at the emergency hospital, which was quickly installed at the scene. Twenty others were removed to another hospital. It was said that the injured would exceed 100 in number.

Reports that the explosion was the result of the work of spies were absolutely denied.

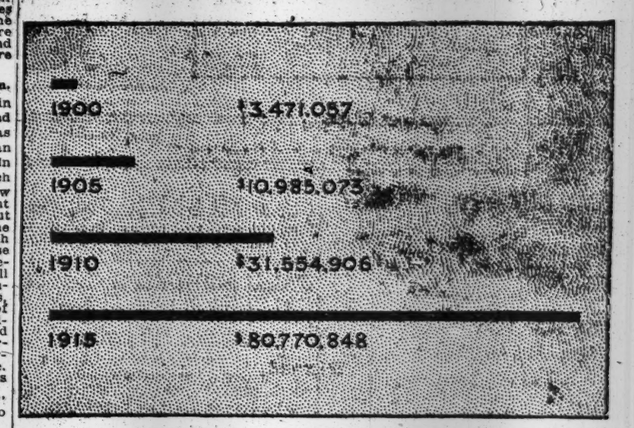

CHART SHOWING GROWTH OF ASSETS

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This bank desires to extend the service rendered these depositors, to other business men and commercial houses.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

Strictly a Commercial Bank—Capital and Surplus $7,000,000

WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS NEAR LOOS

Inflict Heavy Losses on Germans Charging the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

BIG GUN DUEL NEAR RHEIMS

French Reply Vigorously to a Bombardment with Heavy Projectiles and Gas Shells.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The checking of a determined German assault upon the Hohenzollern Redoubt and other British positions to the north of Loos, delivered yesterday after a heavy bombardment, is reported by Field Marshal Sir John French. The losses of the enemy, who charged across the open ground under fire from the British big guns, machine guns, and musketry, are said to have been very severe.

Yesterday's artillery and infantry attack upon the French positions east of Rheims was followed today by a violent German bombardment, in which gas shells were used, the French guns replying with vigor. Berlin reports the capture of 368 French in yesterday's assault on this front, which is described as "a reconnoitring advance." French artillerymen exploded large ammunition depots in the rear of the German lines.

Sir John French's report is as follows:

An enemy attack yesterday afternoon was made against our front from the quarries to Hulluch. After a heavy bombardment of our trenches, infantry attempted to attack across the open ground, but was completely stopped by our combined artillery, machine gun, and rifle fire.

This was followed by a number of bombing attacks in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Fosse No. 8. All these attacks were also repulsed. The enemy's losses were very severe.

Following is the text of the Paris night report:

The artillery actions during the course of the day were particularly violent to the north of Arras, in the sector of Loos, the Givenchy Wood, and in the neighborhood of the road from Lille.

The concentrated fire of our batteries exploded large depots of munitions in the German lines to the north of the Aisne and to the north of the Navarin farm.

To the east of Rheims, on the front which extends from the Butte de Tir to Prunay, a new and very violent German bombardment with shells of all calibres and projectiles of a suffocating nature is reported. Our artillery replied energetically.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

This is the text of the French afternoon communiqué:

There was no important action in the course of the night.

In the sector of Lihons our artillery directed against the German trenches a repressive bombardment which silenced the machine guns in those trenches, which had been attacking our lines.

In Champagne, in the vicinity of the Butte of Tahure and between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of Flirey, the enemy bombarded our positions several times. Our batteries responded with great energy.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The enemy artillery did not display much activity today. There was a feeble bombardment of our advanced posts and of the region around Caesberke, as well as in the neighborhood of Oudecapelle. Our artillery replied to the German batteries and dispersed some military pioneers to the north of Dixmude.

The text of today's official German report follows:

During a reconnoitring advance northeast of Prunay, in Champagne, we made prisoners of four officers and 364 men, and captured three machine guns and three mine-throwers, together with much material.

At Middelkerke a British flying machine was shot down and the occupants were captured.

Zinn Is Still in the Foreign Legion.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Having learned that his name was included in a list of Americans, formerly with the French Army, who were missing, Frederick W. Zinn, of Battle Creek, has sent to Paris from the front a letter asking that the report be corrected. Mr. Zinn, a volunteer in the Second Regiment of the Foreign Legion, was struck by a fragment of a shell in a recent battle in Champagne. He is recovering.

Speed Contest for Dictaphone Operators

Open to any Dictaphone operator.

Time: 7.30 P. M., Tuesday, October 26th.

Place: 69th Regiment Armory, 26th Street and Lexington Avenue.

Occasion: The Business Show.

Here's your chance to be crowned the world's fastest Dictaphone operator—and win a trophy that will be a constant reminder of your superiority.

You are cordially invited to enter. The only thing you have to do is register at the Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Write or call any time up to closing, Saturday, October 23. We will furnish, free, any typewriter you want—or, bring your own.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

B

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One of the oldest and most successful fire insurance companies is the Glens Falls Insurance Co., at home in the New York town of that name and with agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

The company's large business abounds in detail Its splendid new fireproof home-office building is completely furnished with Library Bureau steel filing equipment, arranged for greatest convenience and time saving.

It is Library Bureau steel because L. B. steel means *strength* and *security*, with *smoothness of operation.* Also, and equally important, because it is based upon methods which make *everything instantly findable.*

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COMMONS CHEER CARSON DEFENSE

Former Minister Explains He Resigned Because He Wanted Decisive Eastern Policy.

NO PERSONAL DISSENSIONS

Premier Asquith Better—Announcement Made That Suvla Bay Commander Was Removed.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—Sir Edward Carson, who resigned his post of Attorney General on Monday, handed the seals of that office to the King yesterday afternoon, and immediately afterward made a statement in the House of Commons which explained the reasons for his resignation. He declared that he had found himself at complete variance with the Cabinet over questions of Near Eastern policy, and he therefore felt that his presence in the Cabinet would be a source of weakness and not of strength.

Sir Edward spoke from his old seat on the front Opposition bench. He stated that he had never had the slightest personal differences with any of his colleagues in the Ministry.

After expressing regret at the absence of Premier Asquith and stating that for this reason he would give a briefer explanation than he had intended, Sir Edward said:

"I am well aware of the difficulties under the existing circumstances of making any full statement or of saying anything that might be taken hold of as showing any signs of weakness or divergence in the main object we have in view—of carrying the war at all sacrifices to a final and conclusive issue. I need hardly say that upon that issue there is not and never has been either in the Cabinet or in this House or in the country any disagreement or divergence of opinion.

"The real unity which the country wants is that steadfast unity of purpose to defeat our enemies and to save our country, and I entirely deny that the fact of holding a divergent view as to the best policy and methods to adopt in the various war theatres in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion is in any sense an element of disunion.

"I have seen criticisms of myself and reasons for my resignation of a very petty and malicious character, attributing the motives to party and political nature.

"I do not desire to deal with these ridiculous assertions except to say now, in the presence of many of my late colleagues, that since I entered the Cabinet I never heard a word of discussion or dispute on those party questions which divided us before the war. In every Cabinet meeting I attended we all devoted our energies wholly and solely to the discussion of questions which arose with reference to the prosecution of the war.

Praises Asquith's Courtesy.

"I also desire to say that during the whole time I have been in the Cabinet I never have had any personal differences either with the Prime Minister, whose unvarying courtesy I desire to acknowledge, or with any one of my late colleagues. May I also add that no one realizes more than I the great difficulties under which we labor owing to the fact that our policy and methods must at all times be adopted in concert and co-ordination with our various allies, and must also very frequently be framed with a view to consulting sentiments and feelings in those neutral countries with whom we remain on friendly terms. This often has been lost sight of by critics of our actions who cannot possibly know the difficulties which arise from time to time.

"Difficulties which have arisen in the eastern war theatres have created a situation, which, to my mind, must necessarily lead to far-reaching results. At the time I entered the Cabinet we already were committed to what may be called the operations in Gallipoli. It is not, of course, my intention to deal either with the inception or the carrying out of these operations, but it must be plain to any observer that the new war theatre in the Balkans created a situation which could not be divorced from our position on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the statement made in this House by the Foreign Minister, with the sanction of the Cabinet, appeared to me to be an announcement of a policy of the highest importance with regard to our obligations in the Balkans involving our prestige and honor.

"That situation, with all its complications, necessitated, in my opinion, a clearly defined, well-thought-out, and decisive policy on the part of the Government, and, finding myself unable to agree in any respect with what I understood to be laid down as a policy approved by the Government, I felt that my presence in the Cabinet could not be of any use in the critical situation in which we were involved.

"I need hardly say I am not suggesting that my views could possibly be compared with the views of those who have much more experience and greater wisdom in dealing with such situations, but at the same time I held and hold the views I have expressed very strongly, and, I hope the House will believe, conscientiously and patriotically. I did not think that in the circumstances I could be anything but a source of weakness at a time requiring great strength and consistency.

"That is all I can say, and I ask the House to believe that in the course I have taken I have been actuated by no personal or party motive, but that I have acted to the best of my ability solely in the interests of my country."

Sir Edward Carson's speech was punctuated with cheers, and was concluded amid loud cheers.

Suvla Bay Commander Punished.

Cabinet Ministers were again bombarded with war questions in the House of Commons yesterday, but for the most part they managed to escape an intended frontal attack.

In the course of the replies it developed that the officer who commanded the landing of British troops at Suvla Bay, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, has been shelved, and that he holds no command in the army at present; but Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, declined to give further information on the ground that it would be against the public interest.

The suggestion made by William Joynson-Hicks, (Unionist,) Member for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, of a policy of reprisals as a deterrent to Zeppelin raids was frowned upon by the War Office, Mr. Tennant remarking that such a policy had always been the subject of considerable controversy.

"The Royal Flying Corps," he said, "is a military organization in England for military operations. The dastardly raids by the enemy on undefended towns and defenseless people should not be allowed to divert the energies of this fighting force from its primary military purpose."

The condition of Premier Asquith, who was suddenly taken ill on Tuesday, was described by his physicians yesterday as satisfactory. The following bulletin was given out:

"The Prime Minister passed a satisfactory night. His condition is improved. He will be confined to his room all day."

SAYS ENGLAND IS "IN A HOLE."

Country Knows It Now, Asserts The London Evening Standard.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"We are in a hole," says the military correspondent of The Evening Standard, in commenting on the present situation. "It is not the first time we have been in a hole, for it was touch and go at Cambrai and Landrecies on Aug. 26, 1914, and again in Flanders a year ago, but we did not know it then. This time we do know it.

"We have lost faith in the ability of our statesmen and in the strategic conduct of the war and in the willingness of the people to support the war. Three or four very serious questions now exercise the minds of politicians and public alike, and threaten to wreck the Government. In France the best-known Minister has resigned; in Russia public opinion is shaken. * * * Four great powers are full of good-will for one another, but each is a law unto itself.

"On the enemy's side we find unity of purpose, singleness of control, and constant willingness to sacrifice everything and to take all risks. The Germans have been held up here and repulsed there, but they can claim that, whereas they have never been badly beaten anywhere since the battle of the Marne, they have added Poland to their conquests, and threaten to overrun Serbia."

The writer goes on to argue that the only way for Great Britain to meet the situation is to cease attacks on her statesmen and face the facts with quiet determination, bearing in mind that, if England is suffering, Germany is suffering more, and that "on the fronts which matter most they (the Germans) are doing no more than holding their own," and are now unable to increase their forces in the field, and soon will be unable to maintain them.

Of the Serbian situation the writer says: "The question of the moment is the extent to which we can or should assist Serbia with reinforcements. Unfortunately, the long southern arm of the railway crossing Serbia runs very close to the Bulgarian frontier at several places, and troops are urgently needed to protect this line throughout its length; but to do any real good we must send her at least 200,000 men. If that number is immediately available, well and good; if not, we must remember that it will take time to withdraw men from the western front and get them in action in the Balkans, and therefore we may be as powerless to save Serbia as we were to defend Belgium.

"Moreover, Russia will not be able to do much until the frosts of December render the country passable and the slow equipment of her armies enables them to advance. Thus Germany has time to settle Serbia's business unless the Entente powers can quickly land 200,000 men at Saloniki or can deal the Germans such a smashing blow in the west as will cause the immediate withdrawal of all Germanic troops from the Serbian front.

"Some people suggest that we should use our sea power to force Greece to go to the aid of Serbia, but the Serbian Army may yet need an asylum and may not be able to find it in Montenegro, and Greece may join us as soon as we have landed enough troops to give her efficient protection.

"We understand it is munitions and not men that Russia lacks. Her ports are still open. Why should she not send troops by sea to Saloniki or Flanders, which they would meet their munitions and transports?"

SUGGESTS A CARSON PARTY.

Morning Post Says Present Government Shirks Responsibility.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Morning Post says in an editorial article:

"The Coalition has failed because it was formed, not on national but on party lines. The men were chosen, not for their qualities but on the basis of proportional representation—so many men for one party, so many for another. The whole thing is rotten, and the best men in the country should unite to make an end of it.

"This might be done by the creation of a national Government selected, not on claims of party but on grounds of efficiency. Here is a work which his Majesty the King might do well to consider, for he ought to know by this time what men are to be trusted to conduct the war with efficiency and courage.

"The party claim must be swept away. Mr. Lloyd George, for example, seems to be as much in earnest as Sir Edward Carson. If they are both patriots and both with the same clear, overmastering end in view, then they would both work together, irrespective of the past. These two men and Lord Kitchener might find others to work with them of the same mettle and might be able to form a small, efficient Cabinet for the purpose of fighting Germany and not for the purpose of keeping two effete political parties in a state of suspended animation.

"What is most urgently required is that those who think with Sir Edward Carson range themselves upon his side and organize themselves into a possible alternative Government, strong enough in men and interests to take over the heavy responsibilities which are being shirked by the present holders of office."

SEES 'A SINISTER MOVEMENT.'

Daily Chronicle Charges a Plot to Oust Asquith and Grey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21. — The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"I am told Sir Edward Carson's own view is that we ought to send 300,000 men to the Balkans and adopt conscription forthwith. His personal statement, so restrained in tone, so modest, so free from any suspicion of asperity, created a favorable impression in the House, though subsequently in the lobby the members were disposed to revise their first impressions and say its courteous form marked a very artful and adroit performance.

"An old Parliamentary hand tells me in his belief Carson is playing a bold hand with a view to future developments, and that his retirement simply is a case of "reculant pour mieux sauter." That may be so; what is certain is that Carson's movement has not caused a ripple on the surface of public opinion.

"Despite the lull caused by the Asquith's illness symptoms of political unrest are very perceptible. It is useless disguising the fact. There is a sinister movement afoot to get rid of Asquith, Grey, and other Ministers. It is a movement with no authority behind it, originating in newspaper offices and London clubs, and without any national backing.

"If those who promote it think by driving out Asquith and Grey they will be able to get conscription more easily they are laboring under a great delusion. Their initial success would mean the doom, not the dawn, of conscription. What these hotheads may, however, succeed in doing is to cleave the nation in twain."

WOULD DRAFT AUSTRALIANS.

Many Prominent Men Join the New Universal Service League.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 30.—Agitation over the question whether the Australian Commonwealth should adopt conscription has been caused by a manifesto issued recently by the Universal Service League. The league, which has but lately been formed, has established itself in all the States of the Commonwealth, and contemplates a vigorous campaign.

The league has the support of many prominent Australians in every walk of life, but the Federal Government has not thus far signified what its position is either toward the league or toward conscription. It is presumed that it will await action by the Imperial Government in regard to compulsory military service. It is held that until England herself declares for conscription there is no occasion for any of the overseas dominions to do so.

NO NOBEL PRIZES THIS YEAR

Committee Said to Have Heard That English Candidate Was Slain

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The distribution of Nobel prizes will probably, as in 1914, be suspended this year owing to the war.

It is reported that a prominent English scientist was placed as a candidate, but that the committee received news that he had fallen in battle.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

WOULD ASK EUROPE TO QUIT AMERICAS

C. H. Sherrill Wants Us to Seek Freedom for Colonies on This Hemisphere.

THINKS THIS THE RIGHT TIME

Credits, Sought Here by Belligerents, Called a Lever by Which to Obtain the Favor.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Now is the time for the United States to ask European countries to relinquish possession of their colonies in the Americas, according to Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina, who made an address along this line before the University of Buffalo today.

"It is very doubtful if ever again the United States will be in a better condition to ask favors of Europe than it is at present," said Mr. Sherrill, in referring to the fact that European nations were seeking financial assistance in this country, and he asserted that the United States owed it to her sister republics to ask Europe "to release to the sovereignty of the peoples themselves all colonial territory in the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Sherrill's subject was "Buffalo and Her Opportunity in Pan-Americanism," but after referring to the local pride that Buffalo had in Pan-Americanism by reason of the fact that she was the first among the cities of the United States to hold a Pan-American Exposition, and, further, that it was at Buffalo's doors that the recent "A B C" conference was held, the speaker outlined his proposition of asking Europe to relinquish her hold on her American colonies, and went so far as to suggest that if financial considerations were involved, the United States might meet the cost.

The speaker did not make it entirely clear whether he would include Canada in the bargaining for independence, saying only: "Canada can have her independence whenever she likes it, but continues her connection with the British Empire by her own volition." Mr. Sherrill spoke more particularly of freedom for the Guianas, British Honduras, and such European colonies. He said in part:

"Let us give a glance backward before looking forward, and consider for a moment the condition in which Pan-Americanism finds itself today, and the path by which it has advanced. For us of the most northerly republic, Pan-Americanism has always been linked with the Monroe Doctrine, which doctrine is not only an important international fact, but also one founded upon a great principle.

"The next logical step, after the general recognition across the ocean of the Monroe Doctrine, was that our fellow-American republics should come to agree that the Monroe Doctrine ought to be a continental one, in whose responsibilities they must join with us, so that the doctrine should no longer be unilateral, and its operation (defensive or otherwise) be left to us alone. That step in advance has already been taken, thanks to the success of the A B C mediation in preventing a war between the United States and Mexico.

"Pan-Americanism has produced a practical method for conserving international peace in this hemisphere, but can it not also produce an equally practical method of insuring peace for this hemisphere with Europe? I believe that there is such a step, and that now is the psychological moment to take it. Last December our South American friends initiated a joint effort to disembarrass all Pan-American waters from armed conflict between outsiders, and that suggestion is available formulated in practical terms, as might be expected from nations so long trained in the study of international questions, a field which has interested our own people but recently.

"Our South American friends objected to the naval battle off the Falkland Islands being fought in Pan-American waters, but if those islands had been returned to Argentina, to which they are allied by propinquity and race, they could not observe the use as a naval base by a European power, and the battle of the Falkland Islands would have been fought elsewhere.

"The time is ripe for such a request to free the soil of all the Americas, and none knows it better than the European Governments. We are being asked to list on our exchanges many of their securities, a privilege which every foreign Government controls, and for the concession of which they always require compensation. Let any one who doubts this statement study why Argentine bonds lost their quotation on the Paris Stock Exchange a few years ago, and how that quotation was regained, or inquire into any one of many similar episodes abroad. In compensation for opening our exchanges to all these European securities, which means opening our pockets to Europe, it is our duty to our fellow-American republics and their children's children so that they may enjoy in peace their inherited liberties—it is our duty, I say, to complete and round out the immunity from entangling foreign allies, proposed by Washington and Monroe, by asking our European friends to liberate all territory in any of the Americas now held by them."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Official Washington was much interested in the remark at Buffalo today of Charles H. Sherrill. Officials who read his speech doubted, however, that European nations having possessions in the Western Hemisphere would look with favor upon a plan such as suggested by Mr. Sherrill. None seemed to agree that the time was ripe for the United States to request the European nations to relinquish their possessions.

RED CROSS DAY IN ENGLAND.

Efforts to Raise a Big Fund Today —King George Gives $25,000.

LONDON, Oct. 20. — Throughout the British Isles tomorrow, "Our Day," efforts will be made to raise a great fund for the work of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

King George has subscribed $25,000, and by the sale of badges and many other articles, it is expected that a very large sum will be realized. Many of the theatres are to give the total receipts of their afternoon and evening performances, and the owners of big game preserves have sent game into the city to be sold to the highest bidders. There will also be special concerts and exhibitions, the receipts from which will be turned over to the fund.

Since the commencement of the war upward of $10,000,000 has been raised by these societies, not including the funds recently collected in the colonies.

BOY-ED IS PROMOTED.

German Naval Attache Gets the Full Rank of Captain.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, has been promoted to a full Captaincy, according to the Overseas News Agency.

Can you use a business getter of brains and initiative?

I am a salesman who can procure preference for your goods, a good correspondent and a business man of broad experience. I am 31, well educated and of fine appearance and address. Have been 16 years with two good houses. Now employed, but seek a broader field. Write and have me call. Capable, T32 Times.

DU PONT SHARES LEAP.

Advance on Report of Powder Contracts for $100,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 20.—A report, which was said to be based on good authority, that the du Pont Powder Company had obtained powder contracts in excess of $100,000,000, the powder to be delivered by 1917, today sent the new du Pont common stock up to $410 a share, with little for sale at that price. This is equivalent to $920 a share for the original common stock, which had a par value of $100 a share.

It is probable that a number of new units will be added to some of the present powder plants. Plans are under consideration for the construction of a smokeless powder plant at Hopewell, Va., generally known as the City Point plant.

MINE ACTIVITY AT GALLIPOLI.

Five English Sappers Buried Three Days by an Explosion.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A British official communication dealing with the operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, made public tonight, says:

"The General Officer commanding the Mediterranean expedition reports that during the last week there has been little to report as regards the opeartions above ground, but that on both sides mining activity has been considerable.

"At Hill 60 the Turks exploded a mine at an evidently predetermined hour. Unfortunately for the enemy, the mine exploded beneath his own lines and entanglements, causing much damage to his own trench, but none to ours.

"In another part of our line the enemy succeeded in exploding a mine under our trenches. The garrison, however, had already been withdrawn, but five of our miners working underground were buried and given up as lost. Three days later, having dug themselves out, they reappeared, little the worse for their ordeal."

BIG GUNS FOR NEW SHIPS.

Navy Considering the 16-Inch Type for Dreadnoughts of Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—From a high naval source it was learned today that the department was considering the advisability of mounting 16-inch guns on the next group of dreadnought battleships to be authorized by Congress. The ordnance experts of the navy have designed and built a model naval gun of 16 inches bore. The diameter of this weapon is two inches greater than that of any gun now mounted in the navy, and an inch greater than the latest guns which have been mounted on some of the more recent ships of the British Navy, including the Queen Elizabeth.

Whether the new gun will be used on the dreadnoughts will depend first on the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is President.

The army has decided—the determination having been reached last Summer—to mount nothing but 16-inch guns in the coast defenses in the future, that is, nothing but 16-inch guns for direct firing, in addition to the mortars and howitzers for high-angle firing.

Ordinarily, it was pointed out today, it might not be thought wise to introduce 16-inch guns into the armament of dreadnoughts. The battle range today is from 6,000 to 8,000 yards, and the 14-inch gun is considered in about as effective at these ranges as the 16-inch, while more of the 14-inch guns can be mounted. American dreadnoughts are each to mount twelve of the 14-inch guns. Not more than eight of the 16-inch guns can be placed on a dreadnought, on account of increasing the ship's displacement.

Without the aid of aerial adjuncts battle ranges will be regulated by the distance at which an enemy's ship can be seen. The 16-inch gun, it is estimated, has an extreme range of about twenty-five miles. Two fleets, twenty-five miles apart, would be invisible to one another. Thus the 16-inch gun could not be used for its extreme range in a naval battle without some means for indirect firing.

A high navy official said today that experts were now calculating upon longer battle ranges through the aid of aviation. He pointed out that plans were being worked out for the use of balloon spotters, for sending men aloft in dirigibles, from which they might observe the position of an enemy's vessels below the horizon. It is thought this can be done and the range sent to the defending fleet by radio-telegraphy. It then would be possible for naval vessels to fight battles by indirect fire at much greater distances than are possible under older methods of warfare.

ASKS AID OF COLLEGES.

Americanization Committee Wants Students Prepared.

The co-operation of 150 universities and colleges in the "America First" campaign was invited yesterday by the National Americanization Committee, which was organized by a large group of prominent men and women on Oct. 15, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, to develop ideals of American citizenship, efficiency and the civilian side of preparedness throughout the country. Accompanying the requests sent to the many educational institutions for aid in the work, the committee inclosed a definite and thoroughly worked-out course for the educational campaign.

"It is an emergency call," says the committee, summarizing the chief objects of the movement, which is being directed from the headquarters of the organization at 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, "and it is believed that if the colleges can prepare students for politics, finance and social service they may well prepare them for the work of Americanization, which includes all these things."

DANIELS WANTS NAVY TO MAKE MUNITIONS

Will Ask Congress to Authorize Government Armor Plant and Shell Factories.

SEES A SAVING IN IT

Does not Favor a Federal Monopoly, but Demands More Competition.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 20.—What the navy expects to do toward preventing private manufacturers reaping excessive profits on the expenditure of hundreds of millions involved in the Administration's national defense program was outlined here today by Secretary Daniels in a speech at the North Carolina State Fair. Mr. Daniels said his annual report to Congress would recommend legislation to enable the Government to equip itself to build more naval craft, make its own armor plate, and greatly extend its manufacture of munitions.

"The Government has invested many millions of dollars in navy yards," said the Secretary, "and unless this investment is utilized for new construction much of it is wasted. If the Government is prepared to construct naval craft, private shipbuilding companies desiring contracts must compete with Government yards. This tends to secure competitive prices and prevent combinations between private corporations to charge higher prices than conditions justify.

"Not only must the yards be able to build ships, but naval establishments should be equipped to manufacture a portion of all munitions of war."

In this connection Mr. Daniels pointed out that the Government paid 80 cents a pound to a private manufacturer a few years ago for making powder, but the navy now was making it at a cost of about 25 cents a pound. Torpedoes and mines, he said, also were being manufactured by the navy at a great saving of money.

"These cases could be multiplied," he added. "I do not understand me to advocate any monopoly by the Government in the manufacture of munitions. There are many things we can buy from private manufactures at a reasonable price. The navy, however, should be free to make a large part of its own munitions if private concerns charge excessive prices, as has sometimes been the case when the Government is shut up to buy from only two or three manufacturers.

Saving in Armor Plate.

"It has been ascertained by a special commission that the navy with a modern plant can manufacture armor plate from $230 to $280 as against the noncompetitive prices of $425 to $486 a ton charged in the last contract. Experience in Europe teaches that the navy should not longer rely upon private manufacturers for projectiles. And, if Congress approves we will erect a large factory which will turn out a large product of fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells, as well as smaller projectiles. This will insure better shells and better competition.

The Secretary particularly directed the attention of Southern farmers to the lack of ships in the American merchant marine to carry their produce abroad.

"What the navy needs and, in case of trouble, would need sorely," he added, "are auxiliaries properly built and equipped with trained Americans. A merchant marine with foreign crews is not an American need, either for commerce or defense."

Scientific Naval Program.

Explaining why a five-year building program for the navy was decided upon Mr. Daniels said:

"Wise men, in and out of the navy, believe that the program," involving an expenditure of $500,000,000, will give us a navy well proportioned and far better than so large a program if it should be authorized in piece-meal, year by year. The program is based upon all that could be learned by naval experts in Europe and our naval statesmen in America.

Hope that an international understanding eventually might be reached by the naval powers was expressed by the Secretary. "I trust," he said, "that this country will take the initiative and that steps will be taken by a conference of all the powers to discuss reduction of the heavy cost of the army and navy."

EMPLOYERS OFFER ARMY AID.

Some Agree to Give Their Men Full Pay While in the Continentals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. — Indorsements of the Administration's plan to create a great Continental army for defense are beginning to reach Washington from large employing firms and corporations. It was learned tonight that approving letters had been received from several such concerns, and that at least one had expressed willingness to grant to its men leave on full pay for service in the proposed organization.

Enlistments in the Continental army as contemplated in Secretary Garrison's program would be for six years, but the men actually would be required to serve only two months a year for the first three years, during which time they would undergo intensive military training in field camps. Officials realize that the success of the scheme depends to a considerable extent on the co-operation of the employers of the country's young men.

One of the companies wrote that it would gladly grant leave with pay to any of its men desiring to enlist, not only for reasons of patriotism, but because it was regarded as a good business proposition to permit the men to take advantage of an opportunity to spend two months in vigorous camp life with military training.

Further details of the army program became known tonight. To obtain officers for the increase in the regular establishment, the addition of 144 cadets to the present corps at West Point would be recommended, bringing the corps up to the full capacity of the academy, 770 men. By this means promotion of qualified men from the ranks and appointment to the regular service of graduates from military schools whose courses are approved by army officers, at least 1,000 officers soon can be added.

URGES MORE NAVY AIRCRAFT.

Alan R. Hawley Thinks Appropriation Should Be $20,000,000.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, with which is affiliated twenty-six other aeronautical organizations, said yesterday that the contemplated appropriation of $6,000,000 for aviation equipment in the estimate of $500,000,000, which it is proposed to spend during the next five years in increasing the United States Navy, was less than one-third the amount really needed.

In support of his criticism, he quotes Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, who has gone into the needs of the navy in a thorough manner, and who insists that at least 676 aeroplanes of all kinds are needed before the navy is properly equipped.

"Instead of $6,000,000 spread over a period of five years," Mr. Hawley said yesterday, "the navy needs not less than $20,000,000 with an initial expenditure of $7,500,000 to start its aerial equipment. To properly protect our coasts and give our navy the greatest efficiency, there should be thirty-three aeronautical stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Panama Canal, and our island possessions. These should have not less than twelve aeroplanes apiece, making a total of 396. Then there should be not less than 50 aeroplanes, on floating bases. These bases should consist of cruisers capable of making better than thirty knots, who would act just as the 'mother ship' does for submarines and would carry not less than 10 aeroplanes apiece.

"Fifty machines would be necessary for the aviation schools, and there should be a reserve for the schools in case of breakage. In addition, 150 aeroplanes would be required for merchant vessels converted into scouts or supply ships, making a total of 676, before it could be even thought that the navy had begun to be properly equipped.

"The recent naval manoeuvres were conducted without aeroplanes and were on the lines of war that were correct ten years ago. None of the manoeuvres would have been possible if they had used aeroplanes, as every naval officer knows. The British abandoned their manoeuvres two years ago, because they found that it was impossible to hide from the fliers. The attacking fleet knew all about the defenders and vice versa, with the result that the manoeuvres became a joke.

"This fact alone shows the pressing need of proper aerial equipment for our navy."

PLAN NAVAL RESERVE WEEK.

Move to Organize 30,000 Ex-Members of the Navy for Defense.

Plans for a campaign to round up 30,000 former bluejackets and officers of the navy now in civilian life in this country and weld them into an organized, coherent reserve body for the service of the nation in case of war were discussed at a meeting of the Naval Reserve Committee of the Navy League of the United States at the Recess Club, 60 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. As part of the campaign, a naval reserve week is to be held simultaneously in all parts of the country early in December, in conjunction with the week of national defense celebrations planned by the Navy League and its woman's section, during which each member of the league and the woman's section will be asked to obtain the registration of at least one former bluejacket or officer in the Naval Reserve.

Committees will also be organized in every seaport and lake city to ascertain the number, speed, and tonnage of the ships, yachts, motor boats, &c., which would be available for use as auxiliaries to the navy.

Members of the Naval Reserve Committee are Henry H. Ward, J. P. Morgan, C. L. Poor, W. A. Clark, Amos Cramer, Samuel Insull, Henry B. Joy, A. E. Lambert, R. A. Long, J. Staurt Blackton, and Ralph Beaver Strassburger.

Among the New York men who have volunteered for active committee work in response to the inquiries of the Navy League are Robert W. Watson, A. B. Humphrey, Walter Damrosch, Charles H. Sherrill, Elbridge G. Snow, James A. Burden, Charles P. Steinmetz, James B. Ford, James Speyer, Samuel Thorne, Jr., Frederick G. Delafield, and Chester W. Chapin.

O'GORMAN FOR BIGGER NAVY.

Thinks Daniels's Program Will Have the Nation's Support.

Referring to the plans outlined by the Navy Department Senator James A. O'Gorman gave out this statement yesterday:

"The naval program is inspiring and is sure to have the support of the nation. The recommendations of Secretary Daniels evince an intelligent and patriotic conception of the country's needs, and make ample provision for a naval increase which, with an adequate army, will preserve the peace and security of the United States. We can no longer ignore the necessities which new world conditions have imposed upon us. If we would escape the disaster that has fallen upon other nations, we must at once provide an adequate naval and military establishment."

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As an overcoat, it is as good over a dress suit as it is to wear to your office.

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Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.

WOULD USE PISTOL TO RULE SOLDIERS

General O'Ryan Says It May Be Necessary to Enforce Discipline on Troops.

CRITICISES MILITIA SYSTEM

Tells the Technology Club That Men Must Be Trained to Lose Initiative and Forget Fear.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, told the members of the Technology Club at their fifth "war luncheon" yesterday that the greatest value of a trained soldiery came from the process which made them mere automatons, trained to do the bidding of their officers. The first thing that must be done, he said, is to destroy all initiative, and that, with the training, fits men to be soldiers.

"The war in Europe," he said, "has demonstrated that the conduct of war requires absolute co-ordination, unity of purpose and absolute command. In this country we are very much better off for material things than we are for soldiers. The recruit does not know how to carry out orders. His mental state differs from that of the trained soldier, who obeys mechanically. We must get our men so that they are machines, and this can be done only as the result of a process of training.

"When the feeling of fear—the natural instinct of self-preservation—comes over a man there must be something to hold him to his duty. We have to have our men trained so that the influence of fear is overpowered by the peril of an uncompromising military system, often backed up by a pistol in the hands of an officer. We must make the men unconsciously forget their fear. All these matters of standing at attention and 'Sir, I have the honor to report,' are valuable to put him through the biological and social process by which he becomes a soldier.

"That is the reason why we cannot have any military force simply by having dinners and entertainments. The recruits have got to put their heads into the military noose. They have got to be 'jacked up'—they have got to be 'bawled out.'

"It is a principle of military tactics that a second-rate tactical plan, loyally supported and efficiently carried out, is more successful than the best possible plan not carried out in that manner. Our military organizations are getting more of the spirit of discipline every year. Regiments which formerly were composed of stout business men are now filled with slim-waisted, athletic young men, who are ready for business.

"The great weaknesses of the militia, or the National Guard, are legal defects. The greatest defect is that the President and Congress have not the power to send the militia outside of the continental limits of the United States before the guardsmen change their status to that of volunteers. Therefore, at the outbreak of a war, there is a delay because of the change of status. In other words, we have soldiers to a limited extent, and that violates the military principle that there should be no limitations. That defect is not peculiar to the United States, however. The German Emperor has not the power to send troops outside of Europe. A Japanese officer told me recently that it was practically impossible for his country to send troops to Europe. The men must be volunteer, and they have not enough interest in European affairs individually to cause them to give up their homes and families and go abroad.

"A second defect is that the National Guard of the forty-eight States constitutes forty-eight little armies, each with its own ideals and methods. In most of the States the National Guard is run by an Adjutant General who is a political officer. Viewing the matter broadly, this proposition of forty-eight little armies violates the military principle of unity of control. It must be a one-man power."

Colonel Lucas of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers urged the members of the Technology Club to join his regiment, service in which, he said, would fit them for valuable military service and would qualify many of them for officers' positions.

27

Another safety measure—the independent auditor

THE auditor of a Trust Company or Bank should be free to make unexpected examinations of any records at any time.

The auditor of the Columbia Trust Company is independent of the authority of any one department.

He maintains what is called a "running audit" of all the Company's assets. He knows without consulting the different departments exactly what the individual records should show. By means of his books, all liabilities of the bank are similarly controlled.

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¶ A $25.00 SUIT—Norfolk or plain model, with trousers or breeches. Oxford gray whipcord.

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Motor Apparel Shop—Sixth floor.

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The low price is no clue to their smart, soft style. If I took off the price-tag, you'd guess $35.

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HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Fred. Illus. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea and premature gray hair and its Treatment by the Quartalamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 97 Illustrations. Price $1.65. W. B. Jenkins Co., Pub. Sixth Ave. and 48th St., New York.

HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

The New York Times Current History Magazine, published monthly, gives the stirring events in Europe from all viewpoints by the most eminent representatives of the nations engaged. Profusely illustrated. 20c. a copy. $3.00 a year. Handsomely bound volume of 6 issues, constituting an immense book of facts about the war, $2 (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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ITALIANS PUSH WAR TO AID THE SERBS

Berlin Reports, However, That They Have Been Decisively Defeated on the Isonzo.

ALSO BEATEN AT GORIZIA

But Their Capture of Positions in Trentino Are Said to Threaten Riva and Rovereto.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via London.)—The Tageblatt's war correspondent in the Austrian Southwestern theatre says:

"The third Isonzo battle is in progress. A decision has already been reached at the points where the Italians made their strongest attacks. They were compelled to flee on the front between Kargreit and Tolmino, leaving piles of dead. The Italians have also met with heavy losses before Gorizia and on the Doberdo Plateau.

"They have not the slightest prospect of obtaining a better result by repeating the attacks. They appear to be preparing for an attempt at a forward movement in Carinthia and Tyrol, where a heavy bombardment is under way."

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office tonight issued the following:

On the Izonso front yesterday there was an uninterrupted cannonade against our positions. The violent gunfire against the Doberdo Plateau increased during the afternoon.

In the Krn region Italian infantry attacked the Tolmino Bridgehead and subsequently Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele and east of Vermigliano. They were everywhere repulsed, losing heavily.

Big engagements also developed on the Tyrolean front near Tressassi, and on the Vielgereutn Plateau. Our troops repulsed two attacks in each sector.

In Judicaria, where recently there has been increased activity, our advanced detachments retreated to the main line of resistance.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The official statement issued yesterday by the Austrian War Office, after describing the repulse of several Italian attacks, says:

"Italian infantry shouted 'Avanti!' (Forward!) from their trenches, but did not advance."

VERONA, Oct. 20.—The Italian offensive along the Tyrolean front is believed here to be the beginning of the execution of the plan of General Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, for an invasion of Austrian territory, which he is declared always to have held to be the best way of assisting Serbia.

The capture by Italian forces of Pregasina threatens Riva, while the taking of the Brentonico Castle, Dosso, 2,000 feet above it, threatens Rovereto, meaning Italian command of the route to Mori and the railway to Trent.

The results of this offensive movement thus far are held here to indicate that the Austrians may be obliged to triple their forces to meet it.

NEW ITALIAN WAR TAXES.

20 Per Cent. on Incomes Above $8,000—Noncombatants Assessed.

ROME, Oct. 20, (via Paris.)—A royal decree has been issued creating new taxes and increasing the existing taxes for the duration of the war. Those persons exempted from military service, except for total physical disability, must pay an annual tax of 6 lire, ($1.20,) plus a surtax of from 6 to 8,000 lire, ($800,) according to their income. Directors of stock companies must pay an income tax, on a graduated scale, of 5 per cent. on incomes of $2,500 and 20 per cent. on those over 40,000 lire. ($8,000.)

Special stamp dues are provided for, as well as increased taxes, on Government concessions and land. Certain telegraphic and postal rates have been raised.

ABRUZZI AT WAR COUNCIL.

Italian Admiral Confers with King and Military Chiefs.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 20.—King Victor Emmanuel today held a council with Lieut. Gen. Count Cardona, Chief of the General Staff, and General Porro, the Under Chief of the General Staff, and Admiral the Duke of the Abruzzi.

Nothing has become known as to the subjects discussed or the decisions arrived at, but it is inferred from the presence at the council of the Duke of the Abruzzi, who is Commander in Chief of the Italian Fleet, that Italy's participation in the Balkan campaign was the subject of the deliberations.

EAGER TO FIGHT TURKS.

Albanians and Armenians in Italy Want to Go to Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 20.—All Albanians living in Italy, numbering about 200,000 descendants of those Albanians who left their country at the time of Scanderbeg declare themselves ready to contribute a contingent to fight on the side of the Allies in the Balkan expedition.

Not because they have any special sympathy for Serbia, but they wish to again face the eternal enemy of their race, Turkey, and frustrate the Bulgarian plan to stretch across the Balkans from the Black Sea to the Adriatic.

All Armenians residing in Italy also support enthusiastically any undertaking against Turkey.

MONTH'S WORK OF U-BOATS.

Berlin Announces 29 Merchant Ships Were Sunk in September.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y., Oct. 21.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following item for publication:

"During September German submarines sank twenty-nine enemy merchant ships of 103,316 tons, transports aggregating 18,949 tons, and seven trawlers of 1,200 tons. By mines were destroyed six enemy merchant ships of 20,612 tons. Altogether these vessels aggregate 144,977 tons, which is the best proof that the English report that the activity of our submarines has ceased on account of losses is incorrect."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Official announcement was made today that the total number of British merchant vessels, exclusive of fishermen, sunk by submarines to Oct. 14 was 183. The number of fishing vessels sunk to that time was 175.

SKINNER MAY KEEP HIS POST

Daily Mail Hears the Consul General Will Return to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—Mr. Skinner, the United States Consul General in London," says The Daily Mail, "is sailing for the United States from Falmouth today on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam. Mrs. Skinner accompanies him. We are informed that the Consul General is expected to return to England and resume his official duties at the end of six or seven weeks.

"His visit to the United States is believed to be exclusively for the purpose of consultation with the trade division of the State Department."

BAGDAD THREATENED BY BRITISH FORCES

East Indian Expedition Reported Only a Few Miles from the City.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is unofficially reported from Mesopotamia that the British are within a few miles of Bagdad.

Until last night's announcement the most recent news to come from the seat of operations of the Anglo-Indian force in Mesopotamia was imparted in the House of Commons on Sept. 29 by Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India—for it is the Indian Office which is directing the campaign.

It was then stated that General Sir John Eccles Nixon, who was in command of the whole force and the leader of the column operating on the Tigris, had defeated the Turks near Kut-el-Amasa and caused them to retreat on Bagdad, 90 miles to the northwest. It had been previously reported that Major Gen. George Gorringe, (a cousin of the late Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., who brought over from Egypt "Cleopatra's Needle," now in Central Park,) operating on the Euphrates, had, on July 1, reached a point on that river only 75 miles southeast of Bagdad. He had refrained from advancing further owing to a curious strategic obstacle which had confronted Sir John.

This was that the Turks at Kut-el-Amasa has threatened to leave the river, and, by a detour in the direction of Persia, get in the rear of the Tigris column. By a series of outpost engagements, lasting nearly a week, Sir John had finally, on Sept. 27, engaged the entire force confronting him, capturing 1,650 men, slaying and wounding 5,000, and putting the rest to flight in the direction of Bagdad, as has already been stated.

This left Gorringe seventy-five miles and Sir John ninety miles from Bagdad, proceeding by two routes, with a desert of fifty miles between, and converging upon the famous City of Caliphs.

BRITISH MUNITIONS OUTPUT QUADRUPLED

Army Now Amply Supplied as Result of Lloyd George's Work.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The success attending the appointment of David Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions is testified to today by the Times's parliamentary correspondent, who says that the production of munitions has increased fourfold, and in one highly important branch, over thirtyfold.

"The Ministry of Munitions," the correspondent adds, "justified itself in the recent heavy fighting on the western front. There were no complaints this time of advances having to be stopped for lack of ammunition. A prodigious amount of high explosives was shot away in the advance to Loos, but still the supply was not exhausted. The authorities at home received no complaints whatever from the Generals in the field. When the fighting ceased they had a great deal more ammunition left than they expected, and in certain departments there was actually greater quantity ready for the gunners at the end of the struggle than at the beginning, which proves excellent transport arrangements.

"It is a feather in the cap of Mr. Lloyd George, who set himself up in an old-fashioned house in Whitehall with two chairs, a table, and a secretary, and in a short interval has created a wonderful organization at the Ministry of Munitions. Gathered around him is, perhaps, the strongest company of business and scientific brains that has ever been applied to any Government department in this country.

"At present 1,000 industrial works and factories have been scheduled as controlled establishments, and the number of men employed in them is little short of 1,000,000. In addition, 5,000 skilled soldiers have been released for munition work.

"The unlimited supply of munitions which the army requires, however, has been by no means reached yet. The labor problem still presents difficulties which the Ministry is now devoting special attention to. The personnel of the Department also is being constantly strengthened.

Colonel Arthur H. Lee, former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, becomes a secretary of the Munition Minister, charged with the duty of co-ordinating the work of the Ministry with that of the army in the field. Sir Leo C. Chiozza Money has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George."

ENGLAND TRIES OUT NEW TYPE OF AIRSHIP

Noiseless Craft Speeds Along Before Londoners, Ready to Meet Next Zeppelins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 21.—The Daily Express says this morning:

"The Admiralty yesterday afternoon announced that Londoners would have an opportunity of seeing Great Britain's mystery ship of the air on her trial flight over the metropolis.

"At 6:43 P. M. a small, dark, cigar-like shape was suddenly discerned over the Thames traveling at considerable speed eastward and apparently following the course of the river. It seemed to be flying at a much greater height than the Zeppelins, whose two recent visits to the London district were observed by the same Daily Express watcher. Its altitude, indeed, might have been 10,000 feet or more. The engines were inaudible, even to the keenest ears. The airship seemed to be somewhat smaller than the German machine."

ARMENIANS THANK POPE.

Patriarch Is Grateful for Benedict XV.'s Plea to the Sultan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 20.—The news that the Patriarch of the Armenians had thanked the Pope for his intervention in favor of the Armenians in Turkey was received here with great satisfaction, as it was thought that nad the Papal remonstrance to the Sultan had no effect the Patriarch would have kept silence.

The agitation in favor of the Armenians has not ceased, however, as the people here have had too much experience with Turkish promises to believe the danger of outrages over.

The plan of an Armenian Captain to organize a corps of his countrymen from all countries to fight the Turks was received with enthusiasm here, and he would have no difficulty in getting volunteers among the Armenians in Italy.

HONORS JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Germany Gives Officers Commissions and Confers Iron Crosses.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Two hundred and eighty-six Jews in the German Army have been promoted to be officers, and 4,000 Jewish soldiers in the army have been decorated with Iron Crosses, 16 of them with the Iron Cross of the First Class, according to an Overseas News Agency announcement today.

Kaiserin's Birthday Is "Jam Day."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Berlin newspapers say that the German Empress has asked that her birthday, which falls on Friday, be celebrated as "Marmalade Day." The Empress suggests that gifts of jam be sent to the troops in the trenches and in military hospitals as gifts from her.

SUFFRAGISTS LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE

Beaten by 51,000 in Vote of More Than 300,000, They Start New Campaign.

WILL FIGHT AT TRENTON

Hope to Get Law Passed Permitting Them to Vote at Presidential Primaries in 1916.

Revised returns from the New Jersey woman suffrage election with 113 out of a total of 1,891 voting precincts missing give a majority of 48,850 against the constitutional amendment, which would have given women in that State the right to vote.

The total vote cast for the amendment in the districts already heard from was 125,803. The total vote against was 174,153. Should the same ratio hold good throughout the missing 113 election districts, the vote cast for the amendments would be 133,203 and the vote against, 184,397, giving a total vote of 317,600 in the entire State and a majority against the amendment of 51,194. This is within 1,000 votes of the figure given in the returns printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning.

The revised returns from the special election are given by counties in the following table:

Suffrage Vote by Counties.

County.	For.	Against.	Dists. Missing.
Atlantic	2,883	6,422	2
Bergen	7,572	8,521	23
Burlington	3,508	4,862	13
Camden	9,762	12,272	0
Cape May	1,438	1,781	0
Cumberland	1,928	3,518	0
Essex	24,088	38,411	0
Gloucester	2,390	3,088	4
Hudson	24,100	31,476	0
Hunterdon	1,997	2,507	0
Mercer	7,025	10,801	0
Middlesex	5,011	7,268	6
Monmouth	4,942	6,720	18
Morris	1,817	2,050	34
Ocean	1,853	1,161	4
Passaic	10,766	12,999	0
Salem	1,236	1,034	0
Somerset	1,888	3,259	0
Sussex	1,137	2,051	0
Union	8,069	11,350	0
Warren	1,638	2,236	9
Totals	125,803	174,153	113
Majority against suffrage, 48,350.			

Developments yesterday indicated that despite the decisive defeat which was administered by the voters at the polls, the leaders in the woman suffrage organizations in New Jersey intend that the enfranchisement of women shall remain an issue in that State. The opening gun in a suffrage campaign along new lines was fired in Newark yesterday, even before the full extent of the disaster that befell the suffrage cause at the polls was known.

Suffragists Have New Plan.

The new plan of the suffragists contemplates a campaign on the doorstep of the New Jersey Legislature with a view to getting the lawmakers to enact a statute to give the women the right to vote for Presidential Electors next Fall. In this campaign the woman suffrage leaders will have assistance from their sisters in other States. Mrs. William Post of California and Miss Mary Green of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been in New Jersey to assist the Woman's Political Union in the fight for the woman suffrage amendment, announced in Paterson yesterday that headquarters would be established at Trenton within a few days from which the fight to secure Presidential suffrage for the women would be conducted.

This suggests that the suffragists of New Jersey would ally themselves with those who are seeking an amendment to the Federal Constitution and who will labor with the delegates to the National Convention of the leading parties next year with a view to having a plank indorsing a woman suffrage amendment national in scope enacted and submitted to the various States.

The eleven States where women already have the ballot, the advocates of this plan say, would give them the nucleus of a support were such an amendment to be submitted to the various States.

Open Air Meeting in Newark.

The southern apex of Military Park in Newark, the very spot where the Victory Van Band of suffrage orators held forth before woman suffrage met its Waterloo, was the scene of the first battle in the new campaign. Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the New Jersey Branch of the Woman's Political Union, and a number of her lieutenants in the suffrage movement went there yesterday in an automobile from which the green, white, and purple of the Union fluttered quite as gayly as before the battle of the ballots had resulted in shattered hopes. From their motor car they addressed a large crowd at their first open air rally. The meeting had been arranged for at a midnight conference held by the suffragists, while the avalanche of adverse reports was coming in to their various headquarters.

Besides Mrs. Van Winkle, the speakers were Mrs. Frank H. Sommer, President of the Newark branch of the Woman's Political Union; Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, a New York lawyer; Mrs. Helen Hill Weed of Washington, D. C., a daughter of Congressman Ebeneser J. Hill of Connecticut; Miss Elsie Mers, Mrs. Warrington Lawrence of Roselle, N. J.; Mrs. Laka Churchill of Colorado, Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor of Ohio, and Miss Viola Dean. Miss Dean acted as Chairman of the meeting, and introduced Mrs. Bloor as the first speaker.

Mrs. Bloor said she was proud to be the first speaker to open the new campaign in New Jersey. She expressed confidence that "underneath the soil of political corruption" that caused Tuesday's temporary reverse, "the seed of a new, clean citizenship" was sown.

"This is only one battle," said Mrs. Greeley, "nothing more than the preliminary battle in the open between the suffragists and the interests that are against them. We have brought them out in the open. We know now as everybody in the country will know today what those interests are. We are in the fight to stay. It is the opening of a campaign that will go on Winter, Summer, Spring, and Autumn—go on until we win by the grace of God."

Attacks on Nugent.

Mrs. Weed attacked James Nugent, the Democratic leader of Essex County, who directed the big fight against the suffragists in Newark and Essex. Nugent had criticised Mrs. Weed for coming into the State to campaign. She declared that she had no apology to make; that she fought for the freedom of women abroad and in Mexico, and that she promised to do it whenever the chance presented itself. She concluded by saying that President Wilson's action in favor of suffrage was but a forerunner of favorable action by Congress on the Federal amendment.

Mrs. Van Winkle launched a broadside at Nugent and what she called his "gang" of anti-suffragists, whom she referred to as "the little veneer to cover up the rottenness of the political leaders who conducted the campaign against us." She declared that there was colonisation of voters in Milburn and districts in the eastern and central sections of Newark. She added that "if the election had been an honest one we would have swallowed defeat gracefully."

Won't Have Five Years' Wait.

The revised returns yesterday made it definite that as far as New Jersey is concerned, the suffragists will not be able to have another amendment providing for the enfranchisement of women submitted for at least five years. The Constitutional amendment which was designed to wipe out this restriction went down to defeat by about the same majority as did the woman suffrage amendment.

The suffrage leaders believe that while it would require a Constitutional amendment to give them the right to participate in the election of any candidates, a bill permitting the women to participate in the preferential primaries in the Spring, when the parties in New Jersey will express their choice for the Presidential nomination, could be legally passed by the Legislature.

The suffrage leaders at a conference held after the open air rally decided to launch a campaign with the purpose in view of at once seeking pledges from all candidates for the Senate and Assembly who are to be voted for this Fall that they will support such a measure.

PUSH FEDERAL AMENDMENT.

Congressional Union Hopeful of Action by Next Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The fight for the submission of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment for woman suffrage will be renewed at the next session of Congress with redoubled vigor, following a general strengthening of organizations in all the States. The defeat of suffrage in New Jersey apparently has not daunted or discouraged the suffrage workers. Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, commented today on the result in the President's home State as follows:

"For more than sixty years women have been trying to win suffrage by the State referendum method, advocated by President Wilson. This has meant the expenditure of an enormous amount of energy, of time, and of money. Women are now beginning to feel that the State referendum campaigns in which the question of woman's political freedom is left in the hands of the most ignorant men voters in the State are too wasteful and indirect to be much longer continued. They are turning to the national Government, asking enfranchisement by action of the United States Congress.

"We approach the next session of Congress full of hope that the leverage which the suffrage movement possesses in Congress as a result of the fact that one-fourth of the Senate, one-sixth of the House and one-fifth of the electoral vote for President now comes from suffrage States, will mean the passage of the national suffrage amendment, thus doing away with costly and laborious State campaigns, such as has just been unsuccessfully waged in New Jersey."

TO RULE SUFFRAGE MARCH.

Miss Ethel Stebbins to be Grand Marshal of Saturday's Parade.

The Grand Marshal of the suffrage parade on Saturday will be Miss Ethel Stebbins, it was announced last night by the Empire State Campaign Committee.

Miss Stebbins is a daughter of Henry G. Stebbins, Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange and member of Congress during the civil war. She is a Cornell graduate and President of the Alumnae Association, and acts as Vice Chairman of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party. On parade she will wear a white suit and an official suffrage hat.

Among the prominent men who will march in next Saturday's big suffrage parade are Judge William H. Wadhams, Justice Charles L. Guy, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Civil Service Commissioner; Frederick C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner; Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner; Julius Frank, Mayor of Ogdensburg; John A. Kingsbury, Charities Commissioner, and Frederick Shipley, Tax Commissioner.

A recent convert to suffrage is the Rev. Father Thomas Murphy, formerly of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who will make his first speech for the cause next Sunday night at his own church, the Church of the Resurrection, 151st Street and Broadway.

Edith Wynne Mathison is to be "New York" in the parade. She will walk alone with spear and shield and a banner asking the men of New York to grant the vote on Nov. 2.

CALLS JERSEY "PUNK STATE."

Massachusetts Leaders Think Defeat Won't Hurt Their Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Massachusetts suffrage leaders claim to see in the result in New Jersey only encouragement so far as the result in this State is concerned.

"I don't want to abuse New Jersey, but she is a punk State," said Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, head of the Political Equality Union.

"We realize, of course," said Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Chairman of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association's Executive Committee, "that the conditions in New Jersey are much different from the conditions here. We know it to be a boss-ridden State, with the vicious interests strongly intrenched."

"The question is much better understood in this State," said Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

SAW VOTES BOUGHT IN JERSEY ELECTION

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed Says Money Was Passed Before Her Eyes in Newark.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE HOPEFUL

New York Women Blame Politicians for Defeat of Tuesday—Expect Fair Election Here.

New York suffragists were working as cheerfully yesterday as if they had never heard of a suffrage defeat in New Jersey. At the Women's Political Union they were going ahead with preparations for a gay and glorious election night on Nov. 2 at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue.

"The respectable men in New Jersey tell me that it was the rawest political deal that was ever put over," said Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, daughter of Representative Hill of Connecticut, who was a watcher at one of the polling places in Newark. She told of seeing the bars down in the place where she was watching, any number of voters admitted at one time, electioneering, and money passed for votes before her eyes. she was at her post before 6 o'clock in the morning and finished up a little before 11 o'clock at night, going with the policeman and the ballot box to the Court House.

Mrs. Weed Saw Corruption.

"And we have absolutely tied up the women antis with Jim Nugent's party," she said, "though they have all along resolutely denied it. We knew that Nugent had all through the campaign been distributing their anti-suffrage literature, but yesterday his men acted as watchers for the women. I saw Charles M. Jessup of 99 Hedden Place, a Democratic district leader, and Nugent's official representative and henchman, wearing the badge of the New Jersey State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, with the name of the association upon it and that of its President, Mrs. E. Yarde Breese, all day, and alternately acting as watcher for the women and for his own party."

Mrs. Weed said that the first ballots cast, which could be recognized by their position in the box before the rough element came in and the really corrupt proceedings began, were for the women.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, speaking for the New Jersey Branch of the Women's Political Union, of which she is President, told of corrupt practices and said there would be prosecutions. Her society, she said, was in possession of the names of repeating voters and the times at which they voted. The voters were openly bought, she said. The women saw money passed, and they saw sample ballots marked and carried to the polls.

"This will make an impression upon New Yorkers," said Mrs. Blatch. "It will bring out a big vote, will influence the men and make the women watchers more alert. Wavering votes will be turned in our favor."

James Lees Laidlaw, President of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage, said yesterday:

"Since the returns from the New Jersey election have come in a number of New York men who had been undecided have been so disgusted with the conduct of the elections over there that they have come out for the women."

Mrs. Catt Expected the Defeat.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has had the widest general experience of any one of the suffrage workers, yesterday reiterated her belief that New York would be carried for the women.

"We did not expect to win in New Jersey," she said, "for all the forces of wickedness were against the women. The whole campaign of the men was one of intimidation. I believe that the men of the political parties of New York have told the truth when they said they would not interfere with the vote in this State, and I think we shall win.

"As a New Jersey woman I have been so fond of my State that I have defended it against everything of which it has been accused, from the raids of the mosquito up to politics," said Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer of the National Woman Suffrage Association. "I did hope that it was coming out as leading in democracy among the Eastern States. But I am not discouraged. There must be a further educational campaign to overcome ignorance, indifference, and wrong political influence."

"I am perfectly sure that the men have had their last chance to show their chivalry to the women in New Jersey," said Mrs. William L. Colt of the Congressional Union. "And this is their last referendum campaign. The women will now see the value of working for the Federal amendment, and the Congressional Union will have the aid of the New Jersey women."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said yesterday that the New Jersey defeat would give a great impetus to the work of the National Association for the Federal Amendment.

"The one other thing the New Jersey women can do now," she said, "is to work for Presidential and municipal suffrage which can be granted by the State Legislature. All State work pushes on national suffrage work and vice versa."

Antis See Effect in New York.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said yesterday that the contagion of the successful opposition to woman suffrage in New Jersey must have its effect in New York State.

"I have been surprised to find within the last two weeks the number of men who are asking each other how they shall vote on the suffrage Amendment in New York, and five out of every six are against it," she said. "I think New York City will go against woman suffrage by a very large majority. Up-State the majority will not be so large, though we are splendidly organized. I do not think there is any chance for the New Jersey women to get the Presidential suffrage next year. This defeat has been too decisive."

"There was great interest in this election," said Miss Clara Vezin, Campaign Manager for the anti-suffragists in New Jersey. "Men left their business in New York and went to remote parts of New Jersey to cast their vote. In deciding how to vote the men asked the women of their families and voted accordingly. I have been delighted with the results of the campaign. All sides must agree that it was a good thing to call out so large a vote. There will be no chance of the suffrage question coming up again next year."

UNDAUNTED IN SISTER STATE.

Pennsylvania Suffragists Spurred On by Jersey Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The defeat of woman suffrage in New Jersey yesterday left local workers for the cause undaunted and, if anything, stirred them to still greater efforts for success at the general election in Pennsylvania next month.

Between comment on the result of the Jersey vote, which was uniformly referred to as "no delay and not a defeat," the leaders and their assistants at the various headquarters were busy on the final details of a street parade, and demonstration in the Academy of Music on Friday night, when the women's liberty bell arrives here. Noon meetings were held at different points, while tonight members of the Equal Franchise Society and the Woman Suffrage Party were on Broad Street, conducting ten meetings at points between Porter Street and Erie Avenue.

That the result in New Jersey would only make Pennsylvania suffragists work harder for victory in this State was the opinion expressed by Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, President of the Equal Franchise Society. The outcome, she said, only indicated how hard the task is and what must be accomplished before the coming election.

WOULD DISSOLVE REICHSTAG

German Conservatives Think It Unfit to Discuss War Aims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—In some Conservative circles in Germany the idea has been suggested that steps should be taken with the object of bringing about the dissolution of the Reichstag. The organ of the Conservatives in Saxony, the Vaterland, even demands a speedy dissolution on the ground that the Reichstag, owing to its composition, is not fitted to discuss terms of peace.

In this connection it should be noted that a Conservative Deputy, Herr von Brockhausen, has proposed the creation of an Imperial Council to be composed of prominent military men, diplomatists, high officials, and representatives of the political parties in the Reichstag, and of great commercial bodies. This council, he says, should discuss the aims of Germany in the war and the terms of peace. These suggestions with regard to setting aside the Reichstag have aroused much discontent in the Liberal and Socialist press in Germany, which asserts that the people will not allow the Reichstag to be eliminated and points out the impossibility, in the event of the Reichstag being dissolved, of holding elections in war time. The Kreuzzeitung, a Conservative newspaper, says that in influential Conservative circles the idea of the dissolution of the Reichstag is not entertained. Count Reventlow's organ, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, also Conservative, expresses doubt regarding the fitness of the Reichstag to discuss the war policy of the country.

HYPHENS TO 'HAZE' WILSON.

B. Ridder Threatens President with "German-American" Disfavor.

Under the auspices of the American Truth Society about 200 persons having deposits in banks or holding insurance policies met last night to protest against the loan to the Allies. Bernard Ridder, Chairman of the Bank Depositors' Committee of One Hundred, said a small group of bankers had turned traitors, and the Administration by its silence had given tacit assent to the loan.

"The President," he continued, "in a moment of peevishness turned on the German-Americans in a thinly veiled speech and urged that they be 'hazed.' Perhaps if the President insists on 'hazing' us we can do a little 'hazing' ourselves."

The decision of Bulgaria to join the Central Powers, Mr. Ridder said, was evidence of the most expert opinion obtainable as to which side was making the best showing. Therefore, in his belief, the people buying bonds of the Allies are "backing the wrong horse."

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302 W. 57th St. (Phone 7920 Col.)

$50,000 OFFER TO LINDSEY.

Judge May Quit Juvenile Court and Go on Lecture Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey has received an offer of $50,000 for a three-year contract on the lecture platform.

"I have received a very flattering offer from America's largest lecturing bureau," he said in confirming the news. "It is an offer which no man in my circumstances could overlook. For many years I have been fighting certain interests in this city and State, and as a result I am a poor man. I have spent on an average $40 a month more than the salary I have received as Juvenile Judge to carry on the work of my court, and for years have depended for my living upon the money I have earned on the lecture platform during my vacations.

"I am giving the offer very serious consideration; I have not yet made up my mind whether to accept or reject it. I have until the end of the week to give a reply to the New York people who made it. It is a very serious matter for me to decide, for I love my work here in the Juvenile Court, and I love to fight for it when it is assailed by those whose enmity I have incurred. It is considered highly probable by Judge Lindsey's close friends here that he will accept.

SING SING OFFICIAL OUSTED.

Supt. White's Dismissal Attributed to Convicts' League.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Oct. 20.—Luther B. White, Superintendent of Industries at Sing Sing Prison at $3,600 a year, has been removed by Warden Osborne. Although no reason has been assigned, the dismissal is said to be a result of the activities of the Mutual Welfare League, the prisoners' organization. Mr. White was discharged last night shortly before midnight by a note from the Warden, which read:

You are hereby discharged from your position, to take effect immediately.

Mr. White would not discuss his removal tonight, saying he had no comment to make until he received official notice of the reason for his dismissal. Warden Osborne was said to be out of town, and Deputy Warden Church had nothing to say.

Warden Osborne appointed Mr. White to his post, saying that he was fitted particularly for the work by virtue of his experience as a manufacturer. Mr. White came to Sing Sing from Amsden, Vt.

DISCUSS CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Speakers Tell How a Municipality May Be Made Attractive.

The union of the useful and the beautiful in city planning was the theme of the first meeting this season of the Municipal Art Society last evening in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street. Charles R. Ashbee of London, England, an architect and art authority, spoke of the work which had been done in his country in laying out villages and towns for workingmen. Although these settlements met every requirement of utility, they at the same time were as attractive as the homes of many of the wealthier classes.

Carl Bannwart, Secretary of the Shade Tree Commission of Newark, N. J., a city which is said to have planted more trees in its streets in the last decade than any other American municipality, made an address, telling how the interest of the public was enlisted in the project.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

554-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Are Introducing Many New Ideas In

French Millinery

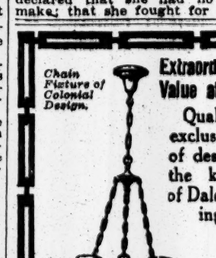
from models which have just been brought into this country—

Prominent among which are:

NEW HIGH CROWNED TURBANS FROM REBOUX AND MARIA GUY—A MILITARY TURBAN FROM LUCIE HAMAR—A SMART FEATHER-BANDED CAPELINE FROM TALBOT—

and OUR OWN DESIGNERS have executed many new developments of the late French ideas—Mlle. Frances is making the BUTTERFLY TURBAN—while Mme. Georgette is specializing in FASHIONABLE WHITE HATS—and Gerard is featuring FRUIT and FLOWER-TRIMMED styles.

ALSO NEW DESIGNS IN SKATING SETS—NOVELTY SCARFS—BOAS—MUFFS and VEILS.



Chain Fixture of Colonial Design.

Extraordinary Value at Dale's

Quality and exclusiveness of design are the keynotes of Dale Lighting Fixtures—the fact that we sell direct from factory at a saving from 20 to 35 per cent. is simply an added inducement. Our lighting engineers will lend any assistance.

Write for booklet, "Lighting the Home"

Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
111 West 18th Street, NEW YORK

The Stroud Piano

"A MUSICIAN'S PIANO"

Price, $285

WHEN you have heard the beautiful, full round tone of The Stroud, the price of the instrument comes as a great surprise. Such musical excellence usually costs much more money.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL, world-famous concert pianist, says of the Stroud

"The Stroud Upright Piano has a clear sound tone, a quick and correct action and I feel astonished you can sell such a good instrument at such a comparatively low price."

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 West Forty-second Street

"Makers of The Aeolian-Vocalion and the famous Pianola—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

Copyright 1915, The Aeolian Co.

Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Founded 1827

OUR FINAL 18 DAY REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Immediately Preceding Our Removal

HAS BEGUN AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE

On November the Eighth, at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street

Adhering to our plan as previously announced, and in keeping with the spirit of the occasion, we shall open the new store with new merchandise entirely in harmony with the new surroundings. This policy necessitates the immediate sacrifice of present Fall and Winter Stocks of the finest type and in splendid assortments. Included is apparel in the latest Fashion for Men, Women and Children, offered at the height of the season at unprecedented concessions in price.

$15,000.00 Stock in our MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

at 1/3 to 1/2 Savings in price

Shirts

Finest Silk Crepe de Chine Shirts—Made from the most expensive of all silk shirtings. Most exquisite patterns and the finest making throughout. *Value $7.50.* — Each 3.95

Satin Striped Tub Silk Shirts—Balance of our entire silk shirt stock of all kinds (crepes excepted). Weighty silks that will give good service. Good assortments in most sizes. *Values $4.50, $5.00.* — Each 2.45

Soft Cuff Negligee Shirts—Complete assortments of the newest Fall patterns and fabrics and every shirt of this style from our better grades. *Values $1.50, $2.00.* — Each 95c

All Odd Shirts to Close—Broken lines of dress shirts—tucked shirts — short bosom shirts; stiff cuff shirts and the balance of our Summer stock of soft cuff and sport shirts. (Not all sizes in each lot.) *Values $1.35, $1.65.* — Each 65c

Underwear and Sleeping Garments

Natural Merino Underwear—A fine medium weight garment that is soft and smooth in finish. Long sleeve shirts and regular and stout ankle length drawers. *Value $1.25.* — Each 85c

Muslin and Cambric Night Shirts—"Fruit of Loom" and other standard qualities—made with collar on or V neck. Liberal sized patterns and best buttons and finish. *Values $1.00 and $1.25.* — Each 75c

Men's Fall Pajamas—White madras, white and plain self designed mercerized materials and the always popular mercerized pongee cloth. Finely finished and trimmed and cut on very liberal patterns. *Value $1.65.* — Each 95c

Neckwear and Accessories

High Grade Silk Neckwear—Made from the richest foreign cravatings and in the best prevailing shapes. Plain and the newest Fall fancy effects. *Values $1.50, $2.00.* — Each 85c

High Grade Silk Neckwear—Best of all plain cravatings in twenty-two of the best shades. Hundreds of the choicest and newest fancy silks included. Extra large folded four-in-hands. *Values $1.00.* — Each 45c

Men's Silk Suspenders—Final clearance of our silk suspender stock — finest leather and kid ends. Gilt buckles and strong live elastic backs. *Values $1.00, $1.50.* — Each 50c

Half Hose

New Fall Silk Half Hose—Early arrival of our special and exclusively made silk thread half hose with double full fashioned lisle feet. All sizes in black, white and colors. *Value 65c.* — Pair 39c

3 pairs for 1.15; 6 pairs for 2.25

Silk and Cashmere Mixed Hose—A light weight, strong and comfortable sock for present and Winter wear. Does not crowd the shoe and affords protection against dampness and cold. Plain and mixed shades. *Value 50c.* — Pair 33c

3 pairs for 90c.; 6 pairs for 1.75

Pure Thread Silk, of medium weight, with lisle soles; in black and assortment of Fall shades. *Regularly $1.00 pair.* — Pair 68c

3 pairs 1.95; 6 pairs 3.80

Sale of Men's Newest Fall Raincoats

Distinctly Different and Best Value of the Season

Top Coats from Imported Fabrics—A limited number, in colors that are new in raincoats, and styles that are most suitable for utility wear. Tailoring is the finest and coats will always hold their shape. *Actual value, $25.00.* — Sale Price 18.50

Utility Coats—Made from unusual Cravenette Coat Fabrics in diagonal and neat striped effects, woven to resist rain. Finest tailoring and silk yoke and sleeve lining. *Value $22.50.* — Sale Price 13.50

$25,000.00 Stock WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEARING APPAREL

At Extraordinary Reductions in Price

Tailor Suits

Women's Suits — Made of English Tweeds, all choice models and colorings. *Actual value $22.50.* — 16.50

Women's Suits of Broadcloth and Whipcord, handsome, fur trimmed models. *Actual value $30.00.* — 22.50

Misses' Suits of Broadcloth, Whipcord and Gabardine, in Russian, African, Mouse, Navy and Black, presenting a smart fur trimmed Russian model, also the newest examples of decidedly Chic Sport Suits. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Value $30.00.* — 22.50

Women's Blouses

Georgette Crepes, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines and Taffetas, in dressy and Tailleur models. *Values $8.50 and $10.* — 5.50

Crepes de Chines, Chiffons and Pussy Willows, also hand made blouses in Organdie, Crepe, Voile and Batiste. *Values $6.00 to $8.50.* — 3.95

Coats

Women's Utility Coats — High class; belted models of Scotch Tweeds in Heather mixtures. *Actual value $21.50.* — 14.50

Women's Semi-Dress Coats of the new Velour Worsted, in rich Autumn tones, half lined, with Beaver or Seal collar. *Actual value $30.00.* — 22.50

Misses' and Children's Coats of Covert, Ladies' Cloth, Gabardine, heavy Worsteds and Corduroy in a number of styles, including coats of medium weight. Sizes 4 to 20 yrs. *Formerly $25 to $45.* — 8.75

Lingerie

French and Domestic

Imported Night Gowns, *Regularly $3.25 and $3.75.* — 1.65

Imported Petticoats, *Regularly $1.75 to $6.25.* — 95c to 3.50

Imported Corset Covers, *Regularly $1.25 to $1.75.* — 90c to 1.15

Imported Drawers, *Regularly $1.65 to $4.75.* — 95c to 3.50

Domestic Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, *Regularly $4.50 to $9.00.* — 3.45 to 6.75

Women's Robes and Negligees

Beacon Blanket Robes for bath or house wear; light weight, warm, well made. Shades range from pastel to dark colorings. *Regularly $2.95.* — 2.15

Crepe de Chine Negligees in a delightful assortment of unusually attractive Models, trimmed with lace, net and ribbon. *Reg. $9.50 to $32.50.* — 6.95 to 25.00

Japanese Silk Boudoir Robes in black and dainty colors; silk lined and lightly interlined. *Regularly $6.75.* — 4.95

Women's Wool Sweaters

Sweaters of Pure Wool in the latest model with scarf. Colors are the most fashionable of the season, including heather mixtures. *Regularly $5.75.* — 4.95

Angora Sweaters of beautiful quality, soft, roomy and very warm, in Heather mixtures and plain shades. *Regularly $6.75.* — 5.95

Raincoats

The Celebrated "Waterberry" Rubberless Raincoats

Made from Priestley's practical cravenette coating in tan, navy and black, featuring the latest Fall models, with belted back and raglan or set-in sleeves. Sizes 14 years to 44 bust. *Regularly $15.00.* — 9.50

Utility Covert Coats—Cravenetted by the Priestley process. A new semi-belted model, in tan and Oxford, suitable for rain protection and utility use. *Value $15.50.* — 10.50

Fine Furs and Fur Coats

Persian Paw Scarfs, *Regularly $9.00 to $20.00.* — 5.00 to 10.00

Persian Paw Muffs, *Regularly $10.00.* — 5.00

Mole Skin Scarfs, *Regularly $20.00 to $28.00.* — 15.00 to 18.00

Mole Skin Muffs, *Regularly $65.00.* — 35.00

Caracul Coats, *Regularly $110.00.* — 78.00

$50,000.00 Stock of RICH SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, DRESS FABRICS

Thousands of yards to go at a Fraction of Former Prices

Silks and Velvets

Fancy Velveteens—Neat striped effects in black, white and colors, 24 inch. *Formerly $2.00 yard.* — 98c

Black Panne Velvet—24 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* — 1.45

Black Chiffon Velvet—41 inch. *Regularly $3.75 yard.* — 2.95

Brocaded Velvets—on Satin and Chiffon grounds, 39 inch. *Formerly $11.00 to $15.00 yard.* — 5.50

Printed Crepes—in Colors, 42 inch. *Formerly $4.00 and $4.50 yard.* — 1.25

Printed Taffetas—26 inch. *Regularly $1.50 yard.* — 95c

Tan Moire Pongees—27 inch. *Formerly $3.50 yard.* — 1.50

Figured Colored Foulards—23 inch. *Regularly 75c. yard.* — 45c

Figured China Silks — on white grounds, 26 inch. *Regularly 95c. yard.* — 45c

Remnants of Silk and Satin

in various colors and designs, 1 to 5 yd. lengths NOW HALF PRICE.

Dress Fabrics and Coatings

Black Dress Serge—50 and 48 inch. *Regularly $1.00 and $1.25 yard.* — 78c and 90c

Colored Serges—50 in.; Copen, Navy, Wine, Green and Brown. *Regularly $1.00 yard.* — 78c

Fall Suitings—44 to 54 inch. In an assortment of weaves and colorings. *Formerly $1.75 and $2.00 yard.* — 1.15

Colored Broadcloth—54 inch; of high lustre, in the most wanted Autumn shades and black. *Regularly $2.00 yard.* — 1.65

Black Broadcloth—54 inch; fine imported quality. Charmeuse finish, sponged and shrunk. *Regularly $2.25 yard.* — 1.75

Black Caracul Cloth for Coats. *Formerly $7.50 and $9.50 yard.* — 5.75 and 7.75

Seal Plush—48 inch; high grade imported goods in Black, Brown and Taupe. *Formerly $12.50 yard.* — 9.50

Black Silks

Black Faille Silk—35 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* — 1.25

Black Gros Grain Brilliant—35 inch. *Regularly $2.00 yard.* — 1.75

Black Charmeuse—42 inch. *Regularly $3.50 yard.* — 2.95

Black Satin—36 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* — 1.25

Black Satin—40 inch. *Regularly $2.25 yard.* — 1.85

Black Crepe de Chine—40 inch. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* — 1.35

Lace Flouncings

High Grade Flouncings in most effective designs, including Lyons, Maline, Chantilly, Oriental and Princess.

18 to 40 inches wide.

Reg. $4.25 to $5.75 yard. — 2.95
Reg. $6.50 and $6.75 yard. — 3.95
Reg. $7.25 to $8.25 yard. — 5.75
Reg. $8.50 to $9.25 yard. — 6.25
Reg. $9.50 to $10.75 yard. — 7.50

$125,000.00 Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Opportunity for Extraordinary Savings in this Great Clearance Sale

Famous Bigelow Carpets

Brussels and Axminster in an attractive range of colors and designs in our own private patterns. *Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard.* — 1.10 to 1.50

Bigelow and English Wilton in an assortment of colors and patterns suitable for Fall furnishings. *Formerly $3.00 & $4.00 yard.* — 1.75 to 2.75

"Made-Up" Rugs

1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Regular

Made up in our own workroom from high grade Velvet, Brussels, Wilton and Axminster carpets.

Approximate Sizes		Present Prices		
Size	4.6x4.6	4.00	to	6.00
Size	6.4x4.6	5.00	to	9.00
Size	8.6x3.0	7.50	to	10.00
Size	7.5x5.3	7.50	to	12.50
Size	12.6x3.0	9.00	to	13.00
Size	11.0x9.0	20.00	to	30.00

Oriental Rugs

A special Collection of beautiful specimens in medium and small sizes.

Now at 1/4 Off Their Usual Prices.

Beluchistans, 4.4x2.4 — 12.50 to 22.50

Mousouls, 3.6x6.4 — 17.50 to 37.50

Daghestans, 4.0x5.8 — 30.00 to 85.00

Antique Kelley Persian Pieces

Dark rich colorings in small Serebend and Fereghan designs. Sizes approximately as follows:

9.7x5.3	125.00
11.2x5.0	150.00
16.10x4.8	250.00
16.10x6.9	350.00 to 700.00
20.6x7.8	450.00 to 1000.00

At 1/3 Off the Above Prices

Velour Portieres

Open Edges—and the finest workmanship.

Reversible Velour Portieres — Plain colored, highly lustrous velour, of exceptional quality, with Jaspe centre and figured borders. *Value $30.00 Pair* — 19.75

Blankets and Comfortables

California Wool Blankets

of specially selected fine white wool in weights for present and Winter use.

SINGLE BED SIZE

Regularly $4.50 pair. — 3.65
Regularly $5.50 pair. — 4.50

DOUBLE BED SIZE

Regularly $4.75 pair. — 3.95
Regularly $5.60 pair. — 4.65

Comfortables—Fine Silkoline Tops—Floral or Persian effects, full size cotton filled. *Regularly $2.25* — 1.65

Same style—Wool filled. *Regularly $3.50* — 2.95

Upholstery

Exceptional values in Fall furnishings, in many instances below cost.

Tapestries, Damasks, Armures—Suitable for handsome Furniture Coverings, Draperies, Cushions, etc. *Formerly $2.75 to $6.50 yard.* — 1.50 to 2.75

Household Linens

(1/4 to 1/3 Reductions)

The remainder of our high grade stock, purchased prior to the recent sharp advance in price.

TABLE CLOTHS

Fine Irish Satin Damask.

2x2 yards. *Regularly $4.00 each.* — 3.00

2x2½ yards. *Regularly $5.00 each.* — 3.75

2x3 yards. *Regularly $6.00 each.* — 4.50

2½x2½ yards. *Regularly $8.50 each.* — 7.00

NAPKINS TO MATCH

⅝ Size. *Reg. $4.85 doz.* — 3.75

¾ Size. *Reg. $6.00 to $7.75 doz.* — 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 6.50 dozen.

OTHER IMPORTANT SPECIALS

Silk Umbrellas

For Men and Women

Women's Taffeta Silk Umbrellas of Natural finish for actual service. Long stylish plain, carved and natural handles. *Value $2.95.* — 1.95

Women's Very Fine Taffeta Silk Umbrellas — A collection of the choicest and newest sterling trimmed handles. Black or colors. *Value $4.00 to $5.00.* — 2.95

Men's Good Quality Taffeta Silk Umbrellas — 28 inch paragon frame. Prince of Wales, hooks and crooks of the best natural woods. *Value $3.00.* — 1.95

Men's Special Weight Pure Silk Umbrellas—With sterling trimmed handles. *Value $4.00.* — 2.95

Travelling Bags and Purses

High Grade Travelling Bags—Smooth and rough grain leathers in black or tan shades. All the best imported frames sewn in flush with the bag. Trimmings of solid brass and thorough reinforcing throughout. *Values $13.50 and $15.* — 9.75

Special Travelling Bags—A fine appearing smooth cowhide bag of the better grade. Light, strong, stylish and serviceable. Black or tan shades. *Value $10.00.* — 6.95

Women's Newest Silk Hand Bags—Celluloid and imitation Tortoise shell frames that are new. Also the newest shapes of gilt and gun metal frames. *Values $3.95 to $5.00.* — 2.95

Women's Hosiery

Reinforced—Regular Sizes.

Lisle Thread — Mercerized, medium weight, black only. *Regularly 38c pair.* — 28c

3 prs. 80c; 6 prs. 1.50.

Silk Lisle—Very lustrous, medium weight, black or tan. *Regularly 55c pair.* — 38c

3 prs. 1.05; 6 prs. 2.00.

Fibre Silk — Light weight, very brilliant, black only. *Regularly 50c pair.* — 35c

3 prs. 95c; 6 prs. 1.85.

Pure Thread Silk — Desirable weight for all seasons, in black or white with cotton tops and soles. *Regularly $1.00 pair.* — 78c

3 prs. 2.25; 6 prs. 4.40.

Women's Knit Underwear

Low Neck Models

Vests—Swiss ribbed, extra fine cotton. Sizes 4, 5, 6. *Regularly 35c each.* — 25c

3 for 70c; 6 for 1.35.

Vests — Swiss ribbed silk lisle. Sizes 4, 5, 6. *Regularly 50c* — 35c

3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85.

Vests — Glove silk, white or pink. *Regularly $1.25.* — 95c

3 for 2.80; 6 for 5.50.

Union Suits—Light weight, fine ribbed cotton, knee length; regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 75c.* — 55c

3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.15.

Children's Hosiery

Sizes 6 to 9½

At These Very Low Prices

Fine Ribbed Cotton—Black or white; medium or heavy weight; a splendid school stocking. *Pair.* — 23c

3 pairs for 65c; 6 pairs for 1.25.

Misses' Stockings—Superior quality, imported, fine ribbed, light weight, black, white or tan. *Pair.* — 35c

3 pairs for 95c; 6 pairs for 1.85.

Winter Weight Wool—Black only; fine ribbed. *Pair.* — 35c

3 pairs for 95c; 6 pairs for 1.85.

Imported Dress Trimmings

Comprising a variety of Novelty Bands, Edgings, Ornaments, Tassels and Fringes, also short lengths of All Over Figures and Tinsel, and all black.

At 60 Per Cent. Less Than Original Cost to Import

Also Remnants of Trimmings and Braids and a variety of fancy Buttons, Jeweled and Enameled, large and small sizes.

At 1/4 to 1/2 Below Import Cost

Also an Assortment of

FASHIONABLE FUR TRIMMINGS

At Lowest Prices

Women's Neckwear

Guimpes of fine white net with high neck and long sleeves. *Regularly $1.25.* — 95c

Organdie Collars — All the new shapes, hand embroidered, trimmed with Val. lace. *Regularly $1.50.* — 1.15

Vestees of fancy Net Top laces, with high and low collars. *Regularly $1.15 to $3.25* — 95c to 1.75

Coat Sets — Shawl and Shoulder collars of embroidered Batiste. *Reg. $3.50 and $4.65.* — 2.00 and 2.75

Feather Neckwear

Ostrich Boas—Odd pieces in black and street shades. *Regularly $3.50.* — 2.95

Women's Gloves

Some Sizes Lacking.

Glace Kid — One clasp, Pique in the most desirable shades for present wear. *Value $1.25 pair.* — 95c

Glace Kid — Two clasp, overseam, in white, black and tan, extremely smart for street wear. *Value $1.25 pair.* — 95c

Glace Evening Gloves —16 button length, of finest quality in white only. *Value $3.00 pair.* — 2.00

Chamois Lisle — 16 button length, also two clasp in white, grey and a light cream. *Value $1.00 pair.* — 85c

Silk Gloves — 16 button length, of extra wearing quality, in black and white. *Regularly $1.00.* — 65c

Broadway & 19th Street

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS

THE HIGH COST
of operating a plant combined with keen competition has caused many a manufacturer to seek a nerve specialist instead of having his present factory condition diagnosed by an expert. We offer this service without charge. Let us prove our claims as to savings in Rent, Power, Insurance, Trucking and Labor.

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Write 30 E. 42d St., New York City
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GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

Experience

If you have an advertising problem or wonder if you have one, the Butterick Organization can help you.

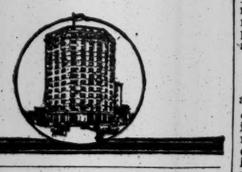
We have taken an active part in advertising history for more than twenty years. Naturally we have gained some knowledge of basic principles and of present conditions which should be of service to any interested manufacturer.

The Advertising Department of The Butterick Publishing Company is glad to confer with any merchant or manufacturer with regard to the selling aspects of his business. You can confer with our representatives with confidence both in their experience and sincerity.

A sufficient percentage of advertising gravitates so logically into the Butterick publications that we are glad to discuss merely your own business and advertising—and let our publications, The Delineator, The Woman's Magazine and The Designer, be incidental considerations.

Our Boston Office is 44 Bromfield Street; our New York Office, Butterick Building; our Chicago Office is in the Mallers Building. Call or write to one of these offices, as may be most convenient.

BUTTERICK



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Fresh off The Roaster
From Wholesaler Direct
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You Save the Retailer's Profit
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5 lbs. in Greater New York and within 25 miles, or 10 lbs., 200 miles, C. O. D.; 5 lbs. 300 miles, or 10 lbs. within 1,000 miles, cash, M. O. or check with order Delivered Free.
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CIVIL SERVICE ADVERTISEMENT.

This Job Pays
$1,050

Applications for ACTUARIAL CLERK will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until noon SATURDAY, OCT. 30. Knowledge of mathematics, including logarithms, interest and annuities, permutations and combinations, actuarial terms, etc., are necessary.
Candidates must have had one year's experience in actuarial department of a life insurance company or work of similar character. Subjects and weights: Duties, 4; Mathematics, 4; Experience, 2.
VACANCY AWAITS BEST CANDIDATE
For application blank by mail send self-addressed, stamped envelope (9½x4⅛ inches) bearing four cents in stamps. Applications for this position filed since September 28 need not be duplicated. Minimum age is 20 years.
Municipal Civil Service Commission.

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVAN'S
Sales have shown a continuous increase for forty years. Quality counts.
Largest selling brand of 10c. Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

MELLEN, IMMUNE, STARTS HIS STORY

Former New Haven Head, Smiling at Old Associates, Takes Stand Against Them.

TO TELL HOW SYSTEM GREW

Government Wins Fight for the Introduction of Evidence Dating Back to 1890.

Charles S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad during its expansion, but now "a farmer," appeared yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt as a Government witness in the trial of eleven of his former Directors on a charge of having conspired to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. He greeted his old associates cheerily when he walked into court.

For two hours in the afternoon Mr. Mellen was on the stand, and his testimony laid the foundation for the tale of financial deals he is expected to unfold. He explained the railroad situation in New England in 1890, the date the Sherman Act went into force. Standing before a large map with a pointer, he pictured the competitive conditions that prevailed at that time with a facility and speed that Frank M. Swacker, of counsel for the Government, who was examining him, found it hard to follow. He expounded to the jury the interconnections of no less than sixty railroads.

It was not, however, without a fight that the Government obtained permission to go back to 1890 in its exposition of the case. At the beginning of the hearing Thomas G. Thacher objected on behalf of all the defendants against the order of presentation of evidence made by the Government. It could not be contended, he argued, that the defendants could be convicted for anything they had done more than three years before the indictment was found on Feb. 26, 1915. Judge Hunt, however, said the Government's theory was that in 1912 there was a continuing conspiracy, and that the defendants had become Directors of the New Haven knowing the conspiracy existed, and so assented to it. So the Government was within its right in illustrating the nature of that conspiracy before 1912, he said.

Thinks "Child" May Be Dead.

J. G. Milburn of counsel for C. M. Pratt, then said the question of the order proof came up in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason, and Chief Justice Marshall said with great solemnity that it would be a violation of all the understandings of evidence if, when the main charge was treason, the Government, before it gave evidence concerning that, should produce other testimony which would be confirmatory of the treason only if it were found to exist.

"The existence of this child must be shown in 1913. That's simple," he said.

"I will say," said the court, "that the existence of the parent may be proved before the existence of the offspring."

"But, your Honor, in this way you might begin with the great-great-grandfather and then come down to the grandfather and the father, and then, after proving their existence, say: 'We will now consider whether the child was alive in 1912, but I am sorry to find that after all he died in 1911.'"

Judge Hunt, however, quoted the public land cases to show that it was proper to introduce evidence to explain the conspiracy, even though that evidence related to events before the period in which the conspiracy was said to have existed, provided it was also proved later that there was a conspiracy.

R. L. Batts, for the Government, explained that the prosecution wished to proceed in chronological order in order to make its presentation of the case clear, and the objections of the defense were overruled.

The Government then proceeded to identify by means of A. E. Clark, Secretary, and Arthur P. Russell, Valuation Counsel of the New Haven, a great mass of books and papers of the company. Altogether there were more than 1,900 of them, and in some cases it was impossible for the witnesses to identify the signatures. They gave the entire history of the New Haven line from 1890 until the day on which the indictment was found. They included the minutes of the directors of all the companies connected with the New Haven, and agreements and other documents.

Mellen Takes the Stand.

Mr. Mellen took the stand an hour after the court reassembled after luncheon. He spoke in a low voice, which it was hard for the jury to hear. For most of the two hours he was under examination, he stood by a map, picking out with a pointer, the lines over which he once held sway.

Frank M. Swacker, who conducted the examination, first asked Mr. Mellen his occupation.

"Making two blades of grass grow where one grew before," was the reply.

"What was that?" asked Mr. Lindabury.

"I am a farmer—agriculturist"—was the answer.

"How long have you been an agriculturist?" asked Mr. Swacker.

"Since I left the New Haven Presidency."

Then Mr. Mellen was asked to sketch his business career. He told of his beginning in the cashier's office of the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire at Concord, N. H., and how he went in 1869 to Boston, as assistant to the manager of the Boston & Lowell Railroad. In 1883 he was made auditor of the Boston, Lowell & Concord Railroad, and from 1883 to 1888 was General Superintendent of the Boston & Lowell Railroad.

"Then I was general traffic manager of the Union Pacific at Omaha until 1892," he went on. "Then I was General Manager of the New York & New England Railroad at Boston for the last part of the year 1892; then Second Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford until 1897; then I was President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company from 1897 to 1903, when I came back to the New Haven Railroad as President and remained until Aug. 31, 1913."

"What degree of familiarity have you with the railroad situation of New England since 1890?" asked Mr. Swacker.

"Well, I have tried to be posted regarding the whole of it. My connection with the steamboat business, however, was entirely due to my connection with the New Haven."

Mr. Mellen then described for Mr. Swacker the lines in 1890 of the New York and New England, at that time one of the principal competitors of the New Haven and the absorption of which was part of the alleged conspiracy.

Asked as to the lines leased or held by the New England at that time, Mr. Mellen said that the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill became a part of the New England on its reorganization and was merged in the lines between Worcester and Allen's Point. These were known as the Norwich & Worcester, and as it controlled the Norwich & New York Transportation Company, that also came under the control of the New York & New England.

Remarking that Mr. Swacker was giving him "a good deal of a contract," when he asked for a description of other railroad systems in 1890, Mr. Mellen took up the Old Colony Line and other smaller lines, telling where they ran and what they amounted to.

The New Haven in 1890.

Then Mr. Swacker took Mr. Mellen to the New Haven System as it existed in 1890, the date when the Sherman law was passed, and when it only owned or controlled 526 miles. Describing it the witness said:

"It ran from Woodlawn, on the New York & Harlem, to Stamford, and thence had a branch to New Canaan. It ran from Stamford to New Haven, and thence by its main line to Springfield, with a branch to New Britain and a branch to Middletown. Then it had leases of the Shore Line from New Haven to New London, of the Norwalk Railroad to Woonsocket, with a branch to Watertown. It also had leases of the New Haven & Northampton from New Haven to connect with the Pittsburg Railroad, and a lease in perpetuity of the Holyoke & Westfield, and owned the branch at Northampton. It also leased the old New Haven, Wilmington & Willimantic, which was organized as the Boston & New York Air Line. I should also have mentioned the old Hartford & Connecticut, which was owned by the New Haven."

"Did the New Haven have at that time any steamboat lines?"

"I do not think in 1890 the New Haven had a dollar invested in steamboat lines."

Then Mr. Mellen described the Housatonic system, another competitor of the New Haven twenty-five years ago. The Housatonic, he said, had no steamboat interests, but a half interest in the New England Terminal Company, which handled business from Wilson's Point by boat to New York and by transport steamer to Oyster Bay, and thence to Brooklyn by the Long Island Railroad, which had just been started in 1890. The New York & New England owned the other half interest in that concern.

Mr. Swacker then got a description of the Connecticut River Railroad, of the Concord & Montreal, and of the White Mountain Railroad. None of these lines had any steamboat interests except the Concord & Montreal, and of this Mr. Mellen, with his wonderfully detailed knowledge, said:

"It had the steamboat called The Lady of the Lake, which used to ply on a lake in New Hampshire."

The witness said the Rutland Railroad in 1890 controlled the Central Vermont and a leased line from St. Albans. After saying that the Grand Trunk of Canada controlled the Vermont Central, Mr. Mellen took up the Boston & Maine. It ran from Boston to Portland, Me., by two lines, one of its own and the other the old Eastern Railroad.

Describes 1890 Traffic System.

The general railroad situation in New England having been described, Mr. Swacker asked about traffic arrangements.

Mr. Mellen said the New Haven took its Western business from the Pennsylvania at Jersey City, moved it to New Haven, and thence by the New York & New England to Boston. It also had connections with the New York Central at Springfield.

"Was there any traffic arrangement between the New Haven and other roads to New York?"

"Yes, for traffic to local points on these roads. The New Haven had no through freight connections at New York with through rates with the exception of the Pennsylvania," he said.

"The New Haven also had through rates with the Boston & Albany on a portion of the business, and it had through rates with the Boston & Maine over a few of its lines."

"What passenger routes were there for interstate business of the New Haven?"

"Only the Federal Express of the Pennsylvania, which used to be a ferry between Jersey City and the Harlem River. There was through ticketing with the Pennsylvania and all lines that came with the Pennsylvania," Mr. Mellen said.

Mr. Mellen said there may have been ticketing through the Grand Central Terminal, but there was no feasible connection between the roads over which the tickets were issued and two stations had to be used.

As for traffic going north beyond the New Haven territory, Mr. Mellen said tickets were sold to points north of the Connecticut River line, and he thought there was through baggage checking. There were, however, through trains between New York and Boston run on the Boston & Albany, and Mr. Mellen gave the hours on which they were operated twenty-five years ago.

In the same way he spoke of the connections between the New Haven and the New York & Nw England to Boston, one by Hartford and the other by the Air Line to Willimantic. Also he gave particulars of the Shore Line train which left New York at 5 o'clock and went to New Haven and New London to Boston, and he described the interchange of passengers between the New Haven and the New England at Hartford and Willimantic as the best possible.

In the same way Mr. Mellen went into details concerning the freight and passenger arrangements of the New Haven with the Old Colony, the Fitchburg, the Connecticut River Railroad, and other lines.

As Mr. Mellen discussed the steamboat lines of 1890 he brought out the fact that it does not always follow because three or four lines are running out of a certain port to New York they are competitive. They run to different piers in this city, and they will be selected by the shippers according to whether their piers are convenient for the landing of freight.

"What was the traffic status of the Philadelphia, Reading & New England?" was asked.

"Well," answered Mr. Mellen with a smile, "if it got a carload of freight once in a while it tried to get it through. Mostly it failed."

"Did it have any passenger traffic?"

"Well, there were some passengers who could not travel by any other route. It got their business."

Mr. Mellen said that in 1890 the New Haven was of no particular moment in the freight business.

Mr. Mellen was giving technical particulars as to the fast freight lines which in 1890 were known as the Red, White and Blue lines and the Star-Union lines, when the case was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Warren D. Chase, who acted for E. D. Robbins, counsel for the New Haven in many of its intricate deals, and who had been subpoenaed to tell what he knew about them, was in court yesterday. He had not answered his name when it was called on Tuesday.

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EMBARGO ON ARMS TO CARRANZA'S FOES

Continued from Page 1.

Mexico and shall serve General Carranza in accordance with his orders."

Señor Arredondo today was notified that reports received in Mexico City recited that Lagos Chazaro, former Conventionist Provisional President of Mexico, had died from wounds received in a recent encounter between Constitutionalist troops and a band of Zapatista irregulars, who were trying to protect Chazaro from capture. The report also said that many former Zapatista leaders were applying for amnesty.

The Carranza Agency tonight issued this statement regarding the manner in which the recognition of the Carranza Government was celebrated in Mexico City last night:

"Every species of noise making signalized the triumph of the cause of Constitutionalist government tonight. Bells were rung, whistles tooted, rifles cracked, pistols banged, and cannon roared. Fireworks were discharged in the plazas and in the streets of the capital, while youngsters enjoyed themselves with firecrackers and squibs. Until dawn the streets were alive with people. Formal parades and informal marches by the populace, with blaring bands of music and rousing cheers for General Carranza and Woodrow Wilson alternately resounded through the city. The season of good feeling and happiness was the source of great gratification to the foreign residents of the city, most particularly the Americans. Secretary Lansing's short but expressive note was later received, and then the Constitutionalist supporters turned themselves loose in a delirium of joy over the consummation of their efforts, which have covered a period of thirty-two months. The celebration, which amounted to an actual carnival, did not end until every participant was exhausted with happiness.

"It was considered an appropriate coincidence that the occasion of the recognition of Mexico in the sisterhood of American Republics should have taken place while General Carranza was at Saltillo, where the first blow for Constitutionalism and in opposition to Huerta was struck."

Mexican Press Lauds Wilson.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—Formal recognition by the United States of the de facto Carranza Government resulted in all the morning newspapers of Mexico City being printed in American colors and containing extremely laudatory articles on President Wilson and the American nation.

On all sides and in all circles cheers and praise for the American Executive and for the people were heard.

Enthusiasm over the recognition of the Carranza Government is growing, and the feeling of pessimism long prevalent is everywhere being supplanted by one of hope for the future.

Salutes Exchanged in Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 20.—The ringing of bells, the playing of bands, parades, and shouts of "Long live the American Union" were continuous today as a result of the recognition of General Carranza's Government by the United States and the other American republics.

At 6 o'clock this evening the American battleships outside the harbor raised the Mexican flag and fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was immediately answered by the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza, which raised the Stars and Stripes.

$10,000,000 FOR CARRANZA.

New Orleans Bankers to Make a Loan and Handle Sisal Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—New Orleans bankers announced tonight that as a result of the recognition of the Carranza Government they closed contracts today to lend $10,000,000 in gold to the Mexican Administration.

It also was announced that arrangements had been made to handle the entire Mexican sisal crop through New Orleans; that the sisal operators of Yucatan and Campeche were to erect a million dollar manufacturing plant here for the purpose of handling their raw product, and that Mexican capitalists were to establish a new transportation line operating six steamships between New Orleans and Mexican Gulf ports.

YTURBIDE IS SKEPTICAL.

Doubts Carranza's Success, but Won't Interfere with It.

Eduardo N. Yturbide, who several months ago was said to be the man most favored by the Wilson Administration for the Provisional Presidency of Mexico, announced yesterday that he would do nothing to interfere with Carranza's attempt to pacify the country, although he could not support his Administration.

"I sincerely wish I could believe that the recognition of Mr. Carranza's Government would bring peace to my country," said Mr. Yturbide. "Unfortunately, I cannot do so, as, although Mr. Carranza's conduct toward me has given him title to my personal esteem, I fear that the extreme radical tendencies of the faction he heads, its opposition to a policy of conciliation, its lack of men capable of forming a Constitutional Government which will respect the rights of all, and the extreme difficulty of Mexico's situation from every point of view, constitute obstacles insurmountable for his Government.

"Nevertheless, in view of the danger which has threatened and still threatens the autonomy of our country, in the midst of all its misfortunes, it is the duty of every patriotic Mexican not to hinder or obstruct the new Government so long as there is the slightest chance that it may become properly constituted and thereby save us from further disaster, in spite of my conviction to the contrary. Henceforward such will be my attitude, and if there be any Mexican or any friend of mine who seeks my advice, I will always counsel him to help the new Government in the right direction if he can, and if his convictions prevent him from doing so, as mine do, at least to place no obstacles in its way."

It was understood in Mexican circles yesterday that several other well-known Mexicans now in New York would follow Mr. Yturbide's example and issue statements advising all Mexicans to do nothing to embarrass the efforts of General Carranza.

It is understood that the Villa agency in the Whitehall Building will be discontinued in the next few days.

CALLS CARDEN VICTIM OF AMERICAN INTRIGUE

Pall Mall Gazette Also Blames British Government for Refusing to Support Envoy in Mexico.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Under the heading, "The Tragedy of Sir Lionel Carden," The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the death of the late British Minister to Mexico, severely criticises both President Wilson and the British Government for the Huerta incident of 1914, relating how Sir Lionel Carden went to Mexico at the request of Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and saved hundreds of British and American lives, only to be subsequently broken, it declares, because he insisted upon the retention of General Huerta as Provisional President at the Foreign Secretary's dictation.

"This proved to be the rock upon which he split," adds The Gazette. "The intrigues of the Washington Administration were too strong for him, and as he was not supported by his own Government, he was compelled to return to England.

"Like Regulus, he had kept his oath, going out to Mexico much against his will. Also, like that brave Roman who went back to Carthage to face punishment, Sir Lionel returned home to find his influence undermined, his reputation assailed and his appointment forfeited. The appointment was the post at Rio de Janeiro, which never materialized for him.

"Thus was sacrificed," continues The Gazette, "one of the most able, active and accomplished public servants. * * * By his own Government alone did his great abilities seem to have been undervalued."

TAFT RAISES HUERTA ISSUE.

Our Landing at Vera Cruz as an Act of War.

President Wilson's act in ordering the landing of regular troops of the United States Army in Mexico was an act of war, according to the view taken by ex-President Taft, in a lecture last night in the Horace Mann Auditorium before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences. The ratification of this move by Congress, he said, avoided the raising of the question of President Wilson's having exceeded his powers under the Constitution.

"It would be difficult," said Mr. Taft, "to explain the landing of our army in Vera Cruz by force as anything but an act of war to punish the Government of Huerta in Mexico for its refusal to render what was deemed by President Wilson as a proper apology for a violation of our international rights in the unjust arrest of some of our sailors. This act was committed before authority was given by an act of Congress, but the necessary authority for it had passed one house, and was passing another at the time, and the question as to the right of the Executive to take the action without Congressional authority was thus avoided by full and immediate ratification."

SENTENCE CARRANZA AGENTS.

Three Found Guilty of Conspiring to Violate American Neutrality.

EL PASO, Oct. 20.—Victor L. Ochoa, José Orozco, and E. L. Holmdahl, Carranza adherents convicted in the Federal District Court of conspiracy to violate neutrality laws, were sentenced today to eighteen months each in the Federal prison at Leavenworth. They furnished $7,500 bond each pending an appeal.

The defendants were charged with organizing a Carranza expedition against Villa and shipping munitions to Columbus, N. M., about a year ago.

WIDE HUNT FOR BANDITS.

Rumors of More Executions of Outlaws Along the Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 20.—Rumors of more execution of Mexicans suspected of being implicated in the wrecking and robbing of a St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico passenger train Monday night were current in Brownsville today. There was no confirmation from any source. Texas Rangers and civilian posses continued their scouting through the brush in search of outlaws who slew two men and caused the death of a third when they wrecked the train.

Virtually 1,000 United States troops continued to search the country near where the wreck took place. General Lopez, Carranza Commander, is co-operating with American troops in patrolling the border for bandits suspects.

Stops Money Speculation.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 20.—Governor Millan has decided to put a stop to reckless speculation in the money market. He issued a decree today declaring unlawful any money exchange established in Vera Cruz since April 21 of last year.

Political Execution in Capital.

GALVESTON, Oct. 20.—Gustavo Navarro was executed in Mexico City yesterday morning after having been convicted on charges of complicity in the Huerta uprising against Madero, according to information reaching the Mexican Consulate here today.

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FIND ROBBERS' LOOT IN HOUSETOP CACHE

Small Boys Who Planned to Plunder It Disclose Its Position to Police.

$65 AND CHECKS IN SATCHEL

Supposed to be Part of the Proceeds of the Robbery in Harlem of Maloney, a Bank Messenger.

Policeman Burke, of the East 126th Street Station, standing at Madison Avenue and 125th Street before daylight yesterday morning, noticed three small boys darting from doorway to doorway down the avenue. He overtook the youngsters and, when they gave no satisfactory reason for being out made them prisoners. He found an electric flashlight, made to resemble a pistol, on each, but none would explain the intended use of the light.

After the boys had been held in the Juvenile Court later on charges of improper guardianship they volunteered to talk. They said they had been on their way to the tenement house at 312 East 103d Street, on the roof of which was hid a satchel of money which the police decided later had been stolen by robbers from Vincent J. Maloney, messenger for the Chatham and Phenix National Bank branch at 116th Street and Lexington Avenue, who was assaulted and robbed on the morning of Sept. 20 last in 106th Street, between First and Second Avenues.

Detectives Conroy and Kahn went to the roof of the building named and there, in the bottom of an empty water tank, they found $65 in currency, the satchel carried by Maloney, and a number of checks.

How the boys knew the money was in the tank, or whether they had made previous trips to get part of it, the police have not learned. Their theory is that the boys either saw the robbers who attacked Maloney hide the money or saw them going to the tank to get some of it. Recently, the police say, the robbers, who took $900 in cash and $2,000 in checks from Maloney, feared to keep all of the money with them and used the water tank as a repository, to which they went for money as they wanted to use it.

The police hope to obtain information from the boys that will lead to the capture of the robbers.

The boys said they were Dominic Citrino and Joseph Suozzo of 305 East 103d Street, and Antonio Di Nunzio of 301 East 103d Street.

Maloney was robbed in broad daylight as he was returning to the bank from the Harlem Market, where he had collected money and checks for deposit. He was attacked by two men, who beat him on the head with revolvers. He fought his assailants until almost unconscious, and, he said, obtained such a good look at them that he would be able to identify them.

GALLOWAY CAN'T PAY WIFE.

And So Justice Rules Musician May Leave "Alimony Club."

J. Armour Galloway, the musician, is to be released from Ludlow Street Jail. Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court ruled yesterday that inasmuch as Mr. Galloway was not able to pay the alimony due his divorced wife he could not be kept in jail for contempt of court in not doing something that he was not able to do. Mr. Galloway was sent to jail about three months ago on complaint of his wife, who said that he owed her about $18,000 back alimony, and that he had escaped paying any of it by going to Europe after the court order fixing the alimony had been filed.

Last week Mr. Galloway complained that he was too ill to remain in jail and that further confinement might cause serious results. A physician was appointed to examine him. The report was to the effect that he was not too ill to remain in jail for another three months, when he would be automatically released. Then Otto A. Glassberg, his attorney, applied for his release on the ground that he could not pay the accrued alimony nor even pay the $600 which he was technically charged with owing.

RUNAWAY GIRLS STRANDED.

Found in Park, Three Admit They Are Wanted in Brooklyn.

Agnes Knox, 19 years old; Margaret Clark, 16, and her sister, May, 14, all of 706 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, were sitting on a bench in Madison Square Park last night with only 40 cents left of $10 they had had when they ran away from home last Saturday.

When Detectives Dwyer and Riordan of the Second Branch Bureau recognized them by description sent out in a general alarm, questioned them, they readily admitted their identity, and said they would be glad to go home again. They said they had hired a room at 247 Avenue A and had intended to support themselves by working. None of the three had been able to find employment.

The girls were taken to the Detective Bureau, where Brooklyn detectives took them to their own borough.

KEPT WIFE LOCKED UP.

Husband and Friend Arrested After Mrs. Bouloukis Escaped.

Peter Bouloukis, a peddler, of 241 West 109th Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last night charged with "detaining his wife, Theodora, and keeping her without proper nourishment." Later Paul Laungas of the same address was locked up at Police Headquarters charged with kidnapping the woman.

Mrs. Bouloukis came from Plattsburg on Sept. 24 at her husband's request, and was taken to Laungas's room, where she was locked up, the police say. Five days later she escaped from a rear window down a rope made from her bedclothes, which broke and dropped her two stories to the ground. Her right leg and several ribs were broken, and she was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital. After recovering from her injuries she told her story to the District Attorney, who assigned Detective George Moran to the case.

Little Boy Crushed by Auto Truck.

Louis Sacco, 5 years old, of 333 Seventeenth Street, West New York, N. J., was crushed to death last night when an auto truck skidded into the telegraph pole against which he was leaning. The truck had collided with the motor car of Dr. Tedesco of 325 West Twenty-fourth Street, which caused it to swerve out of the road. Dr. Tedesco was arrested, because his motor was alleged to have been running too fast, and held in $1,000 bail, which was furnished late last night. Both machines were badly damaged by the collision, but beside the little Sacco boy no one was hurt.

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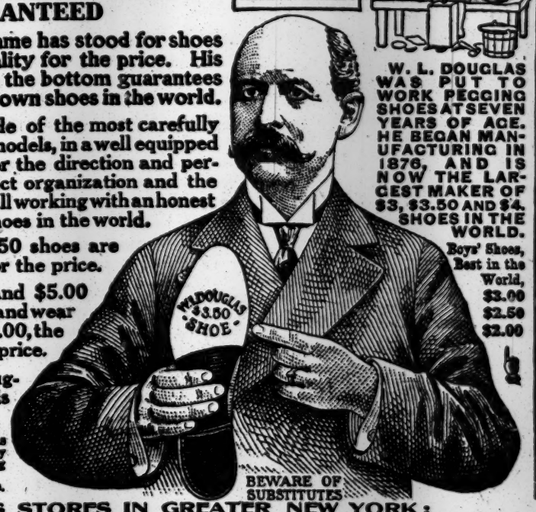

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BUSINESS PRINCIPLES IN NEW CONSTITUTION

Merchants' Association Hears from Stimson and O'Brien of Financial Reforms.

PRAISE FOR BUDGET SYSTEM

Short Ballot to Give Concentration of Policy Responsibility and Management.

Henry L. Stimson and Morgan J. O'Brien told 1,200 members of the Merchants' Association at a luncheon at the Astor yesterday why it was good business policy to adopt the new Constitution on Nov. 2. Mr. Stimson pleaded with his hearers to answer for themselves whether they would permit their own money to be spent in the slipshod manner now in vogue in making up the State's appropriation bills, or whether they would contract to pay interest for fifty years on a loan for improvements that would be worn out in five years. He pointed to the budget system and other features of the proposed Constitution as the remedy for these conditions.

Mr. O'Brien advocated the short ballot and the conservation articles as good business policies.

"As Senator Root said, this State has outgrown its machinery; it is trying to do a railroad business with a stage coach equipment," began Mr. Stimson. Twenty years ago this State had practically no State debt. Today it has the largest debt both in the aggregate and per capita of any State in the Union. Its local indebtedness, of its cities and villages, and towns and counties, is very much larger than that of any other State. The per capita debt of New York, taking in all these factors is $109. Twenty years ago it cost $7,000,000 a year to run our State Government, now it takes $42,000,000.

Responsibility First Principle.

"The first principle we tried to apply was responsibility, the principle that to make a business go right it must be some one's duty to see that it does go right. The Constitution attempts to solve the problem of the State finances by an application of this system. We found the sinking fund system was not working well because it permitted fifty-year bonds to be taken care of by other hands. The convention decided that State debt shall be incurred only upon serial bonds, which provides for the administration incurring the debt to make provisions right off for the payment of the first installment. If the $118,000,000 in bonds for the Barge Canal had been issued in the new form instead of the old, it is estimated that the State would have saved $46,000,000 in interest.

"Also it is provided that the life of State bonds shall not run beyond the life of the improvement. As business men you can see the importance of this when I tell you we have outstanding $65,000,000 of fifty-year bonds for highways, the life of which has been less than five years.

"But the most important new thing in the Constitution is the budget system. The Executive is put under the responsibility of proposing a budget and the Legislature of granting the money. That will take the place of the present atrocious system. The estimates now are made by subordinates and shoveled into the Legislature without revision. Under the new system it is made the business, first of the department heads, and second, of the Governor, to decide upon a plan which must be submitted to the Legislature early in the session, before the first of February, and then must be discussed in the open, instead of in committee rooms.

"That means that everybody in the State has a chance to know the amount and purpose of proposed expenditures. The budget reform is the centre of the system of responsible government."

Home Rule and Short Ballot.

Mr. O'Brien pointed to home rule and the short ballot as two great reforms, and said that good citizens of all parties should support them. "You know about the home rule provision," he said, "let me say something about the short ballot.

"The growth of office has got to a point in this State where there is no relation of one department to another. There has grown up in commissions, departments, bureaus, and officials, more than 150 in number, which in order to produce responsible and efficient service we have reduced to seventeen. That is a long step toward good government.

"Again under the new Constitution the Governor can inaugurate a policy and he can carry it out. Now he can only suggest. In the past he could urge but he could not force the enactment of reforms."

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's address, William Hamlin Childs, who presided, said that inasmuch as the taxation article had been drafted on behalf of New York City, there could be no excuse for any of his hearers neglecting to vote for it.

The following sat at the speakers' table: William Goldman, Thomas L. Cheney, George Naumburg, Laurence M. D. McGuire, Charles R. Lamb, J. Crawford McCreery, Lee Kohns, J. G. White, Michael J. Drummond, Eugene Lamb Richards, Edward D. Page, Frederick C. Tanner, William C. Breed, George Gordon Battle, Henry R. Towne, William Fellowes Morgan, Congressman William M. Calder, Clarence Whitman, William A. Marble, E. H. Outerbridge, J. Noble Hayes, Henry Ives Cobb, Silas D. Webb, Arthur J. Baldwin, Charles H. Young, Lincoln Cromwell, William R. Willcox, Professor Joseph French Johnson, George H. Burr, Richard S. Childs, Paul Starrett.

HOME RULE PROVISION UPHELD

Wallstein and Hedges Defend Revision of Constitution.

The home rule specifications in the proposed new Constitution were defended last night by speakers at a dinner at the City Club, who maintained that the responsibility which the provisions would throw on the voters of the city would be such as to increase their capacity for self-government. Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, supported the home rule clauses as marking a distinct improvement, though he thought they might have gone further; Nathaniel A. Elsberg apparently was afraid that if anything the convention had intrusted the city voters with a little more than they could handle safely, and Job E. Hedges favored the new provisions because they would "increase the power of the minority—the men who have the power of affirmative thought—as well as of the great majority to whom things have to be explained."

"The business of men such as are gathered here is to stop arguing about the home rule article and get together to pass the Constitution," Mr. Hedges said. "Nobody in the convention was trying to put up a game on this great State. They were only trying to make a State out of it. Home rule will give this city so many intricate problems that ultimately they will have to be decided by people who can and will give thought to them, and the great problem of this city and this country is to get the majority of the people to think about anything.

"Prima facie the Constitution should be adopted because the majority of all elements of the convention voted for it, and they were sent there to do something which was to be approved by the people unless they did something outrageous. But one of the arguments that will carry it, if it is carried, is the conviction that if we don't take this we'll have to keep what we have. And the man who accepts that argument doesn't know what we have."

Mr. Elsberg said that the removal of permission to make legislation for some cities and not for others wipes out nine-tenths of the legislative interference with cities, most of which originated with representatives from the cities themselves.

Commissioner Wallstein said he did not believe any legislature would dare to veto a charter passed by the city, and said that the home rule provision cleared the way for a tremendous advance over present conditions.

Sportsmen Urged to Vote "No."

In a circular recently sent out by the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, from its headquarters at Watertown, hunters, fishermen, and sportsmen are asked to vote against the amendment of the Constitution, which would substitute for the present Conservation Commission, one of nine unpaid members, with exclusive power to make fish and game laws. The circular says that this amendment was fathered in the constitutional convention by the lumber interests, being introduced by Ferris J. Meigs, President of the Santa Clara Lumber Company, which is now being sued for damages by the Conservation Commission. Mr. Meigs was a delegate to the convention and a member of the Conservation Committee.

Marsh Attacks Constitution.

At a meeting of the Stationary Engineers' Association last night in Moose Hall, 114 West Fourteenth Street, Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary of the New York Congestion Committee, attacked the proposed new constitution as an instrument directly opposed to the interests of working men. He said it would facilitate grafting and log rolling; that it would place the State in the hands of corrupt corporations; that it repudiates the pledges of the Republican and Democratic parties to grant substantial home rule to cities, and that it continues a discrimination against New York City in the Legislature.

FISH AT $14 A POUND.

Chicago Epicures Buy Fast Train Ticket for Rare Atlantic Product.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Two well-known Chicago epicures today enjoyed fish at approximately $14 a pound. It was the first time this kind of fish had been put on the table in Chicago; it has only recently returned to the Atlantic coast waters after a long absence.

The specimen which arrived in Chicago weighed two and one-half pounds, and was prepared for luncheon by the chef of a fashionable restaurant.

The fish arrived on the Twentieth Century. To get it on this train, the men who enjoyed it at luncheon had to buy a straight single-trip railroad ticket from New York to Chicago; they had the fish put on the train as a passenger, as the train carries no express. Thus the fish cost about $14 a pound.

Leaves Jewels to Cardinal Gibbons.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The will of Anna S. R. Rasin was filed for probate here today. Among the bequests was one to Cardinal Gibbons of a bar diamond breastpin, a pair of diamond earrings, a breastpin, and a pair of bracelets. She left $25 to the Sisters of Mercy in Philadelphia and $100 for masses.

Miss Morgan Heads Committee.

The annual meeting of the Vacation War Relief Committee was held yesterday, when the following officers were elected for the year: Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman; Miss Mayr Parsons, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Secretary; Miss Robinson Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. Montgomery Hare and Miss Maude Wetmore, Executive Committee. There will be a birthday rally of the Vacation Association members on Nov. 9, in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the organization.

ABSCONDER GIVEN UP BY BRIDE OF 3 WEEKS

Girl Who Eloped with Ticket Agent Who Had Stolen $5,000 Causes His Arrest.

TEARS BREAK HER STORY

Knew Nothing of Theft Till After Honeymoon Had Begun, Then Urged Restitution.

There was a telephone call late yesterday afternoon for Edward F. Walsh, for many years a baggageman at the Grand Central Station, and the father of young Edward F. Walsh, Jr., who disappeared on last Oct. 1 from his post as a ticket agent in the station simultaneously with the disappearance of almost $5,000 from his safe. A girl's voice, shaking with sobs, came over the wire, to Walsh telling him:

"This is Mollie. Mollie Donovan. Your daughter-in-law. Oh, don't you know? Ed and I ran away and were married. And I just found out today. I never knew the police were looking for us. I never knew they thought he had stolen the money. I never knew anything about it until I saw our pictures in a newspaper today. Please come and get him. We're here at 570 West 156th Street. Please come. Oh, I was so happy and now—"

The girl's voice died away over the 'phone, while the father, heart-broken himself, turned away to notify Chief Charles Stein of the New York Central Railroad detectives. Stein got Detectives Armstrong and Van Twistern and hurried to the flat. They found Walsh awaiting them. His bride had gone, where, Walsh couldn't say, though the detectives believed she had gone to her mother at their old home, 760 East 159th Street, from which she eloped with Walsh before daylight on the morning of Oct. 1.

Walsh, according to the detectives, was heart-broken, not so much over his own troubles as at the trouble he had brought on his wife. He told how she had tried to persuade him to give himself up and face the music after she had read of their case in the paper, and how finally she had told him she meant to notify his father. Then she had gone away.

Walsh and the girl, who was formerly a telephone operator in the 125th Street station of the Central, had been sweethearts for some time. He was a frequent visitor at her home, but even so Mrs. Donovan, the girl's mother, thought it a little strange when he called so early in the morning of last Oct. 1. However, she summoned her daughter to speak to him and returned to bed.

When she awoke she found her daughter gone, and she did not hear from her again until a letter came from an Indiana town telling how happy the girl was on her honeymoon and how they intended visiting the San Francisco Fair. Why they turned back the police do not know.

Walsh said they went first to Philadelphia, where they were married and then kept on to Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Denver, turning back from there to this city, where he rented the apartment in 156th Street. He had nearly $5,000 in his pockets, but he could not or would not tell what had become of the rest of the money. He was locked up, charged by Stein with grand larceny.

Bryan Lands a Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Samuel G. Hudson was today appointed Postmaster of Lincoln, Neb. His selection was urged by William J. Bryan.

This Season's Big Hit!

KNITTED OVERCOATS FOR MEN.

¶ The very newest and most popular coats for Fall and Winter wear.

¶ Smart, swagger, slim-shouldered coats, with patch pockets, cuffed sleeves, silk sleeve linings and yokes, stitched collar and smart flaring skirt, stitched around the bottom.

¶ Brilliant with Brill fit, finish and style, perfectly tailored and decidedly distinctive—coats for Men and Young Men with a pronounced preference for Individuality in Clothes.

$15.00 and $20.00

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42D STREET

OLD CROW

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

RYE

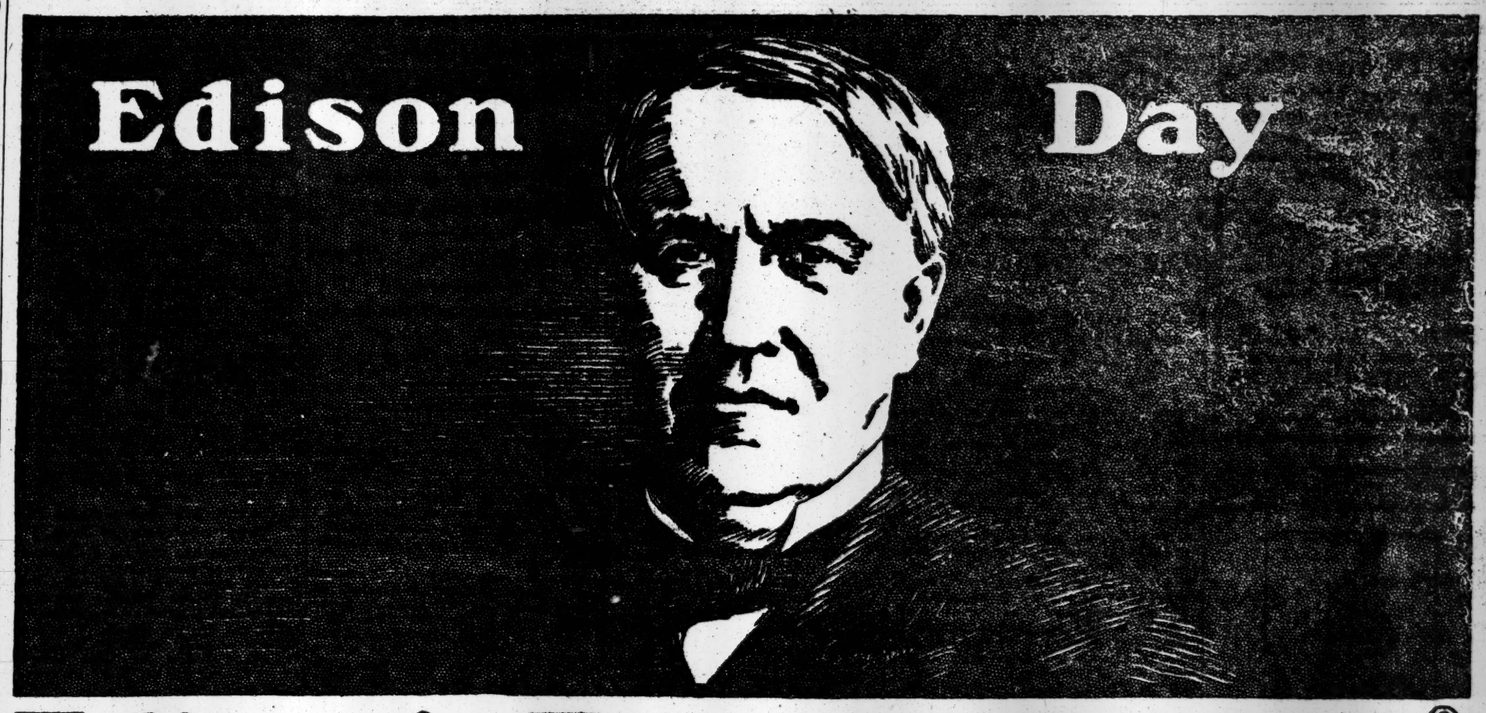
America's Finest Rye

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.



Edison's Favorite Records©

will be played at the Edison Shop

Today and Tomorrow

Come in and hear the phonograph records which the master inventor has called his favorites. See if you can tell why he prefers these records. See if your judgment agrees with his.

Today, and every day this week, is a day of celebration for Mr. Edison's great scientific achievements. Everywhere in this country people are bowing their thanks for the benefits which his genius has brought them.

What Is Edison's Greatest Invention?

Electric light? The phonograph? Motion pictures? Improvements in the telephone and the telegraph? Which of these or his many other inventions do you consider the greatest? Perhaps it is hard for you to decide. *But one thing is sure.* Mr. Edison's pet and hobby for 38 years—the invention to which he gave most of his time for the last four years is the

New Edison

Diamond Disc Phonograph

No Needles to Change — Unbreakable Records

The *perfect* phonograph at last. Mr. Edison, with his superlative knowledge of chemistry, physics and acoustics, has perfected laboratory processes so that each instrument produced by the Edison laboratories is as truly scientific as Mr. Edison's original laboratory model.

The wonderful diamond stylus brings out the delicate overtones and fine shades heretofore lost. The artist's distinctive character is faithfully reproduced. Actual tests have proven repeatedly that the music of the New Edison is the very *re-creation* of the original.

Hear These Records

Come in and hear Mr. Edison's favorite records on the New Edison. Or ask to hear *your own favorites* from the great library of Edison records. We will be glad to play them without obligation. Judge why music lovers say that the New Edison marks the dawn of a new era in music. Hear it at the special Edison Day concert today and tomorrow.

Here Are Mr. Edison's Favorite Records:

Ah, Mon Fils—Le Prophete, *Meyerbeer*, Contralto in French.....*Marie Delna*

Ave Maria, *Schubert-Wilhelm*, Violin.....*Carl Flesch*

Caro Nome (Dearest Name)—Rigoletto, *Verdi*, Soprano, in Italian.....*Alice Verlet*

Teenie, Eenie, Weenie—Suzi, *Lincke*, Contralto and Baritone...*Helen Clark and Joseph A. Phillips*

Forgotten, *Cowles*, Baritone.....*Thomas Chalmers*

Hungarian Dance No. 7, *Brahms-Joachim*, Violin.....*Albert Spalding*

I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen, *Westendorf*, Tenor.....*Walter Van Brunt and Chorus*

Jolly Fellows Waltz, *Vollstedt*.....*American Symphony Orchestra*

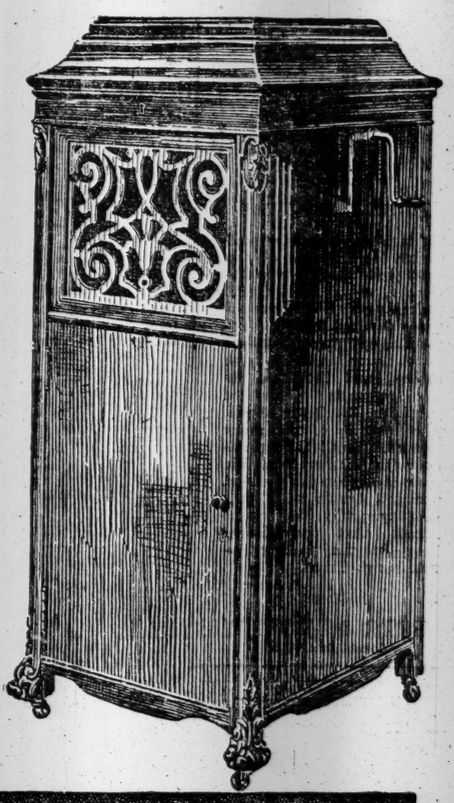
Kathleen Mavourneen, *Crutch*. Violin, Violoncello, Flute and Harp...*Venetian Instrumental Quartet*

Southern Roses Waltz, *Strauss*.....*American Symphony Orchestra*

Oh, That We Two Were Maying, Soprano and Baritone, *Elizabeth Spencer and Thomas Chalmers*

William Tell Overture—Part 1, *Rossini*, Edison Concert Band, Reverse;

William Tell Overture—Part 2, *Rossini*, Edison Concert Band.



Call and Hear

THE FOLLOWING DEALERS ARE MAKING A SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY OF THE EDISON DIAMOND DISC DURING EDISON WEEK:

NEW YORK CITY:
Audubon Art Store, 1404 St. Nicholas Ave.
George Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St.
George Fennell & Co., 2691 Third Ave.
Globe Talking Machine Co., 9 W. 23rd St.
Louis M. Greenberg, 3891 Third Ave.
Harlem Furniture Co., 145 W. 125th St.
Bernard A. Kahn, 2659 Third Ave.
Fred Kraft, Inc., 38 Cortlandt St.
Krakauer Brothers, 17 E. 14th St.
Theodore Lohr, 286 Grand St.
Henry Saletan, 2163 Broadway.
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway.

BROOKLYN:
Louis F. Barg, 7810 Third Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
Bernard Poehland, 1592 Broadway.
C. G. Rosewall, 93 Flatbush Ave.
Alphonzo Smith Piano House, 25 Flatbush Ave.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Weser Brothers, 1398 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND:
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond.
W. B. Thompson, 91 Richmond Ave., Pt. Richmond.

LONG ISLAND:
H. A. L. Fowler, 98 Main St., Flushing.
C. E. Fritts, Sag Harbor.
Huntington Music Store, Huntington.
Ben Rosen, Southampton.

NEW YORK STATE:
Walter E. Clarke, 48 Lawton St., New Rochelle.
Jos. V. Flynn, 26 New Main St., Haverstraw.
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains.
J. Schoonmaker & Son, 106 Walter St., Newburgh.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisade Ave., Yonkers.

CONNECTICUT:
The Phonograph Shop, 165 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich.

PENNSYLVANIA:
Fulkerson Music House, 62 Salem Ave., Carbondale.
F. A. Hintermister, 222 Wyoming Ave., Scranton.
F. A. Jenkins, Honesdale.
C. F. Murray-Smith Co., 116 So. Main St., Wilkes-Barre.
Alex. Stirling, 28 E. Broad St., Hazleton.
Stoehr & Fister, 121 Washington Ave., Scranton.
Stroudsburg Music Co., 556 Main St., Stroudsburg.

NEW JERSEY:
L. Bamberger & Co., Market St., Newark.
A. Galuchie, 724 Bergen Ave., Jersey City.
Hyde Music Co., 368 Central Ave., Jersey City.
Herman Jaffee, 118 Washington St., Hoboken.
T. H. Keffer, 801½ Broadway, Bayonne.
M. L. Korts, 188 William St., Newark.
F. G. Loeffler, 200 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
Henry A. Maas, 417 Spring St., W. Hoboken.
R. Montalvo, Jr., 209 Nellson St., New Brunswick.
R. Montalvo, Jr., 77 Smith St., Perth Amboy.
W. H. Morehead, 111 W. Main St., Somerville.
Wm. K. Muchmore, 3 & 4 Merchants' Block, Morristown.
V. G. Paradiso, 294 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.
The Phonograph Shop, 486 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair.
Phonograph Sales Co., 861 Broad St., Newark.
Quackenbush & Co., Main St., Paterson.
George A. Rahner, Main St., Millburn.
Henry Rau, 110 Monticello Ave., Jersey City.
James Rigby, 2 Crosby Place, Paterson.
William Ricker, 658 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
H. W. Thompson Co., 196 Main St., Hackensack.

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(*The Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan, Props.*)

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Guaranteed Mortgages were practically unknown. Today they are regarded as the best and safest form of investment. Buy our

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Pussy Willow

The Silk That Is Both

IN the old days the first qualification of silk was Quality. Nowadays the first qualification is Style.

Pussy Willow is a rare and beautiful combination of old-fashioned quality and last-minute style. It is both!

Be sure you get the genuine Pussy Willow pure dye Taffeta, guaranteed for two seasons' wear. Look for the name stamped on the selvage of every yard. Or, if buying ready-to-wear apparel, look for the Pussy Willow label in the garment.

H. R. Mallinson & Co., *Sole Manufacturers,* New York and Paris.

The Trail of the Hawk

by

Sinclair Lewis

"It is a story to whet and revive the appetite of the most jaded consumer of fiction; a story that throbs with high spirits of adventure-questing, healthy, romantic, optimistic, resilient youth. . . . Realism may be colored and illumined by the romantic vision of youth, as Mr. Lewis shows. The interest of his story never slackens. It is crowded with incident and the characters are so human, and are drawn with such fine sympathy and genial humor, that they linger long in the memory."—Pittsburgh Press.

$1.35 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

Gingerbread is so much better when you make it with Wesson.

25 and 50 cent cans

THE PIANO SHOP

offers the best bargains in used pianos. Here you find STANDARD MAKES in all styles. All are put in the best condition by experienced piano men.

Steinways, Knabe, Chickering, Grands and Uprights, and a lot of others too numerous to mention. Also a lot of Player Pianos, Grand and Upright. Nothing like them anywhere. *Lowest prices.* All guaranteed.

Terms to suit any pocketbook; liberal allowance for cash.

CHRISTMAN SONS,
35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

HARDY TO SWING AXE ON CITY LAW STAFF

Corporation Counsel Will Drop 9 Assistants, 17 Clerks, and Cut 71 Salaries.

BLOW WILL FALL ON JAN. 1

Means $105,980 Saving a Year, Budget Examiners Hear—Bronx Payroll Is Taken Up.

That an entire reorganization of the Corporation Counsel's office is to be made by Jan. 1 became known last night when that department's budget request for next year was approved by the sub-committee as recommended by the examiners from the Bureau of Standards. For the coming year Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy asked for $1,015,410, or a slight decrease under the 1915 allowance of $1,042,913. The budget examiners recommended that only $968,465 be allowed, or $46,945 less than was requested.

Mayor Mitchel was present with the members of the sub-committee when the request of the law department was taken up. Director Tirrell of the Bureau of Standards explained to City Chamberlain Bruere, Acting Chairman of the sub-committee, that the Corporation Counsel had agreed to all the recommendations made by the examiners. Mr. Hardy, who has been in office less than two weeks, said the estimates of the examiners were satisfactory to him. On these grounds the Chairman moved that the budget be accepted as prepared by the examiners, and it was adopted without discussion.

The reorganization of the department will entail the abolishing of the posts of nine Assistant Corporation Counsels, receiving a total of $32,450 a year. Reductions in salaries of seventeen other assistants are included in the reorganization, with a further saving of $45,410 a year. In addition seventeen clerical positions will be abolished and the salaries of fifty-four other similar positions will be reduced, these two recommendations making a possible additional saving of $28,120. The total amount to be saved is $105,980.

Hardy Keeps Plan Secret.

One new Assistant Corporation Counsel will be appointed at $1,020, and increases in salaries will be granted to thirty other members of the legal staff. Corporation Counsel Hardy would not discuss the reorganization plan. He explained that none of the members of the department knew just what posts were to be abolished, and that he wanted to talk to the members of his staff personally before they found out that their places were to be abolished. He said he would deal with the subject at length today.

At yesterday's session of the main Budget Committee the Mayor, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny had frequent controversies over the salary reduction plan. Although the Mayor and the Controller have been voting together on most of the proposals for reductions, there were times at the session when even the Mayor and the Controller disagreed. As usual the Controller voted in the negative on motions either to keep the salaries at the present figure or to effect a compromise.

Frank W. Smith of the Court of Special Sessions appeared, and protested the cutting of the salaries of the Chief Clerk from $6,000 to $5,100. John P. Hilley from $5,000 to $2,820, and William M. Fuller from $4,000 to $2,820. The committee came to no decision, but laid the question over. When the office of the President of the Bronx was taken up, President Mathewson had most of the cuts either replaced or compromised them, so that the salaries of his staff will not be reduced materially.

The first recommendation Mr. Mathewson objected to was the reduction of the salary of John Osborne, general bookkeeper, from $4,000 to $3,660. Mr. Mathewson thought that as Mr. Osborne had been thirty-four years in the service of the city a salary of $3,750 would be about right. The Controller objected to the compromise, and Mr. Mathewson said:

"Well, then, leave it at $4,000, so long as my efforts at standardization are not to be seriously considered."

"I think it had rather be put at $3,750, rather than $4,000," suggested the Mayor, and the compromise was accepted, the Controller voting in the negative.

Mathewson Wins Point.

The salary of Charles J. McCoy, contract clerk, who has been in the city's employ eighteen years, was recommended to be cut from $2,400 to $1,800, but was kept at the present figure, the Controller alone voting to have it reduced. President Mathewson had another fight to keep the salary of Wilson S. Gustard, a clerk, from being reduced from $1,350 to $1,200. He said the clerk's services were worth the money paid him and that his grade was the same as that of other clerks receiving the same amount.

"It is very hard to deal with those cases and deal with them fairly," said the Mayor, and on the Borough President's motion the salary was not reduced.

The salary of Henry Haffon, general inspector, was reduced from $2,400 to $2,100, Mr. Mathewson recommending the cut. At this point the Mayor said he was willing to take the judgment of a head of a department that a salary should not be reduced.

"Where department heads have admitted that cuts are right, I agree," said Mr. McAneny, "but I cannot accept cuts by yard measurement."

"I know that," responded the Mayor. "We did not intend that these cuts should be made all in one year, and we are doing this because of the direct State tax."

"Now, Mr. Mayor, don't put it on the State," said the Controller, "because standardization was decided upon two years ago, long before a State tax was thought of."

Judges Rosalsky and Crain of the Court of General Sessions protested against a cut in the salaries of thirteen court clerks from $4,000 to $3,000. The matter was laid over.

"FAIRY GODMOTHER" WORKED AS A COOK

Alleged Mrs. Flagler Makes No Defense to Charge of Swindling.

After a witness had identified her as a cook and laundress, Assistant District Attorney Minton yesterday rested his case against Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson, on trial before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions for swindling Frank Mahoney, a telephone boy, out of $4,000 by pretending to be the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil man, and promising to be the boy's "fairy godmother." The prosecution's star witness as to Mrs. Johnson's past life was Ada O. Viall of Painesville, Ohio.

Mrs. Viall looked at the alleged "Mrs. Flagler" and recognized her as a woman whom she had employed to do her laundry work in 1909. She said the woman came to her home as Emma Johnson, seeking employment as a domestic. She was with her husband, for whom she also sought a job. Mrs. Viall engaged both of them, Mrs. Johnson to do cooking and laundry work and Mr. Johnson to take care of the stable. Both of them lived until they left Mrs. Viall in a room over the stable.

In summing up for his client, Abe Levy, who interposed no defense, contended that the State had failed to make out a case. An adjournment was taken until this afternoon, when the case will be sent to the jury.

KING'S LETTER BRINGS $120.

Good Prices Paid at Joline Library Sale.

George D. Smith was the chief buyer at yesterday's sale of the late Adrian H. Joline's library in the Anderson Galleries.

He paid $120 for an official letter signed by Henry VIII., dated Greenwich, May 27, 1535. It is addressed to Pope Clement VII. and is signed "Henricus." This is an unusual example of this autograph, his general signature being "Henry R." A document signed by Edward IV. of England, dated April 20, 1468, and relating to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, brought $115. His autograph is very scarce. A quittance delivered by Edward III. to his son-in-law, John, Duke of Brittany, sold for $41.

A letter signed by Queen Elizabeth, written in French, in May, 1594, and addressed to the Duke of Wirtemberg, went to Mr. Smith for $112.50. He also obtained for $21 a letter of the poet, William Cowper, dated Jan. 11, 1759, and written in his most graceful manner. For a receipt, Aug. 23, 1697, signed "Jno. Driden" (John Dryden) he gave $21. An original manuscript poem, "Chivalry at a Discount," by Edward Fitzgerald, of "Omar Khayyam" fame, brought $15.

An autograph letter signed by George III. addressed to Frederick, Duke of York, and dated Dec. 5, 1796, in which he says, "The subject of your letter is another proof of the very slovenly method in which business is carried on in this country," was obtained by Mr. Smith for $21.

John Heise of Syracuse paid $17.50 for a document signed by Georges J. Danton. F. F. Madigan gave $29.25 for two letters of Thomas De Quincey.

The sale will be continued this afternoon. The total to date for this part of the library is $3,279.

MILLIONS MORE IN TAX CUT.

Tentative Total of $201,618,300 Now Down to $2,751,791.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday examined 394 persons who are on the 1916 tentative personal property tax roll for $28,754,800. Sixty were held for a final assessment of $312,600. Fifty swore they were exempt on the ground of non-residence, while it was found that three had died since the assessment was made. Since Oct. 1, when the Manhattan books were opened, 2,572 persons have been examined. Their total tentative assessment amounted to $201,618,300. Out of the number 414 have been held for a final assessment of $2,751,791.

MAY ASK GERMANY FOR SHIP FUGITIVES

Our Government Likely to Request Return of Officers Who Fled from Norfolk.

SEARCH SEAS FOR ECLIPSE

No Trace of Craft in Which Six Escaped—Navy Instructed to Keep Sharp Watch.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary of State Lansing and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, conferred informally this afternoon regarding the disappearance of six warrant officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and two officers of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, auxiliary cruisers of the German Navy now interned at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

After the conference Mr. Roosevelt sent to the State Department an official report giving the circumstances of the disappearance of the eight officers. This brought the matter to the official attention of Secretary Lansing, who is now considering the case from every angle and determining the action to be taken by the Government.

The indications are that the State Department will call the matter to the attention of the German Government for its information, with a request that if the officers return to German jurisdiction they be returned to the Norfolk Navy Yard. In calling the matter to the German Government's attention it is probable that a summary of the Navy Department's report will be sent to Ambassador Gerard for delivery to the German Government.

When the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich were interned the commanders of these vessels, understanding the laws and customs governing internment of belligerents in neutral ports, gave assurances that none of the officers or enlisted men of their vessels would be permitted to leave their ships except with the consent of the United States Government. This consent was to be obtained from Rear Admiral Beatty, the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

From time to time officers and enlisted men have been permitted to leave the interned warships. In each instance their names were given by the German commanding officers to the authorities at the Norfolk Navy Yard and permission was obtained for the men to leave, with the understanding that they would return to their respective ships by specified dates.

The six warrant officers who left in the sloop Eclipse and now are missing were scheduled to return to Norfolk on Oct. 11. The two officers who are missing from the Eitel Friedrich were scheduled to return to their ship on Oct. 17. On Oct. 14 strict orders were sent from Washington to Rear Admiral Beatty to permit no more officers or men of either of the interned vessels to have leaves of absence. This order was not issued until after the two men who are missing from the Eitel Friedrich had disappeared. It was learned today that these two men obtained their leaves of absence and were permitted to leave before the six missing men of the Kronprinz Wilhelm were due to return. Consequently the leaves of absence were not in violation of the order.

It was also learned to day that Dr. Kruger Kroneck and Lieutenant Koch were seen in Norfolk and Newport News on Sunday, Oct. 17, the day they were due to return to their ship. When they returned to Norfolk, it is understood, they heard of the order which permits no more leaves of absence and they refrained from going back to their ship.

Captain Thierichens, commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich has expressed to Rear Admiral Beatty his regret over the disappearance of the men from his vessel. He has indicated that he has no sympathy with their failure to return.

Instructions have been sent to all naval vessels and other Government vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico to be on the lookout for the sloop Eclipse and the six missing officers from the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Since their departure the Government has had no authentic information concerning them. There was an unconfirmed report that they had been seen near Sparrow's Point, at the entrance to the Patapsco River, near the Chesapeake Bay, and also that they had been seen off Hatteras. This information was sent by Rear Admiral Beatty but has not been confirmed. A press report indicated that a sloop resembling the Eclipse was seen along the Brazil coast. It was pointed out at the Navy Department today that since the Eclipse was capable of making only seven knots an hour the missing men could not have reached the Brazilian coast by this time.

The missing men were not prisoners of war. The vessels were interned partly as an act of hospitality to a friendly nation, but mainly because international law does not permit belligerent vessels to make neutral ports a base of operations. Under international law both these warships and their men must remain interned and refrain from participating in the war between Russia and Japan in 1904 three Russian vessels were interned at Manila, and the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena was interned at San Francisco. Several officers of one of these vessels, on parole, returned to Russia. The Russian Government was notified and the officers were returned. The Russian Ambassador to the United States asked that the officers and crew of the Lena, except five officers and 100 seamen who were necessary for her care, be permitted to leave the United States. The Japanese Government asked that all the officers and crew be detained in the United States until the termination of hostilities. President Roosevelt decided that it would not be consistent with neutrality to grant the request for the repatriation of any of the officers of crew of the Lena unless both belligerents agreed to it. Without such an agreement he regarded the position of the men as being identical in principle with that of a military force entering neutral territory and there necessarily held to be neutral.

None of the officers or men of the interned German cruisers can be permitted to return to Germany without the consent of the belligerent with whom Germany is at war. In the war between Russia and Japan, a sub-Lieutenant of the Russian naval vessel Aurora, interned at Manila, was, as a favor, permitted to return to Russia on his parole that he would not take further part in the war against Japan. This request was not granted until after the Japanese Government gave its assent.

WINS SUSPENDED SENTENCE

Chauffeur, Who Names Noble Employers, Convicted of Theft.

Arthur Edward Thorne, a chauffeur who was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree, won a suspended sentence in General Sessions yesterday after writing a letter asking Judge Rosalsky for another chance. The complainant, Louise Alexander Strang of the Hotel Cumberland, who charged him with stealing her $6,000 limousine, also urged clemency.

Thorne came to this country from England four years ago. He asserts he was employed in England as chauffeur by Queen Alexandria, the Earl of Saltoun, Lord and Lady Belper, and Baron de Forest. He also gave Judge Rosalsky the list of his employers in this country, naming Vincent Astor, Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, E. S. Salzberger, Vernon Castle, and Isaac Guggenheimer.

Before he was arraigned for sentence, Thorne informed the court that he was employed now by W. J. Ormond of Prides Crossing, Mass., who was willing to take him back and who was hurrying down from Boston to intercede in his behalf. Mr. Ormond did not appear in court.

DROP HORSE AMBULANCES.

City Hospitals in Manhattan and Bronx to Use Motors Only.

Motor ambulances will replace the horse-drawn vehicles at all the city hospitals in Manhattan and the Bronx tomorrow morning, which include Bellevue, Gouverneur, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals. Efficiency and economy are the objects of the change. It is expected that territory may be covered more speedily with the automobile ambulances and with fewer of them.

Some of the horses have been in the service twenty years. The animals will not be sold, but are to be transferred to more easy work or none at all at the city's inebriate farm at Warwick, N. Y. Other work will be found for some of the oldest drivers who are not chauffeurs. Among them are John Collins, Superintendent of the ambulance service at Bellevue, and J. J. O'Neill.

William Allen Recovering.

William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, who has been dangerously ill for a week at his home, 51 East Sixty-fifth Street, has passed the crisis and is on the road to recovery.

$2,431,562 LEFT BY EX-MAYOR SCHIEREN

$800,000, His Widow's Share, Must Pay a Double Tax to the State.

SURVIVED HIM ONLY A DAY

57 to 61 Cliff Street Appraised at $400,000—Paintings Valued at $22,575 to Brooklyn Institute.

An appraisal of the estate of Charles A. Schieren, leather manufacturer and one-time Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham in Kings County. Mr. Schieren left a gross estate of $2,528,385.55 and a net estate of $2,431,562.07. Each one of his four children receives $355,565.88.

Most of Mr. Schieren's real estate, which was appraised at $1,009,000, is in Manhattan. The factory property of the Charles A. Schieren Company at 30 Ferry Street is valued at $70,000. Other realty holdings in Manhattan are three parcels of property, one at 67 to 71 Cliff Street being appraised at $400,000. Mr. Schieren owned three parcels of property in Brooklyn and the Schieren country estate at Islip, L. I., which is valued at $65,000.

The largest holding of his personal property consisted of 5,400 shares of stock of the leather business of the Charles A. Schieren Company, which the Transfer Tax Appraiser's report values at $540,000. The entire personal holdings of Mr. Schieren were appraised at $1,519,385.55. He had $100,000 invested in New York City bonds, and he owned bank and railroad stock.

While the children of Mr. Schieren receive the bulk of his estate, there were several charitable bequests in his will. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences receives the Schieren collection of paintings at the institute museum, valued at $22,575, and 100 shares of stock in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This stock was appraised at $1,200.

Mrs. Louise Schieren, wife of the testator, survived her husband by a day. Her share of her husband's estate was $800,997.25.

This inheritance will be taxed twice by the State of New York. While the first inheritance tax is to be collected on the property left to Mrs. Schieren the second tax will be collected on the same property which she left to her heirs. Her estate has not yet been appraised.

Railway Surgeons Elect Officers.

The Railway Surgeons' Association of the Pennsylvania Lines East, which has been in convention at the Hotel Martinique, held its annual election of officers yesterday and chose Dr. J. B. Siggins of Oil City President. Drs. J. B. Henderson and C. J. Roberts were elected Vice Presidents, Dr. A. W. Colcord Secretary, and Dr. J. C. Egbert Treasurer. A clinic for the visiting surgeons will be held this morning at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital.

MAY LET MELBA INTO CLUB.

Taft, Bryan, and Other Circumnavigators to Decide the Question.

The question of admitting women to membership in the Circumnavigators Club was the principal topic of discussion at a special meeting of the around-the-worlders at the Reform Club in South William Street yesterday. The matter became an issue in the club because of the application of Mme. Nellie Melba of Melbourne, Australia, who asked to be allowed to join the Australian branch of the club. After discussion it was decided to hold it over until the annual meeting of the club next month, when a vote of the entire membership can be taken. Among those members of the club who will be asked to express an opinion on the subject will be ex-President Taft, William Jennings Bryan, Thurlow Weed Barnes, W. Tyrie Stevens, Richard Harding Davis, and Poultney Bigelow.

A new constitution was unofficially adopted to be presented at the annual meeting. The question of permanent quarters for the club occupied a part of the session, and a number of plans were considered. Several uptown clubs have offered their quarters to the circumnavigators under certain conditions. Other propositions came from hotels.

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Other Excursions Nov. 21st, January 9th.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01, midnight, Saturday nights. Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St., and Jersey City Terminals, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 379, 1276, 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

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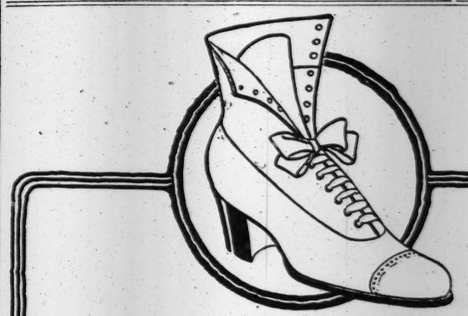

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An album of forty to fifty rotogravures of the most thrilling episodes of the great war—its tragedy and pathos—its heroism and self-sacrifice.

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That is what noncombatants call the French soldiers equipped with aluminum masks as a protection against the deadly German gas fumes. This is one of the most interesting pictures we have ever published.

Under Fire.

Attacking in the face of the enemy's fire is doubly dangerous when the advance has to be made over open ground. See how the British minimized the risk in an attack at Gallipoli.

New Balkan Scenes and Refugees.

Taken in connection with the news of the outbreak of hostilities, these pictures are of especial interest now.

The Great French Drive.

The first pictures of men captured and wounded in the great offensive.

With the Italians in the Austrian Alps.

Difficulties Italy's troops are laboring under in the struggle with Austria.

How the Air Fleets Do Their Work.

Havoc on land and sea by the newest of all military forces.

Taking the Women and Children of Berlin Through the Trenches.

One of the ways Germany fosters the war spirit.

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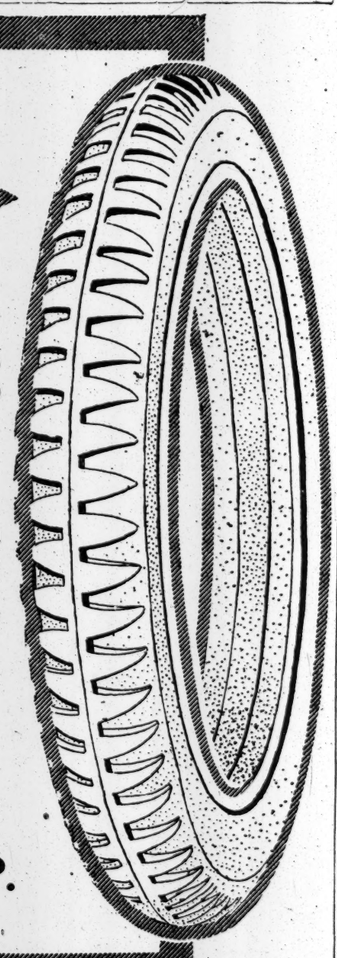

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French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
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		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

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SAYS SWANN BIDS FOR CRIMINAL VOTE

William D. Guthrie Attacks His "So-Called Humanitarianism" Before Lawyers.

PREDICTS WIDE-OPEN TOWN

George W. Wickersham and William Rand, Jr., Praise District Attorney Perkins at Meeting.

George W. Wickersham, William D. Guthrie, and William Rand, Jr., addressed a gathering of several hundred lawyers at 27 Cedar Street yesterday in the interest of District Attorney Charles A. Perkins. All attacked Judge Edward Swann, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, and accused him of being under Tammany influence.

"In the case of a tremendous city like New York, with its great accumulations of wealth," said Mr. Wickersham, "there is no office more important to the well-being, prosperity, and safety of the citizens than that of District Attorney. It is long since Tammany Hall has ventured to reach out its hand for that prize; in fact, not since the days of Gardiner has Tammany Hall been able to boast possession of it—and Gardiner, you may remember, was removed from office by Governor Roosevelt.

"As for Judge Swann, Mr. Perkins's opponent, it can only be said that he is a respectable nonentity, exactly the kind of man behind whom Tammany always seeks to cover its reputation. It is for you to decide between the two, and I cannot help believing that the quiet voters of New York will do what those quiet men did in New Jersey yesterday, who let their wives do the talking, but quietly decided the issue in their own way."

Mr. Guthrie discussed at length the qualifications of Mr. Perkins and then launched an attack on Mr. Swann.

"It is a truism," he said, "that if the criminal laws, however sufficient and comprehensive in themselves, are feebly, inefficiently, or sentimentally enforced, the community is at the mercy of the lawless. Let politics again re-enter that office and control its policies, as was the case during the last Tammany administration, and at once we shall have the wide-open town and comparative immunity to those criminals who have political influence. I venture to say that there is not a professional criminal in the city today of any class who does not want a political District Attorney and who will not work from now until election day for the success of such a candidate.

"Now, if the people of the city after fifteen years of competent, impartial, non-partisan, and incorruptible District Attorneys desire that the criminal laws shall continue to be strongly and effectively and impartially enforced, then they should vote to continue in the office of District Attorney the man who now occupies that office.

"If, on the other hand, the people want a lax administration of the criminal laws under the feeble direction of a candidate who openly bids for the votes of the criminal and law-breaking classes by professing so-called humanitarianism, by suggesting that he will mitigate the rigors of the law or put himself up as wiser than the law, by intimating that he will liberally exercise the power of dismissing indictments found by the Grand Jury, and if the people want a District Attorney who has been affiliated with Tammany Hall the whole of his political life, not only under Murphy but under Croker, and who is reasonably certain to fill the great office of District Attorney and his numerous staff of assistants with what are known to the disgrace of the bar as Tammany lawyers and Murphy henchmen, let them vote for the nominee of Tammany Hall."

Mr. Rand said that while no one doubted that Judge Swann was personally honest, personal honesty was but a small part of the qualifications required in the position of prosecuting attorney of this county.

District Attorney Perkins spoke last night at six meetings in various parts of the city.

Frank Moss, Progressive candidate, spoke at six noonday meetings and last night at twelve meetings.

At Tammany Hall tonight Judge Swann, Alfred E. Smith, Senator Robert F. Wagner, and John Godfrey Saxe will discuss the new Constitution.

Boy Romancer's Picture for Movies.

Two weeks ago a thirteen-year-old boy was picked up by the Yonkers police. To date he has given six different names and addresses, all of which have proved fictitious. The lad's latest story is that he is a cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. In hopes of finding the parents or guardian of the romancer, City Judge Beall had a photograph of the lad sent to several moving picture syndicates in New York, with a request that they be shown throughout the country.

STREET ROW BETRAYS WOMAN IS SPIED ON

White, She Argues with Negro, Who Later Explains Her Protector Employs Him.

A group of men watching the demonstrator of a patented article in the display window of a drug store at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street last night heard a dispute between a negro and a well-dressed, white woman nearby. Two men in the crowd by the window resenting the negro's remarks to an apparently refined white woman, interfered in the altercation and told him to leave the corner. When he insisted on talking to the woman one of the men gave him a light push.

The crowd began to take notice of the incident, and the negro, as he explained later, feared that the white men would turn against him in a body. So he called out for a policeman, and Policeman Kiernan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station appeared. On the negro's complaint Kiernan arrested the man who had pushed him. In the confusion of the arrest the woman slipped into a taxicab, in which she was driven away.

At the police station the negro said he was Samuel M. Gibbs of 306 West 119th Street, and the prisoner said he was Gordon McGregor, 38 years old, of 148 West Sixty-seventh Street. As soon as the two men entered the station Gibbs withdrew his complaint against McGregor, saying that the man had not harmed him, and that he had caused his arrest only to "get the jump on" the crowd of white men.

McGregor was released, and the incident was closed as far as the police were concerned, but when asked by newspaper reporters why he had been in altercation with the woman, Gibbs said that he had been employed to watch her by a man well known in society. His employer, he said, told him early in the evening that the woman was drinking in a restaurant in Columbus Avenue, and that he should induce her to return to her hotel, or at least watch her until she returned of her own volition. She was stopping, the negro said, at a hotel in Madison Avenue.

The woman left the restaurant at 9:30 o'clock, according to Gibbs, and went to the office of a physician in West Sixty-fifth Street, where the negro, after following her from the restaurant, urged her to go to her hotel. She refused, he said, and walked to Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, where he once more remonstrated with her. It was when he was talking with her this time that the interference occurred.

The negro refused to give the name of the woman, but declared that she belonged to a well-known family of Wilmington, Del., and had been in trouble once before because of her liking for the night life in restaurants. The man by whom the negro said he was employed could not be found last night.

JOHN D. JR.'S GIFT TO MINERS

$100,000 for Y. M. C. A. Building in Southern Colorado Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 20.—The Rockefeller Foundation, at the request of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has arranged to give $100,000 for the erection of model Y. M. C. A. buildings in the coal camps of Southern Colorado to further Mr. Rockefeller's plans to better the living and working conditions of the employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

This was announced today by men connected with the Y. M. C. A. Ever since Mr. Rockefeller's visit to the State it has been known that he was contemplating such a move, and was only hesitating until he had decided upon the best way to make the donation.

These structures will not take the place of the club houses which the company now has or is erecting in the principal camps. The Y. M. C. A. buildings will be separate and will belong outright to and will be maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association. The buildings, it is said, will be models for their size. There will be a gymnasium and a library in each, and in a few of the buildings in the larger camps there will be swimming pools.

It is hinted that if the $100,000 donation is not sufficient to equip these buildings as Mr. Rockefeller wants them equipped, another contribution will be forthcoming.

7 FIREMEN SAVED BY RESCUE PARTY

Ludgate and Companions Found in a Cellar, Overcome by Smoke and Gas Fumes.

ARE REVIVED BY PULMOTORS

Explosion of Meter the Cause of the Mishap—Fire Drives Sixty Tenants from Building.

The members of Engine Company 221 dropped into the cellar of the four-story brick double tenement at 281 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock last night through a sidewalk grating after they had found the cellar stairs eaten away by a blaze which had filled the house with smoke and driven the sixty tenants to the sidewalk by stairs and fire-escapes. Acting Assistant Chief Isaac Ludgate was at the head of his men when a gas meter exploded and the cellar was flooded with fumes.

Ludgate shouted for the men to save themselves, and there was a rush for the ladder which had been dropped into the areaway, but when some of the men reached the sidewalk it was found that Ludgate and six companions had not come up. Men of Engine Company 212 went after them and brought the seven to the sidewalk senseless from the smoke and gas they had inhaled.

Dr. Nathanson from Williamsburg Hospital, Dr. Horowitz from the Eastern District, and Dr. Matthews from the Greenpoint Hospital worked over the men with two pulmotors and resuscitated all except Henry Gallagher, who was hurried to Williamsburg Hospital. There it was said later that he would recover, though his condition was serious.

There have been fourteen fires in the same neighborhood in the last two weeks, most of which have been of suspicious origin, and Fire Marshal Brophy announced after an investigation last night that he could not account for this fire on any natural cause. It was confined to the cellar and, except for the dense smoke, did little damage.

SIGNS FOR 17 BULL MOOSE.

Polo Arrested for Alleged Fraud in Progressive Petition.

Florindo S. Polo, an insurance agent with an office in the Equitable Life Building at 120 Broadway, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of falsely acknowledging a petition indorsing J. J. O'Connell for the Progressive nomination for District Attorney. He was arrested on the affidavit of Ciro Arrigo of 322 Bowery. Arrigo said he met Polo on Aug. 31 last, and, being a Progressive himself, willingly signed the petition which Polo presented to him. According to Arrigo, Polo then said:

"You seem to have a very good handwriting. Won't you kindly write these names on the petition also?"

Arrigo said Polo gave him a list of seventeen names, which he copied into the petition, and which were duly acknowledged by Polo as a Commissioner of Deeds.

SEVEN PLEAD GUILTY OF "MOONSHINE" FRAUD

Abandon Defense in Whisky Conspiracy Cases—Two Former Federal Employes Own Up.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 20.—Seven men, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in the manufacture of so-called moonshine whisky, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court today. They will be sentenced tomorrow. The case against Fred Bowles of Fort Smith, the eighth defendant, was dismissed. The cases went to trial yesterday, and the action taken by the defendants today was a surprise.

Those who pleaded guilty were: John L. Casper, Kansas City, alleged head of the conspiracy; George Hartman, Charles Brewbaker, and John Farrabee, all of Kansas City, employes of Casper; J. Henry Brown, Harrison, Ark., formerly a Government gauger; S. L. Williams, Winston-Salem, N. C., former revenue agent, who resigned from the Government service to enter business with Casper, and John Coffey of Fort Smith.

The Government authorities predict that out of the cases may grow a prosecution of many other men who it is alleged have swindled the Government out of $15,000,000 in the last ten years. The Fort Smith plant, the basis of the present prosecutions, the Government found was connected with a large sewer, with outlets so arranged that the contents of its eight 10,000-gallon tubs could be discharged into the Arkansas River within a few minutes.

CANCER REMEDY PUTS BEBEE OUT OF CORNELL

College Objects to Doctor's Exploitation of Autolysin and Ends His Department.

Dr. Silas P. Beebe has been eliminated from the Faculty of Cornell University Medical College, according to a statement made yesterday by the Dean, Dr. William M. Polk, on account of his alleged "commercial exploitation" of autolysin, sold as a remedy for cancer.

He had been at the head of the department of experimental therapeutics for six years and is an alumnus of the college. In connection with his experiments he investigated a poultice powder composed of various herbs and compounded originally by an Austrian physician. An extract was made from the mixture and under its new name of autolysin was used by Dr. Beebe in the form of an emulsion for injection into the blood.

Dean Polk said last evening that the department of which Dr. Beebe had been in charge had been discontinued, and that the connection of Dr. Beebe with the institution had thus been automatically severed.

"The issue between Dr. Beebe and Cornell," said Dr. Polk, "is merely that he announced it as his intention to exploit a remedy which was not indorsed by the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital. There was a difference of opinion concerning it. Whether or not this remedy has any virtue is not the point at issue. The point is that, as he was then one of our professors, we did not consider it in accordance with ethics that he should enter into the exploitation of the remedy on a commercial basis. The by-laws of the General Memorial Hospital also provide that no publication of the results of any experiments there are to be made without the approval of the Advisory Board. The publication concerning this preparation was made without that consent and before the staff had reached any conclusion."

Dr. Beebe said last evening that although he had reason to believe that the Cornell authorities were displeased with the manner in which the remedy had been employed, he had never received any official communication to that effect. He declared that all that he knew was that the President of Cornell University, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, had told him that the department of experimental therapeutics had been abolished. He had not gone near the college since, he said.

RECOVER LOUDEN PASSPORT

"Count" Pleads Not Guilty to Bigamy Charge, Held for Trial.

"Count" Max Lynar Louden was arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday and pleaded not guilty to two indictments charging him with bigamy. He was remanded to the Tombs for trial, bail remaining fixed at $10,000, although his lawyer requested that the amount be reduced. The three women who say they are wives of the "Count"—Mrs. Fred Arnold, Mrs. Rose O'Brien, and Mrs. Lalia Florence Jansen, were not in court.

Agents of the Department of Justice succeeded yesterday in recovering the passport which was issued to the "Count" last July under the name of Chimang. They will also try to recover the passport issued to his present wife, Lalia Florence Jansen, who since the "Count's" arrest has disappeared.

Several persons appeared yesterday and confirmed the reports of Louden's operations as a swindler. One man declared he was the inventor of at least three of the devices for which the "Count" appears to have claimed the credit. These were the unsinkable battleship, the armored automobile, and a pontoon bridge. He said he intrusted his ideas to the "Count" with the hope that Louden could interest the United States Government in purchasing the inventions. The Department of Justice has also been informed that "Louden" was not the inventor of the patent army kit and the "self-starting lantern" and the flying machine in which he is said to have induced persons to invest substantial sums of money.

Women As Bus Conductors.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—In order to release men of military age in London, it was announced at the Police Department this evening, hereafter licenses will be issued to women to work as omnibus and street car conductors.

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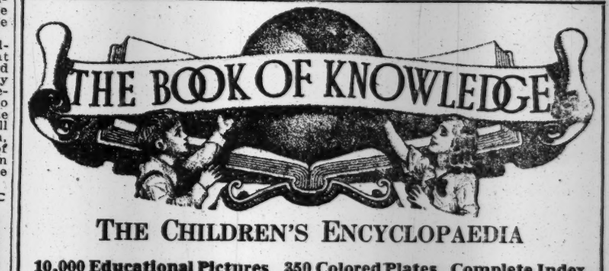

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1915.

THE NEW JERSEY VOTE AGAINST SUFFRAGE.

After his defeat in 1872 HORACE GREELEY found, or, as the tale has been told, there were found for him, "crumbs of comfort." In the returns of the vote in New Jersey on Tuesday, when the woman suffrage amendment was lost by an adverse majority of 55,000, the champions of the cause profess to find whole loaves of consolation and encouragement. They are gratified that so many as 135,000 New Jersey voters should have voted for the woman suffrage amendment; they insist that from the vote in New Jersey no particular inference is to be drawn as to the coming vote in Pennsylvania, in New York, and in Massachusetts; anyway, though States may deny them they will go to Congress and get a Federal amendment.

It is all very well to keep up a stout heart, but the wisest politicians of the male sex make it a practice to look the facts and the figures in the face. The figures tell their story with unmistakable plainness. There were in approximate numbers 133,200 votes cast for the amendment, 184,400 against it, giving a majority against of 51,200, a proportion of practically 3 to 2. The total vote was 317,600. In the Presidential year of 1912, the total vote cast in New Jersey was 432,000, although in 1908 the total had risen to the record figure of 467,000. The total vote for Governor in 1910 was again 433,000. This may be taken as about the measure of the New Jersey vote in years when the people are aroused. It appears, therefore, that something more than 100,000 qualified voters of New Jersey did not vote on Tuesday. The workers in the suffrage cause insist that the two party organizations ordered out the faithful to vote against the women, and that this accounts for the large majority against them. But the organizations certainly did not command men to stay at home, and the inference as to the 100,000 absentees is reasonably plain. Voters who sincerely believe that the ballot should be given to women would pretty certainly have had interest enough to go to the polls and vote. It is fair to conclude that of the 100,000 who did not vote, a very great majority are against the amendment. On a full vote the women would have suffered a more severe defeat.

The vote for the amendment, 135,000, is less than one-third the number of votes cast at the election of 1912. If comfort can be found in that fact, the women are entitled to it. In some of the Western States they have won in years when a small vote was cast, suffrage receiving the support of far less than a majority of the voters. On a small vote in New Jersey they were beaten. As men figure in their political prognostications, that fact is one from which no encouragement can be drawn. The majority against the amendment was a greater majority than has been recorded in New Jersey for either party in a generation, with the exception of the Presidential years when Mr. BRYAN was a candidate—for Mr. BRYAN New Jersey is distinctly the enemy's country—and in 1904 when Mr. ROOSEVELT had a majority of 80,000. Mr. WILSON'S plurality in 1912 was 32,000, and in 1910 his plurality for Governor was 49,000. In 1913, in a total vote of 375,000, Governor FIELDER had a majority of 32,000.

To the cold and critical male judgment not affected with a tender sympathy for the suffrage cause, or by undue prejudice against it, this New Jersey defeat seems to take its place with the decisions against suffrage of States like Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It was not to a Wyoming, a Colorado or a California electorate that the question was submitted on Tuesday, it was an Eastern electorate. Western States, with their vast areas and sparse populations, have given the suffragists an opportunity to construct maps that are more impressive geographically than they are in the accompanying tables of population. In the more densely settled Eastern States the cause encounters an evil fortune. Ocean County was the only New Jersey County which gave a majority for the amendment, and in Ocean County the settlers are few and far between. Whatever the advocates of the cause may say or feel, the inference from New Jersey to the three other Eastern States in which a vote is to be taken next November, is very direct, and it can hardly be denied that it foreshadows the future. The minds of the men of the East have not been convinced that it is well for the State that women should vote; they appear to believe that it is not well for the women themselves. In New Jersey the cause cannot have another trial for five years, as the amendment which would have allowed another appeal to the people in two years was also defeated.

Nevertheless the women of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will keep up the fight. They ought to continue their campaign in order that when they have done their best the decisions may have some meaning. It remains for them to say whether, when the judgment has been rendered, they will accept it or will continue to fight against it, to keep up their agitation for rehearing and further votes. Their striving will end some time, for they will either win their cause or lose it beyond hope. The result in New Jersey cannot be said to justify the hope that the East is a favorable field for their endeavor.

THE RECOMMENDATION.

What citizen would employ a plumber or a painter who hadn't learned the trade? Who wouldn't prefer an experienced physician or lawyer to a novice whose sheepskin was still fresh? Tried skill is what we are all looking for in all skilled employments.

The same rule obtains, or should obtain, in public employments. Between a District Attorney who worthily and admirably fulfills the duties of that office, who by long service as an Assistant in that office is intimately familiar with its workings, and an untried man who has all to learn; between a highly qualified candidate and another transferred for political convenience from a different post, what voter who does not surrender his judgment to party orders can hesitate?

What District Attorney PERKINS has done is his sufficient and authoritative recommendation.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The sequel to the floating of the Anglo-French loan is more surprising than the fact itself. London in its prime could not have been more imperturbable than New York in its failure to reflect the largest transaction of the sort in financial history. The newspapers reported unprecedented figures as part of the current news, but the money market was unruffled and the commentators have been silent. Instead of being baled out of funds this market continues to accumulate them. There is announced the receipt of $25,000,000 more of British gold, and a like amount is expected today. That makes an addition this year of $300,000,000 in gold to banking resources, which are in no need of them.

This accumulation of cash is in addition to the growth of domestic credits. The Anglo-French commercial credit is spoken of as huge. In fact, it is less than half of the increase in New York Clearing House business since New Year's. This growth is the reflection of the Anglo-French loan in small part only, and the banks are doing their best to make it smaller yet. Each of them wishes to realize the handsome investment return in full and dislikes to pay the usual 2 per cent. for bank balances for interior customers, whose funds swell the funds here. Since August, at the period when it has been customary for the country banks to ask accommodation to move the crops, they have sent here $130,536,000, and the movement before August was of the same sort. To complete the picture it is necessary to recall our huge excess of exports over imports of merchandise at the rate of more than a billion a year. England has long surpassed this country in volume of foreign trade, but seldom, if ever, has it had such credits on movement of goods as now are due us. The best trade is that which approximately balances itself and requires small loss of liquid banking funds. Traders who take too much of a customer's cash are in a way to discourage further purchases. In fact, we have seen that our exports would stop if we did not give commercial credits in the manner of the Anglo-French loan.

Today the Bank of England is borrowing money from the open market in a futile effort to correct the exchanges, the key to which lies no longer there. The world's money market is where the world's business is done, and that is here. Only the money acceptable here is world money. The funds which congest the London money market, although in less degree than Berlin, are of the sort to which we were accustomed when we were flooded with paper issued illimitably when business was declining, and needed no such facilities of exchange. What London needs is what it is parting with vallantly at a time when its means of filling its stores are smaller than customary. We need nothing less than what we are compelled to take, and in fact would suffer if we were forced to keep what we are exporting. We could not eat eleven billions' worth of farm produce, and have no use for war supplies. The situation, in short, is such as to recall the prayer to be delivered from too much prosperity.

It is almost too much good fortune to add that the corrective of the dangerous situation exists and is in operation. We are passing from security banking to commercial banking, and the beginnings of excesses upon the security market are discouraged by bankers who once would not have known what to do with their idle credits. The same bankers who now are discouraging a merely speculative use of the funds in their care are seeking to turn them to manufactures and trade, under the leadership of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Trade Commission. The Federal banking system is for the little man, the trader or manufacturer who has been accustomed to hundreds of personal credit where he might have thousands of commercial credit if he kept accounts to show his solvency. Our banks formerly did business too much on securities. That, with an inelastic currency which refused to contract, was the root of our alternate orgies and collapses. We now face the singular experience of credits which fail to be absorbed, and of restraint in speculation in face of the war's great incentives. If the bankers will keep the funds out of Wall Street, and if traders will only take the funds which the Federal system is pressing upon them, we are likely to see a commercial stimulation which would stimulate Wall Street better than unlimited credit. A trade revival is the best corrective to speculative excesses. If a time of expansion lies ahead, still further ahead lies the means of contraction without panic and collapse. Our bankers are keeping their heads, and our business men are almost too calm. It would be almost too much to hope that the lawmakers and prosecutors also should take a course of sanity and safety. Then, indeed, there would be an outlook needing no gilding because pure gold.

A GERMAN INTERVIEW.

"Then why keep up this senseless slaughter of humans?" asks MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, the brilliant, sometime inspired German journalist, in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of The New York World. All must see that the Central Powers have not been crushed, that the situation of their enemies was never more discouraging than is now the case, that events political and military portend the beginning of the end. Why, then, go on with the killing? The editor of Die Zukunft asks the correspondent. Why are there yet no indications of peace? Why will not Russia, France, Italy, and England realize that they are defeated? The questions are self-serving. The answer is forthcoming. England is the obstacle. She is not ready to talk peace, and peace depends wholly upon England. Having failed to defeat Germany in the field, she wants to drag the war out interminably, hoping to wear Germany down economically until she shall be willing to accept better terms. In the meantime, HARDEN insists, for England's obstinacy Europe is "bleeding to death."

Yet there is hope. One man in England is of a peace-loving nature, has high ideals, received the gifts of reason and sense, and doubtless knows what the situation is. He is Sir EDWARD GREY, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is believed in Germany to have said to the German Ambassador that England, by entering the war, might ultimately be in a position to do more for Germany and for peace than if she kept out of it. "I am inclined to think," says MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, "that he [GREY] sees the "utter uselessness of letting Europe "bleed itself to death, as it is doing."

It is the most interesting utterance out of Germany for some time, and, if inspired, as is possible, it may be also the most significant. The correspondent added at the end: "HARDEN was "of the opinion that people of every "country involved—men who fight "and bleed and die, women and chil-"dren who at home work and suffer—"are praying for peace." That is to say, the people of Germany pray for peace, all the more earnestly, perhaps, in consideration of the fortunes of war to date. The aggressor alone can afford to stop where he is. He possibly now is at the very pinnacle of his achievements. True, as HARDEN says, the Central Powers have not been crushed. True, also, even as he says, Europe is bleeding to death. The allied enemy has more blood to spare. That was probably what the editor of Die Zukunft was thinking of and did not say.

Germany undoubtedly wishes to parley for peace. She has won everything so far that has been lost on land. She has spoils to trade. If she should succeed in opening a corridor to Asia, that might prove to be of no great strategic value, but it would be something more to trade. And meanwhile one recognizes certain psychological phenomena. There is first the desire, then the strange, egotistical expectation of its direct and immediate gratification, and, thirdly, the delusion that the world is diabolically and wantonly resolved to withhold the very thing Germany wants. She wants peace. Therefore, why shouldn't all this hideous killing immediately stop? Let the whole world hear. Germany is willing. England is not. Therefore, according to HARDEN, England is the monster.

CHICAGO'S PURITAN MAYOR.

The closing of the Chicago saloons on Sunday seems to have been received without excitement by most of its citizens. A State law provides that "whoever keeps open any tip-"pling house or place where liquor is "sold or given away upon the first "day of the week, commonly called "Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding "$200." Until this October the tippling houses of Chicago have been open under a city ordinance. Mayor WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, having discovered that the statute in question has been on the books for some seventy years, that the Chicago tippling houses are not closed to Sunday tipplers, and that Chicago is in Illinois, issued an executive order directing that the law be enforced, and enforced it has been, to the satisfaction of a large part of the community, the amazement and envy of cities less virtuous and law-abiding.

Whether Chicago will not backslide from its present moral elevation, is another matter; but nothing can take from her the distinction, the very rare distinction, of carrying out the provisions of a law offensive to local habits and that treads on many toes. In New York, such a task is regarded as hopeless, is only sporadically undertaken, and is assumed to be beyond the energies of the police.

Whatever views, rigid or tolerant, men may hold of sumptuary legislation, whatever concessions some of them may be willing to make to elements of the population whose practice in respect to the use of strong or mild drink is different from theirs, the habitual disregard of law by a great city is a sorry spectacle. No matter what we may think of "Puritanical" laws, a good citizen should be willing to put up with more than a slight inconvenience for the sake of upholding the law. Chicago deserves to think well of herself; and even if her conversion should not be durable, only hardened sinners will gibe her.

Yet, as in most things mortal, the bitter goes with the sweet. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON is one of the practice squad of Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination in 1916. New and strange to the East, he appeals to the hospitality of every unprejudiced or uncommitted Republican mind. Will it be believed that the friends of illicit thirst have published facsimile prints of certain promises said to have been made by him in March? For instance:

That he will oppose all laws known as "Blue Laws," and that he especially declares that he is opposed to a closed Sunday, believing that the State law referring to Sunday closing is obsolete and should not be enforced by the City Administration. And that he is opposed to all ordinances tending to curtail the citizens of Chicago in the enjoyment of their liberties on the weekly day of rest.

No doubt this is a forgery, begotten of the wicked. It reveals "the desperate straits" to which the anti-Thompsonians are "forced to resort." But suppose it to be true? Doesn't it show that Mr. THOMPSON is an experienced and a capable politician, who knows all the difference between long promise and short performance? We should hate to see the waiting list bereaved of his august name.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Really Was Candy of Babies.

Small as seem to have been, in comparison with the operations of the now almost forgotten CASSIE CHADWICK, those of the "fairy godmother" whose exploits are now having revelations in General Sessions, they nevertheless almost as brilliantly illustrate the amazing possibilities of human credulity when large amounts of unearned or easily earned money are promised as a lure to faith.

The several and various young men and older ones who lent trusting ears—and all the money they had or could borrow—to the MRS. JOHNSON who said she was a MRS. FLAGLER, were not unsophisticated rustics of the sort so often described as "gaping." They were all well-broken urbanites, and metropolitans as well, presumable readers of the newspapers, and more or less acquainted with the ways and wiles of a wicked world. Yet they asked no credential except a name associated in their minds with millions; they did not notice the ludicrous disproportion between the rewards offered and the services rendered, and never a one of them was once struck by the unlikeness of "MRS. FLAGLER'S" behavior to that of any men or women with real money whose habits they had been privileged to observe from near or far.

They believed her because they wanted to believe. They were not the first nor will they be the last to do that in matters even more important than those in which they thought themselves concerned. One wonders whether their elderly deceiver has a sense of humor and smiled as she worked her charms, or whether the explanation of her strange efficiency lay in the fact that before she convinced others she had convinced herself.

Were They Helped by a Swede?

Latest and perhaps most plausible of the several theories in regard to the fugitive officers of the German ships interned at Norfolk is that they boarded a Swedish ship well out to sea, sinking as they quitted it the boat in which their flight began.

This would account for the otherwise mysterious disappearance of the small but stanch and well-equipped Eclipse, and it is not impossible that arrangements for the taking of such passengers in such a manner could have been made with one of the many Swedish captains using that port. His consent to undertake the rather ticklish job might have been a matter of money alone, or of money combined with the sympathy which not a few Swedes—the majority of them, however, not in the seafaring class—feel for the German cause.

Of course the Captain who took a hand in laying a plot to break our laws, and to bring upon us heavy responsibilities and serious embarrassments, would incur some risk of future penalties for himself and his owners, but the danger is not great. Proof of his participation in the conspiracy would be next to impossible, while it would be the easiest thing in the world to tell a story colorable if not convincing of having encountered the Germans in a disabled boat far from land and of having taken them aboard in common humanity.

That tale might even serve the missing officers as an answer to the charge that they have committed the deeply disgraceful crime of breaking parole. Nobody would believe it, but probably none could demonstrate its falsity in court. It's a long road, however, from Norfolk to Germany, or even to Sweden, and there are British as well as American cruisers looking eagerly for these men so forgetful of the plighted word. Their conscience may not be saying much now, but a lot will be heard from it should the voyage so ill begun end in capture. Then, even though they should evade remorse, regret would certainly overtake them.

Massacre Reported Officially.

That the Germans should charge the Russians with showing ferocity in ways unauthorized by the laws of war as set down in the books was to be expected, partly because of the peculiar and interesting sensitiveness shown by the Germans whenever they are themselves the victims of "irregular" conduct, and partly because few of us doubt the tendency of Russia's wild horsemen to ignore the amenities of military conduct. What is surprising is that an official Russian report should, at least in seeming, admit a slaughter by Russian troops of captured German soldiers.

Such a report did that yesterday; or almost did it, for after describing the taking, in the Styr River region, of 700 men and twenty-eight officers of the First Kronprinz Grenadier Regiment, the account went on to say that "owing to the exasperation caused among our men by an almost general use of explosive bullets by the Germans, a large number of men from the above regiment were bayoneted." This is not quite the same thing as saying that the bayoneting took place after surrender had been formally made and formally accepted. It might be interpreted as meaning that the killing was done as the last act of a triumphant rush on the enemy, and in refusal to recognize surrender rather than in violation of the claims to mercy which its acceptance is supposed to create for civilized conquerors. To give that significance to the words, however, puts charity under severe strain—more severe, indeed, than it can bear quite safely.

The fact of the bayoneting of men in one way or another helpless, and as an act of reprisal, remains on either theory of the grisly episode, and the best that can be said for it, perhaps, is that the military authorities at Petrograd, who know very well the need to make the world believe, if they can, in the thoroughness of Russia's civilization, did not see harm or danger in telling about what happened to the German Grenadiers.

Similar massacres have been charged again and again to German soldiers since the war began, and what seemed to be documentary proof that they were the result of orders issued by a commanding officer of high rank has been presented in at least one case. There are so many black pots in the Europe of the day that none of them can well afford to discuss either loudly or at great length the dark color of the other kettles.

Ghastliness in Movies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say a few lines regarding pictures passed by the National Board of Censorship?

My little boy, being very fond of animal pictures, I thought I would take him to one of our best moving picture houses uptown. We thoroughly enjoyed the Hearst-Selig Weekly and the comedy films. The headline picture, "The Campbells Are Coming," featured Miss Grace Cunard, who was splendid, but of all the terrible, blood-curdling details of the several battles taking place, the awful sight of men nearly dead from loss of blood and still fighting, women of their families frantically fighting among themselves right amidst the men—all this in front of a door on the other side of which we saw the enemy in a similar condition of combat—men biting and tearing each other literally to pieces—really, it was the most atrocious affair I have ever witnessed, and in order that the audience might be duly impressed the same frightful scene was flashed two or three times at intervals. I was horrified to look around me and see the expressions of horror on the faces of some of the small tots, my own included.

MARIE A. KELLY.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

Stonehenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to differ with Ernest P. Horrwitz in reference to the meaning of Stonehenge. He states that it is from "Stan Hengest, that is, stone horse." Hengest and Horsa were, as he states, the first Saxon invaders of Britain, and, in their language, stan was certainly stone, but horse was simply hors. In the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, entry of 894 A. D., in an account of one of the wars of Alfred the Great, the statement is made that (the besieged army) "haefdon micine daei thara horsa freten." That is, they "had the greater part of their horses eaten."

It would be interesting to learn the real derivation of Stonehenge.

ANGLO-SAXON.

New York, Oct. 15, 1915.

THE CHANTY MAN.

Where is the chanty man of yore?
(Heave ho, we're outward bound!)
Where is the chanty man of yore,
So versed in songs of deep-sea lore?
His time is swiftly passing;
(The wild winds roar!)
The chanty man is passing—
He'll sing no more.

Now man the capstan, sailors all!
(Heave ho, we're outward bound!)
Now man the capstan, sailors all,
The chanty man will heed our call
For one more song together,
(Now, heave and haul!)
In fair or stormy weather,
He'll heed our call.

Oh, sing us sailors "Mobile Bay,"
(Heave ho, we're outward bound!)
Oh, sing us sailors "Mobile Bay,"
Or "Whisky! Johnny!" *(heave away)*
And "Sally Brown" is pretty.
So sing, boys, sing!
All hands, a deep-sea ditty!
Now, let 'er ring!

Where is the chanty man today?
(Heave ho, we're outward bound!)
Where is the chanty man today?
Oh, let some merchant seaman say,
The while we sing together—
(Now, hands all round!)
In fair or stormy weather.
(We're outward bound!)

BEATRICE BARRY.

MR. McANENY'S WORK.

Editorial Comment on His Change from Public Life to Journalism.

From The Evening Post.

George McAneny has won such a hold on the confidence of this city that it will not doubt that good reasons and high motives actuate him in resigning his office. Yet this morning's announcement of his purpose must have been felt by thousands to be a piece of depressing news. Besides meaning a break in the Fusion Administration, it seems to imply Mr. McAneny's definite retirement from public life. This, we may hope, does not necessarily follow. That a private enterprise should have sought to enlist the kind of ability he has displayed is but natural. THE TIMES is to be heartily congratulated on having secured him; and he, on his part, will surely find an ample and congenial field of labor with that newspaper. But the regret will linger that the city is to lose his official services. No man in recent years has revealed a greater aptitude for public affairs. His clear head and power of lucid statement have more than once guided perplexed citizens through tangled municipal questions; while his industry, his imperturbable good temper, and his gifts of persuasive speech have also shown him fitted for political life. That he should now be irrevocably lost to it would seem a grievous thing. The public has no right to expect a man to go on indefinitely making sacrifices in order to serve it; yet when it has its eye upon one so markedly qualified for office as Mr. McAneny, and whom it had been thinking of as a man who could not fail to be called upon to go up higher, it cannot be blamed for feeling sorry that he is giving up to private business—even a business in which useful work for the public may be done—what was meant for the Commonwealth. Even so, the State may yet apply conscription to him!

A Loss to Public Life.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

George McAneny announces that he will be associated, after Jan. 1, with Adolph S. Ochs in the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and that his resignation as President of the Board of Aldermen only awaits the final disposal of some questions now before the Board of Estimate. For six years Mr. McAneny has served the city. As Borough President of Manhattan he had two votes in the Board of Estimate. As President of the Board of Aldermen he has three. His place will be filled for a year by the vote of the Board of Aldermen to be chosen next month.

The city loses much in the retirement of a faithful, diligent, and clear-headed public servant. Utterly incapable of being swayed by party or faction politics, always with an eye single to the establishment and maintenance of business efficiency, broad in his views of education and of social service, kindly and courteous to those with whom he had radical disagreements, George McAneny has been appreciated and applauded by our most intelligent citizenship.

Mr. Ochs and THE NEW YORK TIMES gain much by the acquisition of such a man. The administration of a great newspaper has many phases. Mr. Ochs has always realized that success lies in the choice, the securing, the retaining of the strongest men; men who will not be echoes of the voice of any chief, though loyal to policies after policies have been fixed. The vanity of omniscience has been conspicuous by its absence in his control of a newspaper which deserves its prosperity.

In the field that Mr. McAneny enters broader and with more opportunities for usefulness than the one he leaves? That is hard to determine. It was Burke who coined the expression, "The Fourth Estate," holding the newspaper press as co-ordinate with the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the Commons. Macaulay said: "The gallery in which the reporters sit has become the Fourth Estate of the Realm." Carlyle said: "The press is the Fourth Estate of the Realm." To Napoleon the Great is attributed the apothegm: "Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets." Our own Wendell Phillips declared: "Let me make the newspapers and I care not what is preached in the pulpit or what is enacted in Congress." That the newspaper in America has greater power than anywhere else is probably true.

At any rate, we are sure Mr. McAneny honestly believes he has chosen the better part; not for himself, but for his usefulness. He is one of those men who are capable of subordinating self, and do subordinate self, to the accomplishing of what will best serve the community in which they live.

Congratulations.

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

After twenty-three years of active service outside the ranks of newspaper men, where he began his career, George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen and formerly Borough President of Manhattan, at the age or 46 announces his prospective return to his former field of activity. It was as head of the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate that Mr. McAneny did his most notable public work, co-operating with the Public Service Commission in the successful effort to secure the Dual Subway System from which so much is hoped for in all parts of the city. His retirement from the office he holds, which he took with reduced salary to continue his public work, will be a distinct loss in many ways. But in his association with the guiding policy of a great newspaper even more effectual efforts for the general good may be anticipated. Most sincere and hearty congratulations to George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen; most sincere and hearty congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and most sincere and hearty congratulations to Mr. Adolph S. Ochs. All are gainers by their business combination, and let us hope the people of the City of New York will not suffer by the loss of Mr. McAneny from the Board of Estimate.

A Story of Greaves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a fellow reporter with Arthur Greaves on THE TIMES in the old quarters on Park Row, under City Editor Henry Loewenthal, twenty-six years ago, permit me to pay a tribute to the memory of a man who, even then, in the strenuous old days, evinced the qualities that marked him as the born newspaper man and later insured his success. Among these qualities chiefest was honor—a rather delicate sense in the matter of keeping faith with his associates. One important assignment of his I recall when he covered it in conjunction with a friend on another paper, a form of collaboration discountenanced by City Editors, but much in vogue, particularly among old cronies. His friend failed to show up at the appointed time and place to exchange notes, but Greaves had the whole story. He wrote it while waiting, and turned it in. It was then getting late and still no sign of his friend. Finally he knew it would be too late if he waited longer, so he rewrote the story and handed it in to the City Editor of the other paper, as coming from his friend and with plausible excuse for the delay. Next day he found his fellow reporter unconscious in a hospital. He had been run over the night before, but Greaves had covered him.

JAS. A. ROONEY, LL. D.

Brooklyn, Oct. 20, 1915.

England to a Britisher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as an Englishman first and a Britisher afterward, to correct your correspondant, Mr. Edward Howard, of Ottawa, Canada, in regard to his meaning of the terms English and British.

The word English is a national term; the word British is an imperial one. The natives of every British possession are British but not English. The Singhalese and the Canadians, the Fijians and the Australians, the Kaffirs and the Irish, the Bermudians and the Hindus, the Jamaicans and New Zealanders are all British, but not English. Britain proper is the island of England, Scotland and Wales. An Englishman never calls himself a Britisher in an imperial sense.

ARTHUR E. HAZARD.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

WE ARE AS OTHER PEOPLE, ONLY MORE SO.

Generous When Excited and Until the Novelty Wears Off, Then Frankly Selfish, Seeing Where Our Interests Lie.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Baroness Leonie de Rauch, an eminent European author and humanitarian, made an eloquent appeal in a recent number of The Tribune in behalf of an armistice among the European belligerents. Recognizing that all hope of an immediate peace is out of the question, she builds her own hopes on a three months' armistice, and asks us to use our influence to bring it about. She has now been several months in this country and has conceived a most exalted opinion of it, an opinion founded largely on the early history of the United States, on what a country of such beginnings and achievements should be, and upon the reasonably large number of highly civilized friends she has made since her arrival. She finds it hard to understand why such a people have not revolted against the barbarous condition of affairs in Europe, boycotted the belligerents, visited them with our wrath. It is not only our duty, as she conceives it, to use our concerted influence to force the warring powers to call a halt and take three months to think it over, but it should be our master and our universal inclination.

But alas! if we are Americans we are all the descendants of Europe, we have her traditions in our blood, and are made up of precisely the same mental ingredients which in their sum is called human nature. We are greedy, extravagant, sentimental, practical, generous when our imaginations are excited, and quite ingenuously selfish when the novelty has worn off—as witness the slow response to the sufferings of Poland—and, in spite of much tall talk, for ourselves first, last, and all the time. So is every other nation on earth, only we are less hypocritical about it—or shall I say more naïve? We have surface virtues and rooted divergences from the higher ideals, and we have an infinity of surface faults and sound, immovable principles underneath. We go our own way, and it is a national policy to let Europe manage her own affairs.

Therefore, and for the following reasons, I do not believe that the United States, either centrally or generally, will put its full deliberate strength into a demand upon the warring powers to declare an armistice:

(1) Great Britain never would consent. No one knows better than she that with a Russian Winter coming on an armistice would give Germany more satisfaction than anything else except victory. Moreover, the Germans do as they are told and the British do not. When the armistice was over, the central powers, refreshed and recuperated, would march back to the trenches singing "Deutschland über alles," and Tommy Atkins, after three months' loafing and drinking, or enjoying the delights of home, might have come to the conclusion that the game was not worth the trenches and refuse to return. He might, indeed, employ his leisure in remaking internal history. Great Britain knows perfectly well that, avoiding revolutions, there is no question of which side will win in the end, and she will do nothing so stupid as to give the enemy such a magnificent advantage as an armistice.

(2) It would be opposed, silently perhaps, but still opposed by the business men of this country. Last year, just as the United States, after several years of depression, was on the turn, it was almost paralyzed by the outbreak of the European war. For nearly a year this gloomy condition prevailed, but now the turn has come and business is booming. And by no means in war supplies only. The other day, when buying furniture, I asked how soon I could have certain things that had to be specially made. "Not for three weeks, and, indeed, you may be lucky to get them in six," the man replied. When I demanded why it should take so long for comparatively simple work, he replied: "Well, prosperity struck the country suddenly, you see. The factories are running day and night, and can't begin to supply the demand."

There you are. Figure to yourself the American business man consenting to a condition that would paralyze the country a second time. An armistice would mean that every sort of factory would slow down. Thousands of men, moreover, would be flung out of work. The laboring class would be the first to oppose an armistice which threatened to prolong itself into a permanent peace. For that is the truth of the matter: the moneymakers of this country no longer want peace.

All this is very terrible, of course. It should not be, but it is; that is the point. The reasons are not complicated. Only a select few in the world today are really civilized; the masses, even the educated masses, are almost primitive, driven by the primitive emotions and desires. Moreover, only the densely ignorant are unfamiliar with history, and what is history but warfare? What are the pictures that leap into the mind when recalling any period of history? Battles. Therefore, as soon as we recovered from our initial horror—the result of that fine veneer which a laudable desire for civilization has spread over the surface of life—we unconsciously settled back into the belief that war, not peace, is the normal condition of mankind, realized that we happen to be living in great history for once instead of reading about it between calf. Moreover, from being outraged, we have become intensely interested—unless we happen to be unintelligent—and even wonder if we shall ever be able again to take the same interest in the first page of our daily newspaper after the war is over.

And when will that be? Has it occurred to any of the prophets that we may be entering upon one of those war cycles, so familiar in written history? Heaven knows I am no prophet, but I recognize this possibility, for the tangle in Europe grows more complicated daily. Germany cannot win, but it will take many years to crush her. We will grow more philosophical, and more so, even the peace-at-any-pricers. Nothing is so blunting as habit, and Europe fighting will become Europe normal. And if at any time we are threatened—to the extent of actual war—our one idea will be to win, to kill, to annihilate, and we could witness the burning of the enemy's fleet in flames of oil without turning a humanitarian hair. I am sorry that the Baroness de Rauch will be disappointed in us, for she has a noble mind and a noble style, but she will accept us as we are and like us none the less.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

PREHISTORIC ENGINEERS.

Evidence of How They Might Have Dealt with Slides at Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of the slide at Panama is more serious than is realized. It is becoming apparent that other methods might be employed with advantage.

Sir William Willcocks, K. C. M. C., who designed and built the great Assouan Dam on the Nile, stated while on a visit to this country, we, meaning the engineers, could learn something from the Mesopotamians mentioned in Biblical times about the care of our flood rivers. This was a jolt to our sensitive professional feelings, and some of us still feel the shock. Now, it would appear that we could learn something in preventing landslides on our Panama Canal if we would study the work of the prehistoric people in South America, for the want of a name we call Incas.

The geological formation of the towering hills at Culebra is quite common in all the foothills in the mountain range near the Pacific Coast. Having devoted some time in explorations and mining in the locality mentioned, numerous examples of sliding hills have been met with where large areas on slopes have slid down after a downfall of rain. At Buenaventura, south of Panama, there is a tradition among the inhabitants that a landslide took place years ago at a place which is now quite level; a high hill existed which gradually slid into the sea. While mining somewhat further south our plant disappeared during the night and was engulfed by a landslide on the slopes of a hill of a considerable area. This occurred after a heavy rain. Later we reached the ore bed by means of a tunnel. We advanced some distance into the hill. Whole trees were found imbedded therein reduced to carbon by the immense pressure and heat. This material we used in our forges in place of charcoal. The occurrence of whole trees imbedded a long distance in under this hill was evidence of other slides having taken place at remote periods.

The unknown prehistoric people left unmistakable evidence of their mining operations in this locality. This led to examinations of extensive workings and their methods. Parallel ditches were found placed on terraces raised one above the other on the slope from top to bottom. The rain was conducted away and probably utilized. This was evidently to protect the hill from sliding. It prevented seepage into the lower strata, which is the main cause of all slides. The evidence also indicated coverings of clay in the ditches, and also on the slope, hard enough to stand for centuries. This clay had been baked by building fires on top of it when it was spread out, and had resisted erosion up to the time of our examination. We resorted to prehistoric methods such as described. The laugh was on us, we had to admit.

The policy employed now at Culebra to let it slide and dredge it out has proved a failure. To go back and adopt methods used ages before revives the recollection of what Sir William Willcocks intimated, even if it is sad to realize.

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD CHENOWETH.

New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

The Family Weasel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE SUNDAY TIMES I noticed the inquiry regarding the following:

Up and down the City Road
In and out the Eagle,
That's the way the money goes,
Pop goes the weasel.

The explanation of this is that the people, especially those from the country, who had gone to London, quickly spent their money by frequenting the Eagle Hotel and when it was gone they popped the weasel, pop being cant for pawning and weasel the family plate, another slang term.

H. L. PATTISON,

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 18, 1915.

THE RED CROSS RELIEF.

Continuing Need of Supplies to Mitigate Suffering in Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Red Cross is receiving many urgent appeals from Europe for hospital supplies. From the American Relief Clearing House, Paris, H. O. Beatty, the Director General, writes:

I think it will not be amiss to call to your attention the present situation in hospitals, in view of the coming Winter campaign. The hospitals that have benefited so largely through the generosity of the American Red Cross are beginning to find themselves in a condition of real want for the common necessities. The demand for sheets, pillow cases, and shirts is greater than ever. This is due to the fact of hard usage, and we should like to ask you to let us have as much of a supply as possible. The hospital organizations are much better than they were last Winter, when in process of formation. The supplies, however, have been used up, and we make as strong an appeal as possible to your generosity for the common articles that I have mentioned. We have a never-ending list of applications also for absorbent cotton, cotton batting, and gauze. Of these we can never have enough. Chloroform and iodine, of

SOCIETY WOMEN JOIN ART SCHOOLS

Mrs. A. G. Wellman Among Those Studying House Decoration and Costume Designing.

MISS McALPIN A STUDENT

War Conditions in Europe Give Opportunities for Developing American Ideas and Ideals.

Young women prominent in society, it became known yesterday, have entered art schools this Autumn for the purpose of studying interior decoration and costume designing.

Some of them are to use their knowledge in the adornment of their own homes or in giving individuality to their own wardrobes, while others intend to embark on professional careers. Their attention has been drawn to this new phase of activity largely through the European war, for they see before them opportunities of developing American tastes and American ideals in both fashions and in the furnishing of their homes.

Miss Allen Gouverneur Wellman, daughter of Mrs. William Alexander, has entered the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, where she is making an intensive study of house decoration in all its forms. She intends to devote three years to preparation for a life work along these lines. Similar instruction is received by Miss Dorothy McAlpin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin of this city, who is studying with the intent of directing the decoration of her own home.

Among the students who are attending lectures at this school are Mrs. Alexander Dallas Bacne Pratt, a granddaughter of the late H. H. Rogers, who, as far as her many home and social duties will permit, is studying the history and development of decoration.

Another enthusiastic student is Miss Gertrude Mali, daughter of Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul in this city.

Miss Louisa A. Ceballos, the daughter of Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, a member of a prominent Spanish family, has just entered the school, where she will learn artistic dress designing in all its forms, as she intends to become a professional designer of creations for women.

Frank Alvah Parsons, the director of the school, said yesterday that in every direction this Fall women of well-known New York families were showing their interest in practical work along artistic lines to a degree which he had never known. This was, in his opinion, due to the many changes which were developing from the European conflict and to the fact that the opportunities for study in Paris and other European art centres has been cut off by the conditions which now prevail on the Continent.

MISS MARY PYATT A BRIDE.

Marries Harold F. Jung at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Mary Pyatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Pyatt of Euclid Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, to Harold Frederick Jung took place at 8 o'clock last night at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old point lace that had been in the family for four generations. A court train depended from her shoulders and over this fell a tulle veil, which was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids.

Miss Lois Owsley acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Gladys Moon, Jane Christian, Edith Koch, Sara De Long, and Dorothy Allen. All of the attendants wore gowns of yellow and pink tulle. Short veils of yellow tulle were caught at the waist with tiny bouquets of pink roses and they carried arm bouquets of pink and yellow roses.

Mr. Jung had as best man Ross Craig. The ushers were Louis Kniffen, Howard Alexander, Guy Robinson, and Kenneth Pyatt. The ceremony was followed by a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Jung will spend their honeymoon traveling through the South and West and upon their return will reside in this city.

MRS. RONALDS WEDS AGAIN.

Divorcee Marries Richard P. H. Durkee, Union Club Member.

Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds of 925 Park Avenue and Richard P. H. Durkee of 37 Fifth Avenue were married yesterday at noon in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

Owing to the illness of the bride's mother, Mrs. Russell T. Hoadley, the wedding was quiet and was attended only by the immediate relatives.

R. H. Hoadley gave his sister in marriage, and the Rev. Frederick Courtney performed the ceremony. The bride wore a costume of black silk taffeta, with a large black hat.

After their bridal journey Mr. and Mrs. Durkee will live at 37 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Durkee's first wife died in January, 1912. He is a member of the Union, Brook, and South Side Sportsmen's Clubs.

This is Mrs. Ronalds's second marriage. Her first husband, from whom she was divorced, died in the Fall of 1910 at Tuxedo Park.

Smith-Hurry Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Whiteside Hurry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry of 242 Lexington Avenue, to Robert Beaver Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Smith of Brooklyn, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 28, in the Church of the Epiphany.

The bride will be attended by Miss Fay Peters of Atlanta, Ga., as maid of honor. Her only other attendants will be her two little nieces as flower girls, the Misses Mary Lawrence Swift and May Elizabeth Hurry.

After the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents. When they return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Smith will make their home at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

GERMANS IN SOMBRE PLAY.

Three Flawlessly Act "The She-Devil" in Irving Place Theatre.

"Der Weibsteufel," ("The She-Devil,") a drama of unusual force and novel construction, was acted for the first time in America in the Irving Place Theatre last night. It was written by Karl Schönherr, whose "Glaube und Heimat" was presented in the same playhouse several years ago, and when it was first produced by Max Reinhardt in his Kammerspeil Theatre in Berlin about a year ago, it created a deep impression. It ran for more than 200 performances there and was subsequently performed in the Hofburg Theatre, Vienna. The Irving Place is the third theatre in which this excellent specimen of modern German drama has ever been acted.

Aside from being a fine genre study, it has the novelty of presenting only three characters to commend it. They are a country tailor, his wife, and a customs officer on duty at the point of the frontier where the action of the five acts passes. The tailor is also a smuggler, and in order to carry on his illicit trade with greater safety he instructs his wife to interest the officer by making love to him and so hold his attention from his duty. This she does to such good effect that the guard falls madly in love with her. He returns repeatedly and pleads his case so effectively that the wife in turn falls in love with him and tells her husband's secret. The husband, returning unexpectedly, discovers his wife's perfidy, and draws his knife, but is cowed by the lover.

The wife now urges the jäger to kill her husband, but he refuses to do this, and finally, to extricate himself from the difficult position into which he has been unwittingly drawn, he plans to leave the district. But the woman has now turned against him. She manages to bring the two together and with drink to embroil them. The descending curtain shows the husband killed, the lover a murderer, and the she-devil free to go to the city home her husband had purchased with his illicit wealth.

Here is no happy ending, and scarcely a word in the five acts to brighten the sombre gray of the tragedy. But it is thoughtful, compelling drama, and the audience followed in rapt attention. The performance was without a flaw. Christian Rub acted the husband, Grete Meyer the wife, and Direktor Rudolf Christians was the grenzjäger. Arnold Korff was to have acted the last-named rôle, but illness prevented, and Direktor Christians assumed it on short notice. There was nothing in his finished performance to indicate this, however. The one setting, a room in the house of the tailor, was realistic.

CAPTAIN STAVER MARRIES.

Illinois National Guardsman Weds Mrs. Cornelia H. McLaughlin.

Roy B. Staver of Chicago, Captain of Company C of the Illinois National Guard, and Mrs. Cornelia Hood McLaughlin, a daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Hood, were married last evening at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Stanley B. Cohen, 63 West Seventy-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. Hall of the First Unitarian Church.

Mrs. McLaughlin, in a reception gown of silver tricot, and carrying lavender orchids, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Cohen, as matron of honor, and the little Misses Frances Josey and Elizabeth Kendall, in pink frocks, carrying old-time nosegays as flower girls.

Miss Josey and Charles S. Hart of New York, and the ushers were McCall Lanman and Victor Phillips, and Major Adam F. Casad of the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

After their honeymoon trip in the Far West Mr. and Mrs. Staver will live on the North Shore in the Lake Forest section of Chicago.

2,000 AT DUNNE WEDDING.

Daughter of Governor of Illinois Marries Wm. J. Carboy of Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—Miss Eileen Mary Dunne, daughter of Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, and William J. Carboy of Chicago were married here today in the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Two thousand guests were invited to the wedding. The ceremony was performed at 10:30 in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. Father Timothy Hickey, pastor, officiating. Afterward the wedding party returned to the executive mansion for a breakfast and reception.

The bride received hundreds of congratulatory letters, including communications from President Wilson and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The couple left the city this afternoon. Their destination is a secret.

MISS BESSIE BRADY WEDS.

Wears Her Mother's Bridal Veil at Her Marriage to Manuel Quevedo.

The marriage of Manuel Quevedo, a son of Dr. Manuel Quevedo of San Juan, P. R., and Miss Bessie Brady, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Brady, took place last night at the home of the bride's parents, 230 Mt. Hope Place, Bronx. The bride wore a white silk frock trimmed with old lace that had been worn by her great-grandmother when she was married, and a cap and veil that her own mother wore twenty-five years ago, when she married.

Miss Marie Brady, a sister of the bride, attended in pompadour crepe, was her only attendant. Frank Berte Brady was Mr. Quevedo's best man. A small reception followed the ceremony.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo will live in Mt. Hope Avenue, Bronx.

Douglas-Plummer Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Harris Douglas of 317 West Seventy-sixth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Douglas, to Howard A. Plummer, son of Mrs. John F. Plummer and the late Mr. Plummer.

Mr. Plummer is a graduate of Yale University, class of '08, and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Low-Dixon & Co., 37 Wall Street. He resides at Carlton House, 22 East Forty-seventh Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Luncheon for Southern Women.

Mrs. John A. Harris of 140 Riverside Drive gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for a group of Southern women. The guests included Mrs. Lamar-Cunningham, Mrs. T. M. Cunningham, and Mrs. Joseph Hull of Savannah; Mrs. A. D. Schofield of Macon, Ga.; Mrs. T. B. Neal of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Louis Beck of Atlanta; Mrs. Annie Russel Cowl of Washington, D. C.; also Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Robert Adamson, and Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel.

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BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

HAMMERSTEIN'S DAY SAW BIG VAUDEVILLE

Testifies to Taking $6,250,000 a Year in the Victoria and of $650,000 Offer for Lease.

FORCED INTO THE 'TRUST'

Says B. F. Keith Made Varieties Respectable—Sticks to Hat He Made Famous.

Oscar Hammerstein told yesterday why he, as owner of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, did business with the "Vaudeville Trust," and also the attempts made to buy out his theatre, in his testimony in the Federal District Court before Judge Learned Hand in the Sherman law suit for $300,000 triple damages, which Clifford C. Fischer is prosecuting against the United Booking Offices and others. Mr. Hammerstein gave credit to B. F. Keith for making vaudeville houses reputable amusement places.

The impresario of insurgent opera in New York had one of the famous Hammerstein hats in one hand and the big cigar of the old days in the other. He looked much as he did before his long sojourn in the hospital, possibly a little older, but hearty and good for many more turbulent years.

"I have no occupation at present," said Mr. Hammerstein as he took the stand. "I was for twenty-seven years in the theatrical business, and eighteen years ago, and then ten years ago, I was in the vaudeville line. Vaudeville began as variety, and was originally put on only in questionable resorts, and it is to the late B. F. Keith that credit is due of having made it a respectable family entertainment. Twenty years ago there were many continuous performances, and the show, which began at 11 in the morning, was repeated over and over until 11 at night.

"When Mr. Hammerstein told how his son, William, who is now dead, became the manager of the Victoria, which was the property of the Hammerstein Amusement Company, of which the witness was the sole proprietor. At that time all the performers were engaged through agents, and the business amounted to from $100,000 to $125,000 a week, or approximately $6,250,000 a year. He was informed later of the organization of several managers for booking purposes and he was asked to engage his acts through them.

"I had," went on the witness, "a talk with Percy S. Williams about the organization at the time the United Booking Offices of America was being formed. Mr. Williams told me that the combination could fix salaries, extend vaudeville and stop actors from going to our rivals. We were doing well enough, however, and we decided at that time to keep it alone.

"A few days later my son William told me the managers had united and had divided New York City into zones. Then I threw up my hands. I couldn't help myself any more, and I went in."

The zone allotted to the Victoria, said Mr. Hammerstein, was all the territory west of Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-sixth Streets. Later he obtained another zone for the Manhattan Opera House. Managers under the contract were to run their theatres as they pleased, but must not go outside their zones, and the number of theatres that might be opened was limited. The contract was for twenty years and the penalty for each violation was $25,000.

Several offers were made to Mr. Hammerstein for his Victoria Theatre. In 1910 Martin Beck wanted to take over the playhouse for $600,000. He got a refusal and renewed the offer several times, promising to give William Hammerstein a 10 per cent. interest in the house. When that was also declined he built the Palace Theatre in Mr. Hammerstein's zone.

Mr. Hammerstein will continue his testimony this morning.

William Morris, who had been called on the stand for a day or two, concluded his evidence yesterday. He defined high-class vaudeville as a show that cost from $2,500 to $7,500, with from eight to fifteen acts, and for which the admission charge was from 25 cents to $1.50 or $2. At the opening of Harry Lauder at the Manhattan Opera House, he said, he put on twenty-two acts, a number of the artists volunteering their services. Popular vaudeville, said Mr. Morris, cost $500 a week to stage, and the admission prices varied from 10 to 50 cents. However, the nature of shows differed with the terms in which they were given, and any manager might give away what he pleased.

The suit will continue this morning.

DANA CENTENARY OBSERVED

Choate Extols the Civic Services of the Teller of Sea Tales.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Richard Henry Dana, Jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast," was celebrated tonight by a meeting at Memorial Hall, Harvard University. Bishop Lawrence presided and Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain and a legal associate of Dana, spoke of the latter's great achievements as a lawyer in abolition and civil war days, when, at the cost of social position and profit, he sided with abolitionists and conducted, without charge, the cases of fugitive slaves before the Federal courts.

Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard discussed Mr. Dana's contributions to literature, which, apart from his speeches, consisted of two books on the sea. Moorfield Storey reviewed Mr. Dana's achievements as a leader in the fight against slavery.

The centenary celebrated was held under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society, which has placed on exhibition in the Widener Memorial Library, to remain there through Friday, a large collection of paintings, books, clothes, letters, medals, and other articles of interest associated closely with Dana's life. The collection includes a silver plate which Wendell Phillips and other abolitionists presented to Dana for his eloquent defense of Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave. There are paintings and a model of the ship Alert in which Dana went to sea in 1834 as a common seaman at the age of 19, in preference to finishing his course at Harvard.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Gillette will give the last performance of "Sherlock Holmes" at the Empire Saturday night, Nov. 6. The following Monday "Secret Service" will be revived for a brief season.

Marguerete Matzenauer and her husband, Eduorado Ferrari Fontana, will entertain with a box party for tonight's performance of "The Girl Who Smiles" at the Longacre.

Fred Stone has invited the members of the company appearing with him in "Chin-Chin" to be his guests at an old-fashioned barbecue to be held on his ranch at Amityville next Tuesday.

Two hundred Holy Name cadets of the Our Lady of Grace Church, Hoboken, will march from the mouth of the Hudson tubes in Thirty-third Street to the Vitagraph Theatre tonight to see the picture "The Battle Cry of Peace." The cadets will be in uniform and will be preceded by their band.

Emmet Corrigan has been added to the forces of the Equitable and will make his first appearance under the direction of this firm in a five-part picture.

The movies are to have fashion shows of their own. The Strand has arranged to show pictures in colors of the latest Paris modes every afternoon as a part of the regular program.

LOUIS GRAVEURE SINGS.

"Belgian" Baritone, Erstwhile Wilfred Douthitt, Gives Recital.

There was a recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon distinguished above other events of its kind by the fact that a ticket carried not only the right of hearing the singing but, free of additional cost to the audience, the privilege of guessing whether the singer was the man the program announced him to be, or another. The advance notices had gravely set him forth as Louis Graveure, a "newly discovered" Belgian baritone, yet there are those who say this identity is but a reincarnation of the spirit of a young Englishman who appeared in musical comedy here last season under the name of Wilfred Douthitt. Since there might be a feeling on the part of the sponsors of Louis Graveure that future audiences should not be deprived of the same privilege of guessing that lent an additional zest to yesterday's recital, it would be ungracious to contribute anything here in the way of speculation that might tend to deprive them of it.

Mr. Graveure, to grant him at once the personality he advances, sang a program composed of a group of Schubert's songs, another of old English songs, three songs of Bemberg and von Felitz's song-cycle, "Elland," concluding, as is the custom of Belgian baritones, with a group of modern English ballads. In this program displayed vocal gifts that were considerable when applied to stirring and impassioned matter, but less marked when the mood was purely lyrical. He has a powerful voice that can thrill and impress by its virility, both in its lower range and in its pealing high notes. But it is not distinguished for warmth or color, and at times it is unpleasantly hard.

The singer has the power to sing authoritatively and interestingly when his material comes within the scope of his best powers. When atmosphere is to be conveyed or a quiet mood to be sustained it is felt that his style is less a matter of feeling than a matter of mechanical principle. His German diction was good, his French excellent, his English unimpeachable. On the whole, Mr. Graveure is an interesting artist, whose recital showed a distinct improvement in aims and methods over the single concert appearance of his British ally, Mr. Douthitt, last season.

The accompaniments were excellently played by Francis Moore.

BERNHARDT IN PHOTO PLAY.

Her Lameness Hidden in "Jeanne Dore," Shown Privately.

The first acting done by Sarah Bernhardt since the loss of one of her legs by amputation last Summer was shown in motion pictures exhibited privately yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Universal Film Company in the Mecca Building. The film was a screen arrangement of Tristan Bernard's drama, "Jeanne Dore," and was taken in France.

It was in this play that Mme. Bernhardt was appearing in her theatre in Paris when the trouble with her leg forced her to leave the stage. Mme. Bernhardt's rôle is that of a middle-aged woman, and while she appears a trifle older in the pictures, perhaps, than on her last visit here, otherwise she looks the same wonderful artiste of other years. Her great visual charm and her marvelous facial expression are still potent.

The film itself was so arranged before it was sent to this country that all evidences of the actress' lameness because of her artificial leg have been deleted. So the film, as it reached America, never shows the actress walking. In every scene in which she appears she is either seated or standing, and whenever she starts to walk the scene is immediately changed through the devices of the switchback, the cut-in, or the printed legend. Thus, if Madame rises from a chair and starts to walk across the room to a window, she is seen to rise, the picture is snuffed out for an instant, and when it again covers the screen the actress is shown at her destination.

The effect is no more confusing than in the average picture, but it serves and irritates all but the incorrigible movie fan. The picture is so focused that the feet of the actress do not show, or if they do only for short intervals, so there is nothing in the many scenes of the production which is theatrical or dramatic in the extreme, that would apprise the uninformed of her misfortune.

According to the motion picture people Mme. Bernhardt will never be able to act again on the legitimate stage. The director who took the film so informed the company controlling the American rights. But William F. Connor, Mme. Bernhardt's American representative, denies this, and insists that she will make her American tour this Winter as planned. Jeanne Dore has been announced as one of the new offerings of her répertoire when she arrives. The picture shown yesterday, after further excisions and rearrangement, will be exhibited publicly within the month.

JEANNE BROLA SINGS TOSCA.

Daughter of Gen. Brooke, U. S. A., Appears In Opera Sung in English.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Miss Jeanne Brola, daughter of General Brooke, United States Army, appeared tonight in the title rôle in "La Tosca" at the Shaftsbury Theatre. This is the first time this opera has been sung in English in London.

Miss Brola made a favorable impression as Mimi in "La Boheme."

Hall Caine Play for Billie Burke.

It has been decided tentatively that the next play in which Billie Burke will be seen will be a dramatization of Hall Caine's "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., Miss Burke's husband, under whose management she is appearing since she has left the Frohman fold, is en route West to meet Miss Burke, who has been acting for pictures in California. Mr. Ziegfeld has the manuscript with him and will submit it to Miss Burke. Joseph Brooks owns the American rights to the play.

White Rats to Try Peace Plan First.

The White Rats' meeting, begun Tuesday night after the theatre, did not end till early yesterday morning. At the close of Harry Mountford's speech, in which he made a plea for the members of the profession to stand unitedly for their rights, a resolution was passed in which it was agreed that the actors should first try to adjust matters with the booking offices peaceably, and in the event of failure to use force.

WEDDING REVEALS DIVORCE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Revell McCallum Married Max Shupe Oct. 16.

It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Elizabeth Revell McCallum, daughter of Fleming H. Revell, the publisher, was married on Oct. 16 to Max Shupe, a young lawyer of this city. This was the first intimation her friends received that she was divorced from George Bliss McCallum, son of the wealthy hosiery manufacturer, to whom she was married fifteen years ago at her home in Evanstown, Ill. They have a son, now 13 years old, who is at school in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Shupe are on their honeymoon, and when they return to the city will make their home at 36 West Twelfth Street.

Mr. McCallum is living with his father, Alexander McCallum, at his home, 1 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Voter Dies at Polls at 104 Years.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20.—News was received here today of the death of Patrick McBriarity, aged 104, at Melford, N. B. McBriarity, it appears, went out to record his vote in the municipal elections and collapsed as he entered the polling booth.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to be on them, are:

RYNDAM, (Rotterdam.)—W. Abbott, W. M. Anderson, D. E. Austin, Miss R. Ayre, William Barlow, F. J. Bell, H. E. Brittain, E. A. Brown, Mrs. H. S. Carbeek, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Conger, Mrs. C. Cotton, Miss Cotton, G. S. Duty, Miss N. Edmett, J. R. Evans, Miss M. Goodrich, Nathan Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Jackson, Miss Edith Jackson, Miss B. Jones, Miss K. Jones, Miss K. McMillan, J. C. Manning, J. F. Montgomery, C. F. North, H. E. Atting, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Porter, W. E. Simpson, Mrs. L. C. Slack, G. R. Thomas, Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilford, Mrs. E. Wilson.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—Miss M. Berlin, Mrs. W. Coffin, V. F. Holmes, Dr. K. Muller, Prof. J. Poulsen, J. H. Roberts, H. P. Runkel, T. O. Clawsen, Miss M. S. Myer.

WILL WED A LIEUTENANT.

Miss Claiborne Foster, Actress, to Marry James McD. Cresap.

Miss Claiborne Comegys, a young actress whose stage name is Clairborne Foster, and who made her début in "The Blue Bird" five years ago, will be married on Tuesday, Nov. 9, to Lieutenant James McDowell Cresap, U. S. N., in St. Saviour Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights. The wedding is to be a naval affair, and many relatives and friends from the South are expected. Lieutenant Cresap, who is on the torpedo boat Balch, is a so of the late Commander James C. Cresap of Annapolis, Md.

Miss Comegys is a niece of Benton McMillin, Minister to Peru and formerly Governor of Tennessee, and whose daughter, Miss Elinor McMillin, will be one of Miss Comegys's wedding attendants. The maid of honor is to be the bride's sister, Miss Kathleen Comegys. Lieutenant Cresap will have his brother, Lieutenant Logan Cresap, U. S. N., as his best man, and the ushers will include Lieutenant George Lowry, U. S. N., and Ensign Ralph Davis, U. S. N.

Miss Comegys played in "Romance" with Doris Keane, with Julian Eltinge in "Cousin Lucy" and in "A Full House." She is related to several old Southern families.

JAMES BLAKELEY DEAD.

English Comedian Last Appeared Here in "Tonight's the Night."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—James Blakeley, the actor, died in London yesterday afternoon.

James Blakeley was a popular comedian in England, and was known in New York from several visits here. The last of these was in "Tonight's the Night," presented last Winter in the Shubert Theatre. In this Mr. Blakeley played the rôle of Montagu Lovitt-Lovitt. The comedian's first visit to America was in 1904, when he toured in "The School Girl" in the rôle of Tubby, a part he created in London. He played with Hattie Williams in "The Little Cherub" in 1906-8, and in the latter year appeared at the Knickerbocker in "The Girls from Starlenburg" in the rôle of Max Moddelkopf.

Mr. Blakeley was born in Hull in 1873. He became associated with the theatre as call boy at the Criterion, London, in 1889. In 1891 he appeared at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, in pantomime. He was a member of the Clifford Essex Pierrots for ten years, and for three years was with the Musketeers Concert Company. His first appearance on the London regular stage was in "The School Girl."

G. S. TAYLOR DIES IN LONDON

New Yorker Who Served in Red Cross Was Married Recently.

George Stetson Taylor of 180 East Sixty-seventh Street, who had served for the last year with the British Red Cross in France, where he was stationed at Yvetot, died on Tuesday from mastoiditis in London, England, in his twenty-ninth year.

He was born in Orange, N. J., and was a son of Thomas Fenton and Mary Stetson Taylor. Mr. Taylor was graduated from Harvard University in 1908, and before giving his services to the Red Cross was a contractor, with offices at 1 Broadway. He was a member of the Harvard and Engineers' Clubs. In addition to his parents he is survived by his wife, who was Miss Hilda Vancocks and whom he married in England on Sept. 30 last. His sister, Miss Margaret H. Taylor, and brother, Dr. Fenton Taylor of the Presbyterian Hospital, also survive him.

Christian Lotz.

Christian Lotz, a well-known druggist of Brooklyn, died from paralysis on Tuesday, his sixty-eighth birthday, at his home, Fifteenth Avenue and Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn. Born in Eisenach, Germany, he was a son of Dr. Hugo Lotz, at one time town physician of Eisenach, and was educated at the Eisenach, University and at Leipsic University as pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Lotz served throughout the Franco-Prussian War and then came to this country and opened a drug store in the Bronx. In 1900, he went to Brooklyn, where he had been in business ever since. Mr. Lotz was a collector of rare postage stamps and coins, of which he possessed a large and valuable collection. He is survived his widow, a son and a daughter.

Robert Livingston Fryer.

Robert Livingston Fryer, President of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, and the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in that city, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Albany, and was a son of the late William J. and Margaret L. Fryer. Mr. Fryer started his business career in the wholesale lumber business in Albany, later owning extensive timber lands and saw mills in Michigan and Louisiana. He was Vice President of the Buffalo Gas Company, and a Director in the Nationa' Commercial Bank of Albany, the International Traction Railway of Buffalo, and the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway. Mr. Fryer was also a trustee of the American Acrine and Preservation Society, and the Buffalo State Normal School, and was a member of the Metropolitan and Manhattan Clubs of this city.

Dr. Robert Vanderburgh McKim.

Dr. Robert Vanderburgh McKim of 50 East Eighty-second Street, formerly of Baltimore, but for the last twenty years a resident of this city, died late yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Club, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife was Miss Mary Albert of Baltimore, who died eight years ago. Dr. McKim was a member of the Union and the eMtropolitan Clubs and Secretary of the Westminister Kennel Club. He is survived by two sons, Dr. William J. A. McKim of Jersey City, and Robert A. McKim of this city, and by a daughter and granddaughter. His body will be taken to Baltimore tomorrow, where the interment will take place.

Ex-Police Capt. Stephen E. Brown.

Captain Stephen E. Brown, who retired from the Police Department in 1903, after serving for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 1,227 Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx, in his sixty-third year. He was born in this city and was a friend of former Chief of Police Devery. Captain Brown was at various times in charge of the East 104th, East Sixty-seventh, and West 125th Street stations. He was an uncle of Assemblyman Donohue of the Ninth Assembly District. Captain Brown was connected with the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company at the time of his death and was said to be wealthy. Four daughters and three sons survive him.

Guy S. Comly.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Guy S. Comly, for many years in charge of the Wall Street Bureau of The Associated Press, and an authority on financial topics, died early today at his home here. He was a son of the late General James M. Comly, editor of The Ohio State Journal and at one time Minister to Honolulu. Before joining the Wall Street Bureau Mr. Comly was a member of the Washington staff of The Associated Press. In 1911 his health broke down and for the last four years he had not been active in newspaper work.

Henry Clay Carrel, Architect, Dies.

Henry Clay Carrel, a member of the firm of Gillespie & Carrel, architects, of 1,123 Broadway, died on Tuesday at the University Hospital in Philadelphia, in his forty-seventh year. He was born in Cincinnati, O., and was educated in the public and high schools there. Mr. Carrel lived at 93 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and was a member of the New York Architectural League, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Ohio Society, the Japan Society, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and the Masons.

Gen. Luis Alonzo Darahona.

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 20.—General Luis Alonzo Darahona, the Minister of War of Salvador, died today. He had occupied a prominent place in public life and was a candidate for the Presidency of the republic. The late Minister will be buried with national honors.

Dr. William Noyes.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Dr. William Noyes, a specialist in mental diseases, who was widely known through his work in Boston, Baltimore, and New York, died here today after a brief illness. He was born in this city in 1857.

REV. M. J. TULLY, S. J., DIES.

Regent of Fordham University Medical School Was in His 40th Year.

The Rev. Father Michael J. Tully, S. J., Regent of the Fordham University Medical School and Professor of Chemistry, died yesterday from apoplexy, in his fortieth year. He was born here and joined the Faculty at Fordham in 1911.

Father Tully was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College, later entering the Novitiate of St. Andrew's in Poughkeepsie. Not long after, he was sent to Georgetown University, where he taught Chemistry. From there he went to Woodstock College, and finished his clerical education, being ordained in 1900 by Cardinal Gibbons.

In the latter part of that year, Father Tully went to Holy Cross College, where he remained until sent to Fordham. Two brothers, one of whom, the Rev. Thomas J. Tully, is a Jesuit, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. FRANCIS C. BONE is dead at his home in St. Catherines, Canada, from Bright's disease. Dr. Bone, who was for thirty years a clerk in the late James Coutant's pharmacy in New Rochelle, N. J., inherited a half interest in the business. He was about 50 years of age, and had traveled around the world six times. Dr. Bone was a Past Master of Huguenot Lodge, F. and A. M., of New Rochelle, a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

GEORGE BENZ, a retired builder, is dead at his home, 215 Washington Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 71 years. He was born in Germany and had lived in New Rochelle thirty-five years. He was President of the New Rochelle Freundschaftsbund.

Mrs. ELIZA FANNIE W. CLAPP, widow of George Shepard Clapp, for many years a member of the firm of Carter, Macy & Co., tea importers, died yesterday at her home, 501 West 110th Street.

Mrs. ANNE TAYLOR, wife of R. L. Taylor, a publisher of this city, died on Monday at her home in Whitestone, L. I., in her forty-ninth year. She had lived there for the last five years, and was active in church and charitable work.

WILLIAM J. GLAZEBROOK, proprietor of a hotel in Woodhaven, L. I., for the last twenty-two years and formerly Chief of the Woodhaven Volunteer Fire Department, died in the Lutheran Hospital in East New York on Monday. He was 52 years old, a member of the Elks, and left a widow and a son.

Mrs. FLORENCE REYNOLDS, wife of Frank Reynolds, employed in the Sewer Department in Queens, died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, on Monday. She was 38 years old, lived there 20 years ago and lived at 482 Broadway, Astoria.

EDWARD M. IVES, in the fire insurance business, with an office at 290 Broadway, Manhattan, died from heart disease on Tuesday at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn. Mr. Ives was a native of Windsor, Vt., and had been a resident of the Heights section of Brooklyn for fifty years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ida Mann Ives.

Mrs. DOROTHEA CLARA FROELICH, widow of Andrew Froelich, who was for many years connected with the German Exchange Bank, died from pneumonia on Monday at the home of her daughter, 1,565 Union Street, Brooklyn. She was born 69 years ago in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Catherine's Hospital, the Third Order of St. Francis, and of the Christian Mothers' Society of the Church of St. Barbara.

Mrs. MARY JOSEPHINE SENNE, 54 years old, wife of Frederick A. Senne, a retired liquor merchant, died on Tuesday at her home, 483 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, from kidney disease.

Miss MARY M. DRISCOLL, a daughter of the late Cornelius Driscoll, who was prominent in Democratic circles and a member of Tammany Hall, died on Tuesday at the home of her sister, 5 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 40 years.

Mrs. MARIE FLEISCHBEIN, widow of August Fleischbein, is dead at her home, 224 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. Her husband, who died three years ago, owned the Cocoanut Grove Hotel at Hicksville, L. I., which Mrs. Fleischbein ran after his death. She left a son and four daughters.

ATILIO SPINETTI, who died at his home, 452 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, was head of the firm of Spinetti & Co. at 185 Thompson Street, Manhattan, exporters of druggists' sundries. He was a native of Trujillo, Venezuela, and had lived in Brooklyn for the last fifteen years.

Miss SARAH ELIZABETH STORY, a member of one of the oldest families of Brooklyn and for many years active in church work in that borough, died on Monday at her home, 445 Greene Avenue, at the age of 76 years. She was a daughter of Rowland Story, a Merchant Tailor prominent in the early days of the originators of the Society of Old Brooklynites. Miss Story is survived by a brother, George H., and a sister, Mrs. Alfred F. Britton, wife of a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY DOMINY TYSON, widow of Washington L. Tyson, who was a slave-trader at Seabright, N. J., until the end of the Civil War, died on Tuesday at the home of her great-great-grandniece, Mrs. Emmet Drake, at her home in Bay Shore, L. I., in her seventy-sixth year. She was a sister of Captain Arthur Dominy, a veteran life saving superintendent.

Mrs. EMILY PARK REQUA, wife of L. Frederic Requa of 2 East Eighty-fourth Street, died on Monday at her home, Camp Tanglewood, Loon Lake, N. Y. With her husband and son she passed the Summer in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Requa was a daughter of the late Charles Park of the firm of Park & Tilford, and was married in 1891.

HENRY L. DAVIS, an organ builder, died yesterday at his home, 1,784 Eastburn Avenue, Bronx, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a son of William H. Davis, who founded the organ business in 1840. Morgan Davis, his grandfather, was a pioneer piano manufacturer, and came to this country in 1796. Mr. Davis was a former superintendent of the Christ Congregational Church.

Mrs. JOHN McKIM, wife of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tokio, died on Oct. 9, according to information received here yesterday. She went to Japan in 1880.

ARTHUR REED, a member of the fire insurance firm of Thompson & Reed of Boston, Mass., died on Monday night at his home in Brookline, in his seventy-fifth year. He was graduated from Harvard in 1862, and was Secretary of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity for the last two years.

JOHN H. WALKER, a paper manufacturer, living at 37 East Eighty-third Street, died on Tuesday at the Harlem Hospital. He was born here and started a manufacture paper in 1864. Mr. Walker was a life member of the New York Athletic Club and a Trustee of the American Institute.

THORNDIKE L. STIX, wholesale tobacco merchant, died on Tuesday at his home, 465 West End Avenue, in his fifty-eighth year. He was a son of the late Louis Stix, founder of Louis Stix & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born in that city. Mr. Stix was in business for many years at 174 Water Street.

D

WET GRIDIRONS FOR FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT COLLEGES—BASEBALL

FORDHAM PRACTICES WITH N. Y. U. ELEVEN

Teams Well Matched in Scrimmage on Ohio Field—No Scoring Allowed.

The New York University football team went through another strenuous workout yesterday, when the regular Fordham University eleven lined up in opposition on Ohio Field. The Violet and the Maroon players scrimmaged for over three-quarters of an hour and the teams were well matched, both showing brilliant work at times along offensive lines. Although the scrimmage contest was opened by a kick-off and had all of the formalities of a regular game, it was previously agreed that neither eleven was to cross the other's goal line.

On the attack the Violet proved a difficult proposition for the Fordham team to handle and gave another demonstration such as was seen at the conflict with Union on Saturday and against the Columbia eleven in Tuesday's workout. Coach Reilley made an important change in the 'Varsity line-up before commencing the work with Fordham when he shifted Sokolower, the regular centre, to right tackle, where Captain Somers had been playing. The latter was put in at right guard in place of House, who in turn went in at centre. The shake-up, however, only affected these players on offensive playing, as the line-up was the same as usual when the Fordham team had the ball.

Yule, who made the longest gains for the Maroon team, hit the Violet line and gave the New York offensive some hard work in tackling. On one occasion, he worked his way through left tackle and evaded the secondary defense for a distance of thirty yards. Captain Dunn of the Fordham eleven also put in some fine defensive work, on several test, when he repeatedly circled the end or shot through the right side of the line for long gains. When the Violet began its attack, Kendrick, te Maroon left guard, made several effective tackles and frequently prevented the University Heights players from advancing their position.

The practice was closely followed by many students of both institutions who filled the Violet grandstands and sidelines to witness the first clash between teams representing the two Bronx institutions that has taken place in several years. Coach Reilley is depending upon the scrimmages against both Columbia and the Fordham eleven as a test for the 'Varsity which is in need of a more formidable opposition than the scrub players offer in order to develop a strong defensive aggregation. The line:

New York.	Position.	Fordham.
McCullough	Left end	Corriden
Williams	Left tackle	Mulcahy
Zimmerle	Left guard	Kendrick
Sokolower	Centre	Delehanty
House	Right guard	Benson
Somers	Right tackle	May
Egan	Right end	Conklin
Manly	Quarter back	Dunn
Cann	Left half back	Cantwell
Erwig	Right half back	Butler
Bernstein	Full back	Yule

Substitutes: New York—Waldman for McCullough, Fordham—Maguire for Kendrick; Morcaidi for Dunn; Goldin for Cantwell; Donnelly for Butler; Zutler for Yule.

CORNELL DEFENSE BRITTLE.

Second Team Crashes Through 'Varsity Line.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Cornell second team waded through the 'Varsity in a defensive scrimmage this afternoon and showed up the weak spots of the defense as they have not been revealed at any other time this season.

Jack O'Heard, who has been working with the scrubs for a couple of days, drilled them in a number of Harvard formations, and when these were tried on the 'Varsity big gains resulted. From the twenty-five-yard line the second team went over for several touchdowns, frequently getting by the main line of defense by eluding the ends, foiling them by feints and passes, and were not caught until nabbed by Schiverick, Schlicter, or Mueller on the secondary defense.

The 'Varsity exhibition was far from satisfactory, and although they improved toward the end of the game, the coaches decided that another long defensive work-out would have to be staged early tomorrow afternoon before the men packed up for the trip to Cambridge.

The scrubs' plays were new to the 'Varsity and they fooled the regulars often. Lewis, Benedict, and Shock circled the ends or got by the tackles for long gains on a number of occasions. Though the 'Varsity line broke through vigorously, it could not reach the man with the ball, while neither Shelton nor Eckley were at all sure in getting him, either. This sort of work occupied most of the time today, the 'Varsity not being allowed to take the offense at all. Every regular was in the line-up today, and Dr. Sharpe said that he would start the same team against Harvard that played Bucknell and Williams.

Wet Ball and Field Retard Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Loose handling of the ball marred the work of the Army eleven today in its workout. The men found some excuse for the fumbling from the fact that the gridiron was wet and soggy and the ball slippery. One touchdown, from which a goal was registered, was the 'Varsity's only score after a hard forty-minute scrimmage with the scrubs. Excellent work by Walker, Bringham, and Oliphant led up to the tally, the big team starting at midfield in its drive for the score. Walker took it across and Oliphant kicked the goal. More changes were made in the line-up. Coffin and Ford were in togs, but slight injuries kept them idle. Mitchell was in at half back for a while and did the punting. The handling of punts was better today in spite of the wet ball, but the 'Varsity backs had trouble in holding on to the leather in the line drive plays. Meacham also rested and Engeldinger, Holmes, and Knight were all tried out at guard. The latter was brought over from the scrub eleven when O'Hara was hurt. Goodman and Timberlake, teh latter who returned to the squad today after a week's absence on account of classroom work, were both used at tackle. Goodman afterward went to centre for McEwan, who retired after the first period. Britton and Neyland were the ends.

Ninety-Yard Run for Navy Player.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 20.—Spectacular football was exhibited by two backs from the new fourth class at the Naval Academy this afternoon. Von Heimburg started the good work by receiving the opening kickoff and running through or around every player of the scrub, scoring a touchdown after a run of ninety yards. Martin, a classmate, made gain after gain throughout the practice, while Von Heimburg did some excellent punting, in which line he shows improvement every day. It is now felt that the time has come to begin winning games, and every effort will be made to defeat the eleven of Virginia Polytechnic Institute on Saturday. Captain Miles returned to his old position at quarter back this afternoon, handling the team well and doing his part in carrying the ball. Westphal, a rugged and fairly fast man, completed the backfield, and, barring accidents, it is the one which will probably start Saturday's game.

Grads at Fordham-Holy Cross Game

At a special meeting at Fordham yesterday plans were completed by representatives of Holy Cross and Fordham for a joint reunion of the old grads of the two big Catholic colleges at Saturday's game. The Rev. Joseph Dinand, S. J., President of Holy Cross, will attend the game as a guest of President Joseph Mulry, S. J., of Fordham. Special sections have been reserved for both the alumni bodies, and they will each march to the field behind a brass band. After the game a reception will be tendered to the Holy Cross team and graduates by their Fordham rivals in the Alumni Hall.

HARVARD TEAM BACKWARD.

Scrubs Drive 'Varsity Almost to Its Own Goal Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Soldiers Field was soft and slippery today, but this did not prevent the Harvard coaches from sending the first team out for a driving scrimmage against the scrubs. The session was not as long as had been planned, but was long enough to convince Percy Haughton and his assistants that this year's team is still a great distance behind last year's team in its midseason stride. Try as they would, the 'Varsity men could not score against the scrubs, who, in turn, and with the Cornell attack, made some big gains through the regulars' line and drove them almost down to their own goal.

The 'Varsity was held at the blackboards longer than usual today and then went out to the baseball cage for signal drill and defensive instruction. The limits of the cage would permit little hard football, and this was reserved until the elevens came out onto the stadium field. In the cage Enwright got back into the first string back field, running through signals with King and Mahan. He is not likely to play against Cornell, although he is getting about in fairly good fashion. Horween is more likely to be in the back field Saturday. His weight of 188 pounds is much needed, both on attack and defense. The continued presence of R. Curtis, last year's substitute tackle in the regular line-up, indicates that he, rather than Parson, the veteran, will start on the rushline against the Ithacans. Parson, however, is ready to play and will get into the game. Bigelow's work at guard was watched closely. He will not displace Cowan on Saturday, but he looks better at guard than he did at tackle.

Wallace's case remains unsettled, but there seems much more chance than before that last year's centre rush will eventually will be allowed to play. Harvard figures on using him providing Yale and Princeton make no objection, and neither is expected to protest. Wallace's return to the line-up may mean placing Taylor at guard, but no shift is likely until after Harvard meets Cornell. Harte was back at end today and Willcox directed the play as quarter back. Watson is still under the weather and Willcox has a big lead over the field of quarter backs, who are working for a regular place on the team.

PRINCETON NEEDS ENDS.

Present Candidates Lack Weight—Team's Biggest Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—John Rush, the Tiger football coach, has not been entirely satisfied with the work of the ends in the last few games, and is consequently devoting a great deal of his time to these positions. The squad is in need of ends with more weight, and this fact probably influenced the Tiger coaches in their decision to shift Moore from behind the line to end. There is a scarcity of end men that possess weight and at the same time can use their feet to advantage. Highley and Wilson, the two best ends on the 'Varsity squad, are both fast and quick in diagnosing plays, but both are lacking in weight and are not built for heavy work.

Harold Brown possesses an ideal build for an end, and is one of the hardest fighters on the squad, but is a trifle slow on his feet and in diagnosing a play. Moore is the fastest man on the Princeton squad, but is not very shifty in carrying the ball, and the coach figured that he could make better use of his speed in covering the lengthy kicks of Law and Driggs and in getting down under the long forward passes.

Ham Andrews, who handles the end candidates, had his men out on University Field at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and worked them until it was difficult to follow the ball on account of the darkness.

The coaches took both the 'Varsity and freshmen squads down to the stadium today and had them engage in a fifteen-minute tussel. The offensive of the 'Varsity was in good working order, and the 'Varsity succeeded in crossing the cub goal line four times. Dave Tibbott was back in the scrimmage and was responsible for three of the 'Varsity's touchdowns. Tibbott broke loose for several sensational runs of the same nature that allowed him to score on Rutgers. The fourth touchdown came when "Red" Gennert, the first team centre, blocked a kick, recovered the ball and ran fifty yards for a touchdown. Gennert is an accurate passer, and is also an alert, aggressive player on the defensive.

Scrub Holds Union 'Varsity Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—For sixty minutes today Union's 'Varsity and scrub elevens battled to a scoreless tie. It was one of the most gruelling scrimmages of the year. A muddy field reduced the chances of scoring, and perhaps saved the scrub from a couple of touchdowns, for the 'Varsity backfield combination of Stoller, Rosecrans, and Girling tore up the line repeatedly. Mallen, Tavis, and Deleplant, the backfield for the second team, did some hard charging on their own account. It was difficult to decide which line played the stronger football, and the only edge in the backfield. The squad spent over two hours in all on Alexander Field, the first half of the time being devoted to a general drill. Union is anticipating a hard game with Stevens Tech Saturday, since reports state that the Jersey team has the strongest eleven turned out at Hoboken in fifteen years.

New Plays for Lehigh Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 20.—Lehigh's heavy work for the Muhlenberg game was finished today on a soggy field during two hours of hard work. The new plays that Coach Keady has been feeding the men for several days were tried out for the first time today in a dummy scrimmage and, taking into consideration the state of the playing ground, coupled with the fact that the scrubs knew what was being pulled off, the new plays were satisfactorily worked out. There seemed, however, to be a tendency today on the part of the men to get signals mixed, so a night signal drill has been called for tomorrow. There is not an injured man on the team today, even Jim Keady having recovered so nicely that he will start against Muhlenberg. Halstead also getting into he game at full back, Tomlinson, a quarter back, got a chance to prove his ability as a 'Varsity half back today, and Kennedy, a scrub back field man, was shifted to 'Varsity end. Both look promising.

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YALE DEFEATS TWO TEAMS ON GRIDIRON

'Varsity Makes Four Touchdowns Against Ineligibles and Scrubs in Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—Yale's 'Varsity eleven today faced two opponents, the ineligibles and the scrubs. They were treated impartially, the regulars scoring two touchdowns against each team in twenty minutes' scrimmaging, of which ten minutes were devoted to each opponent.

When the Yale coaches on Sunday evening outlined plans for the week they decided to handle the eleven cautiously in preparation for the game next Saturday with Washington and Jefferson. Just two days of hard scrimmage work was decided upon, for Tuesday and Wednesday, with protracted signal drill on the remaining afternoons. Today's scrimmaging closed severe practice for the Washington and Jefferson game, although a few minutes' scrimmaging tomorrow is possible. The two Sheldons, Jim and "Chub," were detained by recitations today, Schmidt playing in "Chub's" berth, and Kent taking Jim's place. Otherwise the line-up has remained unchanged this week.

Today's practice, which was entirely in secret, consisted of straight football, the lateral pass being used twice and the forward pass three times. The attack gained ground almost irresistibly, however, the backs rarely failing to puncture the opposition defense for ten yards.

Scovil crossed the line for two touchdowns, and Kirk Smith and Joe Neville once. Neville, as the successor of Harry Legore, has developed rapidly this week. He will do Yale's punting on Saturday, and will be used mostly in end running. Instead of playing full back, however, he will be used as right half back, Scovil being placed in the full back position to do the heavy plunging. Neither the ineligibles nor the scrubs were able to make much impression through the 'Varsity line.

The promotion of Church to right end on Monday will be continued through the week. Frank Butterworth, full back on three winning elevens twenty or more years ago, joined the coaches today, and Johnny Kilpatrick and Jack Field were also present as visiting advisers.

Harry Legore joined the ineligibles in the backfield, and said that he would play regularly on that eleven all the season in the hope of helping to develop the 'Varsity. Billy Easton, the other football star who was disqualified by playing baseball at Saugue last Summer, will assist Billy Marting in developing the freshmen the remainder of the season.

Yale Captain Very Optimistic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—Captain Aleck Wilson of the Yale eleven tonight in talking to 2,000 undergraduates in the first football mass meeting of the season said that Yale would be victorious this season because nothing could stop a fighting eleven. He added:

"We're just getting together. The team is a unit now and is a fighting team, and nothing can whip us. We have had our reverses, Lehigh had us 6 to 0 and went back and trimmed them up, with three new men in the line at that. Our team is the greatest that's been in Yale in years. Against Springfield we were penalized 160 yards, and you never heard a complaint from us."

Dartmouth Priming for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20.—With the Princeton game only three days off, Coach Cavanaugh has been putting the finishing touches on the Dartmouth squad. Hard scrimmages and signal practice have been held late every afternoon, though darkness has made the use of a whitewashed football necessary. Particular attention has been devoted to the ends and quarter backs. McDonough, Worthington and Holbrook have been working steadily under the direction of "Charley" Boyle, the star quarter back of 1906. Great improvement has been shown, McDonough has recovered entirely from the effects of his recent injury, and Worthington has been showing up well, especially as a broken-field runner. Emery and Hagar have been practically the only regulars on the 'Varsity since the Vermont game. Both are light but fast and hard-working players. Baxter has recovered from his injury and was back at centre today. Signal rehearsal and practice in defenses for Princeton plays constituted most of the 'Varsity's work today. Coach Cavanaugh has been working the punters and kickers constantly, and considerable advancement has been made along this line. Gerrish leads the punters, both in distance and accuracy.

Investigating Minnesota Captain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Lorin Solon, Captain of the University of Minnesota football team, charged with playing professional baseball at Havre, Mon., last Summer, today asserted the charge was false. He said:

"In September I took a trip to Glacier Park. On the way back I met a number of the Havre ball players on the train. Later a number of Anaconda players, whom I knew, boarded the train. They evidently jumped at the conclusion that I was a Havre ball player. On reaching Minneapolis they then spread the false report that I had been playing ball."

Members of the Faculty, beyond admitting the case was under investigation, refused to make any comment.

Undismayed by the chance that they might have to play Iowa Saturday without their star and captain, the Gophers this afternoon went into an extra practice. Bernie Bierman was generally believed to be the man Coach Williams would play in the place of Solon, should the Eligibility Board decide against the captain.

Hard Work for Williams Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 20.—Four touchdowns were scored by the Williams 'Varsity football eleven against the freshman this afternoon on Western Field. Coach Daly kept the men working for nearly two hours, with only an occasional substitution of players. Hard and repeated line drives were the telling factors in the regulars' offense. J. A. Wright took Captain Tomkins's position at right tackle. Jones played quarter back and Cochran full back. Several new formations were introduced, emphasizing the open style of play. A short signal drill in the dusk concluded the 'Varsity workout for the day.

Hard Practice for Stevens.

Stevens Tech had a long scrimmage yesterday in preparation for the game with Union next Saturday. The 'Varsity was strong at running around the ends, and the scrubs were unable to stop them when they used this form of attack, but the line seemed unable either to hold the scrubs on defense or open up holes on the offense. All this season the right side of the line has been a constant source of worry, and as a last resort Coach Rodgers is trying out Musk at end and Grymes at tackle, both of whom are far below the size of the men who have been playing these positions. The team realizes fully that it will have to play better football than it has so far shown to defeat a team of Union's class.

Indians "Preping" for Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 20.—In preparation for the largest home game of the season, that against Bucknell here on Saturday, the Carlisle Indian football coaches, Kelley and Welch, put the 'Varsity eleven through a hard scrimmage against the scrub and reserve elevens. The field was rain-soaked, and it gave the aborignes a chance to handle a wet pigskin. Considering the conditions there were few fumbles, and the substitutes acquitted themselves creditably, making several gains both in line plunging and end runs. Forward passes did not work successfully, as it was almost impossible to get a good grip on the ball.

Yale Freshman Eleven Leader.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 20.—Charles A. Comerford of Brookline, Mass., was elected Captain of the Yale freshman football eleven to-night. He prepared for college at Exeter Academy and has played end rush for three seasons.

TEAM LACKS QUARTER BACK.

Columbia Regular and Substitute Disabled—To Try Calder.

Secret practice was ordered for the Columbia football squad yesterday afternoon on South Field for the first time this season. Some new formations and plays got a practical tryout for the first time, and after the usual signal drill the 'Varsity and scrubs went through a short scrimmage practice.

Columbia finds itself on the eve of its first game in a decade without a first or second string quarter back. Howard Miller, the 'Varsity man, has been nursing an injured knee for several days and did not get into the scrimmage with New York University Tuesday. He appeared on the field yesterday for a short time and was replaced by a substitute. Coach Nelson Metcalf will use every endeavor to save him for the opening, but another bruise on his knee would be likely to keep him out.

Dink Stover, who has been alternating with Miller and who was regarded as a close second for the job of running the Blue and White eleven, received an injury Tuesday that will keep him out of practice for at least two weeks. In tackling a New York University runner he was crushed beneath a pile of players and when he was helped to his feet it was found his right shoulder had been dislocated.

In scouting around for another quarter back yesterday in place of Miller and Stover, Coach Metcalf was obliged to make an entire rearrangement of the left side of the line. Calder, basket ball star, who had been placed at left end, was brought back to call the signals. Healey, the acting Captain, was moved over from left tackle to end, and Kennedy was taken from left guard to Healey's position. Van de Water, a husky substitute lineman, took Kennedy's place. The changes appeared to work satisfactorily, but it will be a couple of days before the men can accustom themselves to the new combination. Captain Simonds was still unable to return to practice on account of his recent illness, and it is improbable that he will play Saturday. Wadleton was at left half back yesterday and Donoho went back to the scrubs.

The Columbia players appeared at practice with the numbers on their jerseys.

Prominent students engaged in the monster campus campaign to arouse Columbia spirit held a meeting last evening in the Commons. Nearly 400 new subscribers for the athletic association have been obtained this week and the goal of the campaign is 1,000 undergraduate members for a cheering section at the football games. A mass meeting will be held Friday to tone up spirit for the St. Lawrence University game on South Field Saturday, the first football game since the 1905 'Varsity beat Cornell at Ithaca 12 to 6.

Lafayette Has an Easy Opponent.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 20.—Lafayette made a fitting climax to her inauguration season by defeating Delaware State College in a football game this afternoon on March Field by a score of 31 to 0. Many of the guests of the inauguration witnessed the game. Lafayette scored at the start of the opening period, and Delaware never threatened the goal for the remainder of the game except once, when Smart took a fumbled forward pass from Hill in midair and ran to the 150-yard line. Lafayette's play was featured by successful long forward passes and long runs through the broken field. Despite the fact that the Delaware team was not a powerful one, Lafayette's line showed considerable improvement, which is partly attributed to the coaching of Jim Flynn, the Princeton coach, who has come to Lafayette to take charge of this department of the game. The line-up:

Delaware State.	Position.	Lafayette.
Fitzpatrick	Left end	Blackburn
Walton	Left tackle	Livzey
Newton	Left guard	Gulick
Crothers	Centre	Luhr
T. Wilson	Right guard	Overton
E. Wilson	Right tackle	Mummert
Smart	Right end	Hartman
Fidance	Quarter back	Taylor
Braton	Left half back	Hill
Taylor	Right half back	Weldon
Handy	Full back	Lake

Touchdowns—Lake, Taylor, Weldon, Hill, and Blackburn. Goals from touchdown—Luhr. Substitutions—Delaware, Diamond for Fidance, Smith for Diamond, Martin for Lake, Gaynor for Gulick, Ryan for Overton, Williams for Smith, Harris for Mummert, Woodruff for Hartman, Sterman for Luhr, Brown for Williams; Delaware, O'Daniel for Fidance, Fidance for O'Daniel. Referee—Mr. Maxwell of Swarthmore. Umpire—Mr. Zeigler of Pennsylvania. Linesman—Mr. Price of Susquehanna. Time—Four periods of ten minutes each.

What Hamilton Is Doing.

CLINTON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Coach "Pete" Reynolds, the former Syracuse star, is drilling Hamilton's eleven for the Hobart game at Clinton Saturday. Hobart is not rated as a hard opponent for Hamilton, and the locals expect to score as clean a victory as the 26 to 0 score on Rensselaer Poly last week. Hobart is lighter than in many seasons, and aside from a 6 to 0 win from St. Lawrence has shown little strength so far. For Hamilton Captain Pope and Right Half Back Schwartz are playing stellar parts. Pope's best work being done in line plunging. Schwartz's ability to circle the ends has won him a reputation. Reynolds has drilled the team into rapid attack, and is making a successful season with a light squad to work with.

Cycle Champion Killed in War.

The name of Leon Hourlier, the French bicycle champion, has been added to the list of prominent athletes killed in the European war. The French cyclist was killed in an aeroplane battle in the Champagne district last Sunday, says the report. Hourlier was popular with the European cycle enthusiasts and was the possessor of an enviable reputation as a rider. He was not unknown in this country, and in 1913 it was thought that he would be seen in competition with Frank Kramer, the American champion, in a race for the world's title. His friends requested him to remain in France for the title races, however, and finally induced him to abandon his proposed trip to this country. Hourlier, who, like other bicycle riders, joined the aeroplane corps when the war began, has distinguished himself several times since his enlistment for gallantry and daring. He was among the first to answer the call to arms.

New Way to Keep in Limelight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The members of the Chicago team of the Federal League will be presented with medals by the league, declaring them champions of the world for 1915, according to a letter received today by Joe Tinker, Manager of the team, from James A. Gilmore, President of the league.

"Inasmuch as the National Commission failed to accept our challenge for a series to decide the championship, your team is the unquestioned champion of the world," says the letter.

College Wants Physical Director.

Several baseball men, college graduates, are being considered for the position of Physical Director of the University of the South. Cy Williams of the Cubs is spoken of for the place. The term of service is for the Winter season so that it does not interfere with baseball playing. Bishop Knight, head of the university, has asked Captain Huston of the Yankees to select a man for the position.

San Francisco Club Champion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—By winning today's game from Oakland, 9 to 4, the San Francisco Club won the championship of the Pacific Coast League. Should San Francisco lose all the remaining games of the season, which closes this week, they still would continue at the head of the percentage column.

No Yankees Playing Here.

At the Yankees' offices yesterday it was said that there was only one member of the baseball team in this city and that Yankee players were not participating in any games in New York or its vicinity.

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JOHNSON TO STOP ALL BARNSTORMING

American League Leader Says Players Make Hippodrome of the Sport.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The post-season tour of picked teams of the American and National Leagues, which was to open today at Oshkosh, Wis., will be the last in which American League players will be allowed to take part.

President B. B. Johnson of the American League, in making this announcement today, said that the players gathered together to represent the American organization were a "joke team" and that the practice of continuing baseball half through the Winter is an injury to the sport and to the players themselves.

"We will stop this masquerading," President Johnson said, "as there is too much baseball now in the regular season. I am strongly opposed to it. The only way to increase the public's interest in baseball is to reduce the quantity and improve the quality, instead of increasing the quantity and reducing the quality.

"Nothing like a representative team has been picked from either of the major leagues. The one gathered to represent the American League is a joke."

President Johnson said that the present tour was being made without the consent of the National Baseball Commission, only the consent of the club owners whose players were selected having been obtained.

These club owners, although opposed to their players making post-season tours, preferred to give a reluctant consent rather than make an individual stand against it, Mr. Johnson said. Consequently the National Commission will draft legislation to forestall plans for future post-season tours.

McGRAW AND THE CUBS.

Once Before Wished to Buy Interest—Chicago Sale Denied.

It was denied yesterday by Charles P. Taft, owner of the Chicago National League Club, that he had sold his interest in the Cubs. But this rumor was no sooner silenced than it was supplanted by another which still connected the name of John J. McGraw with the Chicago club. This was to the effect that McGraw next season would join the Cubs in some official capacity, not specifically indicated, but possibly as a successor in the club's affairs to the position which was one time held by Charles Webb Murphy, who is even now presumed by many to be a directing force. At the same time it was implied that McGraw would receive the privilege to buy a minor interest in the club. As is the case with most baseball rumors nothing definite could be learned either in affirmation or denial and even though there was the one or the other, judging from the past, it would probably not be dependable.

Some credence is lent to the rumor by the fact that it is known that John J. McGraw as a partner with Captain T. L. Huston, now one of the owners of the Yankees, failed to purchase the Chicago club about fifteen months ago. The deal failed then, only because McGraw found it impossible to sever his connection with the Giants. This would indicate that McGraw has for some time been thinking of leaving the New York club. His manner during the past season, when he was seldom on the playing field, may be another straw to point the way of the wind. Also it is known that the Giant's manager said recently that he was tired, mentally and physically, and did not attend any of the games of the World's Series. This may presuppose that he is at least tired of the active managerial duty.

Practically nothing is known as to McGraw's contract with the Giants, but it is assumed that if he was thinking of withdrawing fifteen months ago that it must then have been drawing to a close, else he would hardly have thought of purchasing an interest in the Chicago club. Perhaps this year of this season his contract expired, or that it is due to expire before another playing season begins, thus giving him the opportunity of making a connection with the Chicago club. In the denial by Charles P. Taft, the name of McGraw is not mentioned.

While as far as official statement goes, Charles Webb Murphy is out of the Chicago club, the fans in the Windy City and elsewhere, for that matter, have been prone to consider that he still has a power behind the throne. In view of Murphy's unpopularity in Chicago following the dropping of Johnny Evers as manager of the Cubs in 1913, it may have been considered advisable to engage McGraw or give him a part interest in the club or a capacity not so much managerial as that of a practical director.

Another Yankee Pitcher Signs.

The Yankees yesterday received the signed contract of Bert Shocker, a right hand pitcher, who was drafted by the New York Club from Ottawa of the Canadian League. He has made a great record during the past season in the Dominion League. His most recent feat was to strike out nineteen men in a game against the All-Leaguers at Milford, Penn., on Sept. 29. Pitching for the Redford team he allowed only four hits, and the contest was won by a score of 4 to 1, due to his excellent work. During the past season Shocker pitched a total of 308 innings. His opponents scored 95 runs and made 186 hits. He gave 48 bases on balls and struck out 186 men. He won nineteen games and lost ten. Shocker also proved himself a success as an outfielder, taking part in 28 games. He had a fielding average of .926, and his batting average in the 54 games in which he participated as a pitcher was .277. Shocker is 24 years old. During 1913 he was with the Windsor Club and with Fort Wayne and Ottawa during the season of 1914.

New Players for White Sox.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Secretary Harry Grabiner of the Chicago American League team announced today that the White Sox had obtained Outfielder Chappell and Pitcher Shackelford from the Milwaukee team of the American Association. He denied, however, that "Nemo" Liebold, outfielder, would be sent to Milwaukee as part of the deal. It is rumored that Chappell is to be turned over to Cleveland in part payment for Joe Jackson, Roth, and Klepfer, already having been turned over in connection with the trade.

All-Americans Win First Game.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 20.—The All-American baseball team defeated the All-Nationals here this afternoon, 4 to 2. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
All-Americans	0	7	0
All-Nationals	2	6	3

Batteries—Harper and Cady; Pfeffer and McCarty.

COLUMBIA ROWS WELL.

Crew Developing Rapidly for Race with Yale on Nov. 12.

Columbia crews took advantage of the smoothest water of the Fall rowing season yesterday for a long and stiff row. Coach Jim Rice had the 'Varsity pull more than six miles and was very optimistic over its showing. The Blue and White oarsmen have developed greatly the past week despite the many changes in the boating and will enter the dual regatta with Yale at New Haven on Nov. 12 with a well-balanced boat of experienced men.

The Yale rowing authorities have asked the Columbia management for permission to enter two shells in the race three weeks from today. The Columbia answer will probably be in the negative. Coach Rice would ordinarily enter his junior boat but for the fact that several of the oarsmen have had to leave the squad on account of sickness, ineligibility, and parental objections, and that the present combination could not be developed in time for the race. The Blue and White crew will go to New Haven two days before the race and will go over the course in New Haven harbor on Thursday, Nov. 11. An invitation has been received from the Yale authorities inviting the Columbia men to stay over for the football game with Princeton on the day after the race.

HIPPODROME DOG SHOWS.

Competitions Will Be Held on Three Afternoons Next Week.

Dog show competitions may be made a permanent feature at the Hippodrome. The first events will be held on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. The size of the entry will determine the future of the events which promise to take the place of the dog show teas which were so popular last Winter.

Charles Dillingham offers the prizes for the best dogs of any breed exhibited. These awards are expected to stimulate the interest of owners, breeders and fanciers of high-class dogs. All dogs exhibited in the Hippodrome will get an opportunity to be seen by the audience in the Fifth Avenue scene of "Hip Hip Hooray."

Two silver trophies will be awarded on each of the three days, one to the best dog of any breed and one to the reserve winner. No formal entry is required.

Columbia Tennis Tourney.

The first round of the annual Fall tennis tournament at Columbia University was finished yesterday afternoon. Seventeen players will pass into the second round of play, and the unfinished matches will be called off because of the regulation made last week. The doubles will begin today and must be finished by Saturday. The summaries:

H. P. Guller defeated A. H. Frey, 6—1, 6—1; O. Hammerstein defeated A. Mayer, 0—6, 6—2, 7—5; W. F. Corner defeated J. F. Gardiner, 6—1, 6—0; G. James defeated G. R. Kenyon, 4—6, 8—6, 3—5, 6—0; F. Conger defeated N. Alexander, 6—0, 6—3; E. T. Dana defeated H. L. Praiss, 6—0, 6—0; W. M. Chester defeated G. E. Jones, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; H. W. Greene defeated S. M. Kempner, 6—3, 6—3; J. F. Condon defeated W. J. Manion, by default; J. C. Hegeman defeated H. Binskl, 6—1, 6—0; A. F. Von Bermuth defeated W. F. Collins, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; W. R. Chapman defeated R. E. Wilson, 6—3, 6—2; W. D. Cunningham defeated C. Funke, 6—2, 6—2; H. Lamb defeated F. Shaw, by default; R. Haines defeated L. Knox, 6—2, 6—3; T. A. Clute defeated E. T. Appleby, 6—0, 6—0; S. Appleby defeated D. J. Richer, 6—2, 7—5.

Jamaica Bay Y. C. Election.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club was held at their club house, Holland Station, Rockaway Beach, last Sunday. The popularity of Commodore Effingham Wilson was demonstrated by the large turnout of members and his re-election without contest. The reports of the Board of Directors and various committees proved the club to be in better condition than ever before, and by a unanimous vote the dues were reduced to $20 per annum, payable quarterly, and the old initiation fee of $25 was restored.

The fact that the club had added trap shooting to its activities caused much enthusiasm, as there are many devotees of that sport in the club. The election resulted as follows: Commodore, Effingham Wilson; Vice Commodore, John J. Hanson; Rear Commodore, William T. Wheeler; Fleet Captain, Stanley C. Fowler; Recording Secretary, Harold E. Wood; Treasurer, Charles B. Paul, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Charles Donaldson; House Committee, Edward E. Blohm; Membership Committee, C. V. Dykeman; Entertainment Committee, William Wood; Regatta Committee, George M. Fletcher, Jr.; Directors George Emener, John A. Still, A. O. Hoddick, Thomas A. Brennan.

Basket Ball Dropped in Newark.

Basket ball as a Winter sport received a severe setback when the executives of the Newark High Schools' Athletic Association announced at the conclusion of their recent meeting that they had decided to drop the sport from the calendar and, as a result, there would be no basket ball league this season. The game has been played on the courts of the Newark high schools for the last fifteen years. Early in the year Barringer High School surprised scholastic supporters in Newark by the announcement that it would drop the indoor game from its schedule of athletics. Central and East Side High Schools announced their decision at the meeting. The general attitude taken by the Principals was that basket ball caters to few and the control of the student body derives small benefit from the gymnasium.

First "Kill" in Long Island Hunt.

The first kill of the season was made yesterday by the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. Forty riders participated in the hunt, twenty of them being women. The chase covered a course of forty miles and lasted for four hours. The first fox was jumped on the estate of Harry Payne Whitney, but the fox went to cover and was lost. Another fox was jumped on the same estate and led the pack and hunters a pace so rapid that the party became separated in the chase. Only five of the party were in at the kill. M. Simon, a French army officer, here on official business, secured the brush. J. P. Cooley, Master of the Hounds, took the head. Huntsman Allen and the two whips were also in at the kill. Among those who participated in the hunt were Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Julien A. Ripley, Harry T. Peters, Mrs. A. M. Tinkin, Harry F. Medew, Mrs. Ambrose Clark, Miss Marion Hollins, F. S. von Stade, and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Stevens Freshmen Win Flag Rush.

The freshman class at Stevens Tech took just fifteen seconds yesterday to wrest from the top of the pole the flag that the class of 1918 had hoped to keep flaunting for sixteen minutes. The lower class formed a flying wedge, and with the weight of nearly a hundred of their men behind it, swept the sophomores away from one side of the pole and boosted one of their lighter members, Zobel, to the top, whence he wrested the pennant which had been nailed there but a few minutes before. Although this officially terminated the rush, it was only the beginning of a struggle for the possession of the flag, and the battle continued for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

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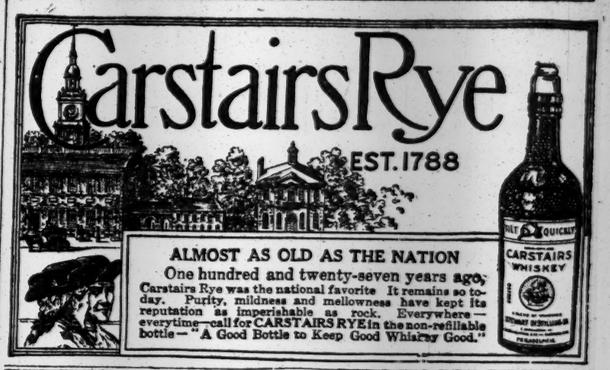

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WOULDN'T BOX WITH RECEIPTS ATTACHED

Fred Wenck Gets Moran's Guarantee and Beats McKetrick's Court Order.

The power of the State Athletic Commission rose superior to that of the City Court of New York on Tuesday night and saved more than

UNIVERSITY CLUB GOLF—BILLIARDS

COLLEGE GRADS PLAY GOLF ON TWO LINKS

Ellis Knowles of Yale Wins Chief Honors at Piping Rock and Nassau.

Ellis Knowles of Yale, former intercollegiate golf champion, won the chief honors of the day in the 36-hole medal play competition of the University Club of New York over the Nassau and Piping Rock links yesterday, with rounds of 83 and 78 for a total of 161. His first round was played at Piping Rock and the second at Nassau.

Probably for the first time near this this city, two courses were used for one tournament. Half of the field played at Nassau in the morning, and the other half at Piping Rock, while the second rounds were played in the opposite manner, the players being transported from one links to the other in automobiles.

It was the first time that Knowles has competed in the events of the University Club. His chief difficulty came during the early round at Piping Rock, for he got away to a bad start and his ill luck lasted through several holes. Thus he needed 46 for the outward journey. He braced on the last nine, however, and came in in 37. Outside of a seven on the fifth hole at Nassau, little fault could be found with his round there, except that his putting and the darkness cost him two sixes at the finish.

There was a triple tie for the best eighteen hole gross, no player being permitted to take two prizes. George T. Brokaw, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, and S. Clifton Mabon were those involved, each having 83. This will be decided later. Knowles was the leader for the first net award, with 161, 16—145, but the trophy went to H. S. Loud for his 207, 48—159. W. Willis and Dr. J. A. Miller tied for second and third net, with 177, 16—161 and 191, 30—161, respectively. E. Q. Trowbridge had the best net score in the afternoon at Nassau, a 74, while A. I. Smith, Jr., fared similarly at Piping Rock, with 80.

A special train carried the golfers from New York to Glen Cove and Locust Valley and return. The experiment of using two links probably will be attempted again next Spring, for it was a success. An entry of 111 was obtained. The scores:

Ellis Knowles, Yale, 161, 6—155; H. S. Loud, Stevens, 207, 48—159; W. Willis, Cornell, 177, 16—161; J. A. Miller, Yale, 191, 30—161; E. Q. Trowbridge, Yale, 191, 28—163; J. J. Hazen, Yale, 180, 16—164; R. M. Tarleton, Johns Hopkins, 181, 16—165; S. C. Mabon, Rutgers, 171, 6—165; G. K. B. Wade, Yale, 185, 20—165; Howard Hasbrouck, Cornell, 182, 16—166; William Darrach, Yale, 206, 40—166; William Byrd, Harvard, 211, 34—167; G. Colgate, Yale, 207, 40—167; J. A. Edwards, Columbia, 185, 18—167; V. W. Hungerford, Columbia, 207, 40—167; C. L. Tiffany, Yale, 187, 20—167; C. C. Auchincloss, Yale, 186, 18—168; G. H. Abbott, Yale, 185, 16—169; E. H. Hart, Yale, 173, 4—169; G. H. Milliken, Yale, 191, 22—169; T. H. Harris, Princeton, 189, 20—169; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton, 170, 0—170; McLean Van Ingen, Yale, 194, 24—170; W. C. Hill, Princeton, 205, 34—171; J. Couper Lord, Harvard, 189, 16—173; C. R. Dean, Harvard, 204, 30—174; A. I. Smith, Jr., Stevens, 211, 36—175; George T. Brokaw, Princeton, 175, 0—175; A. L. Everett, Trinity, 195, 20—175; G. D. Hamlen, Wesleyan, 200, 24—176; R. S. Hooker, Hobart, 214, 38—176; B. B. Ellis, Columbia, 193, 20—176; A. L. Curtiss, Yale, 208, 32—176; H. J. Wright, New York University, 195, 18—177; R. Bobden, Columbia, 213, 36—177; James A. Stillman, Harvard, 189, 12—177; R. H. Wylis, Yale, 190, 18—178; J. T. Gillespie, Yale, 194, 16—178; R. E. Walradt, Yale, 218, 40—178; Richard Devans, M. I. T., 219, 40—179; J. D. Baker, Lafayette, 197, 18—179; J. T. Pratt, Amherst, 215, 36—179; D. L. Elmendorf, Princeton, 219, 40—179; F. H. Simmons, Yale, 199, 20—179; Arthur Man, C. C. N. Y., 192, 12—180; Arthur H. Lockett, Harvard, 199, 18—181; H. H. Minott, Princeton, 209, 28—181; M. Delano, Yale, 213, 32—181; Seney Plummer, Harvard, 195, 12—181; J. C. Greenleaf, Yale, 218, 36—182; F. A. Moore, Yale, 196, 14—182; Randolph Hurry Columbia, 222, 40—182; S. H. Ting, Jr., Williams, 222, 40—182; Alfred B. Meacham, Brown, 203, 20—183; Harold Godwin, Princeton, 209, 34—183; C. A. Corliss, Williams, 214, 30—184; A. B. Halliday, Harvard, 204, 20—184; R. S. Thomas, Yale, 211, 28—183; T. Cornell Bryson, Cornell, 229, 36—187; C. W. Lyman, Yale, 237, 50—187; E. D. Vibbert, Trinity, 238, 50—188; M. E. Haviland, Cornell, 230, 40—190; M. Scudder, Yale, 226, 36—190; H. D. Buckley, Columbia, 224, 32—192; F. S. Male, Yale, 233, 38—195; R. L. Harrison, Virginia, 234, 36—198; P. Van Ingen, Yale, 238, 38—200; T. Denny, Yale, 240, 40—201; H. G. Sanford, Williams, 244, 36—208.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

The investigation of the amateur status of Abel Kiviat and Harry Smith will be continued the chief executive of the Amateur Athletic Union at the headquarters of the American Express Company Employes Association, 67 Madison Avenue, and will not be postponed until next week, as requested by John T. Dooling, counsel for the accused athletes. Dooling applied yesterday to President Rubien of the Metropolitan Association to have the case held over for another week, but Rubien did not even bring the request before the Registration Committee. Roscoe C. Campbell, the Troy handicapper, who will be the chief witness for the Amateur Athletic Union, can come here tonight, but it would be impossible for him to come down next week.

Newark's contribution to the James E. Sullivan memorial fund in the form of a big athletic meeting will take place at the Federal League baseball park at Harrison, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7, instead of Election Day, as first announced. This was decided upon yesterday at a conference between Patrick T. Powers, owner of the Federal League Grounds; John F. O'Hara, chairman of the Newark committee, and F. W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. The committee in charge of the sports will commence at once to arrange what is expected to be the largest athletic meeting ever held in New Jersey. Eight handicap events, one novice, and three special events, as follows, will make up the program: Handicap events, 100 yards, 300 yards, 600 yards, 1,000 yards, mile run, mile walk, throwing the javelin, 800-yard novice run; four-mile special race, standing jump contests, and all-around weight throwing competition. Invitations have been sent to Ted Meredith, Tom Halpin, Joe Higgins, Willie Gordon, Roy Morse, Hannes Kolehmainen, Eddie Renz, George Bronder, Abe Lincoln, Platt Adams, Eddie Emes, Pat McDonald, Pat Ryan, Matt McGrath, and John Cahill to compete.

Frank Zuna, the long distance runner of the Irish-American A. C., who recently triumphed in the Brockton marathon, has been added to the athletic staff of the Fourteenth Regiment N. G. N. Y. in Brooklyn. Lawson Robertson, the winged foot trainer, is coach of the Fourteenth Regiment.

The Monument Club has cancelled the 10-mile professional race it had scheduled for Nov. 1, and has substituted a 25-mile team bicycle race, for which two sets of wheelers will go to the first, second, and third teams. The race will be conducted under the same rules which govern the six-day race in the Garden. In addition to this race there will be a championship gaelic football match between two teams from the big four, probably Kerry and Kilkenny.

The entry for the amateur boxing tournament at the New York A. C., in which the preliminaries will be decided tonight and the finals on Saturday, is so large that two rings will have to be used to weed out the list. One hundred and ten boys are entered in the four classes.

Paul Pilgrim has recruited a number of new harriers for his New York A. C. cross country squad and will give them a trial Sunday morning at Van Cortlandt Park. Already the Mercury Foot Organization has excellent runners in Strobino, Ackerman, Honohan, Bailey, and a number of other youngsters and veterans.

Boys' High Outclassed in Soccer.

Soccer elevens representing Boys' High School and Erasmus High School played in a championship game of the High School Soccer League at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. Erasmus, playing a very fast game, snowed under the opposing eleven, 5 goals to 0. Two were shot in the first half and three in the second. Of the points scored, however, two were put into the net by members of the B. H. S. team.

English Breeding Horses Arrive.

Ten English horses arrived yesterday at Philip Hexamer's stable, 211 Hudson Street, Hoboken, valued at $100,000, which have been imported for breeding purposes, and after completing the ten days' quarantine they will be shipped to Reno, Nev. The pride of the bunch is Honeywood, a fine stallion, which is valued at $30,000. The next is King George, said to be worth $20,000, and the others are all fine animals of pure English racing stock.

HOPPE LEADS YAMADA.

Champion Billiardist at 14.1 Wins First Block of Match.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Willie Hoppe, the champion, led Koji Yamada, the challenger, 500 points to 396, at the end of the first of three blocks in a match for the 14.1 balk line billiard title tonight. Neither player was in his best form.

Hoppe had a high run of 123 in the sixth inning, which gave him an early advantage. His opponent narrowed the margin in the twentieth, when he ran the balls for a high mark of 118, but was unable to maintain this high play.

The second and third blocks of the match will be played tomorrow and Friday nights, respectively.

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF.

Pat Moran thinks a lot of his big chief, Alexander. "There never was a better loser than Alexander," says Moran. "Most pitchers sulk when they lose, and if it happens to be the fault of their team mates they howl like a wounded sea lion. But Alexander is different. After a defeat he's just as good-natured as after a victory. If the boys bobble away a game behind him Alex never says a word. If the boys come up and start to tell him how sorry they are he just laughs and tells them to forget it and that such things are part of the game."

"You may talk about your greatest pitchers," said Gavvy Cravath in a discussion of slabmen, "but I will tell you of one who never was classed as a great pitcher, but he was the greatest and the worst that ever pitched to me. He was Charley Smith, a big, lanky chap with the Cubs two years ago. I could hit most any of them once in a while, but off that big fellow I could hardly average two foul tips a game."

California is grooming another high jumper to take the place of George Horine and Eddie Beeson. He is Ira Jacobs, an 18-year-old schoolboy, who has cleared more than six feet consistently.

George Lowe, the professional golfer of the Baltusrol links, was approached by the wife of a man who was about to purchase about fifteen golf clubs from Lowe. "Mr. Lowe," she said, "I don't mind if my husband gives all his spare time to golf. I have no objection if he spends a certain portion of the family funds in the purchase of golf balls, but please, Mr. Lowe, don't sell him any more golf clubs. If you do you are only inviting trouble for yourself. He has 187 clubs cluttering up the house now, and if he buys any more I won't have any place to put my hats."

Mike Kehoe of Cincinnati, the Boston Braves' scout, says that promising ball players are harder to find this year than ever before. Most of the players who eventually prove best after getting to the big league clubs come from the little minor league teams, and there are a lot of minor leagues—twenty-three or twenty-four of them—that are out of business this year. This makes the supply of material for the inspection of the scouts limited, and there are really very few players in sight worth considering for the big league.

Pauline Siebenthal, a student in the junior class of Indiana University, broke the world's record for women's pole vaulting recently. At a meet at Bloomington she broke the record for girls by vaulting 6 feet 1 inch, excelling the best record by 5 inches. When Miss Siebenthal first vaulted for height she cleared the bar at 5 feet 6 inches.

Coach "Speedy" Rush, the new tutor of the Princeton football eleven this year, is nothing if not original. One of the many new methods introduced in Princeton football training by Rush has been discovered by a visitor to the new field house at the Palmer Memorial Stadium. In the dressing room of the football players hangs a big placard, headed "Things to remember." It includes bits of advice on how to tackle and how to carry the ball. At the top of this sign are two significant lines: "Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0. Yale, 19; Princeton, 14."

Eight new three-year-old trotters in the 3:10 class this season indicates the trend of the times in harness racing. Horsemen are now predicting that the time is close at hand when two-year-olds and three-year-olds will dominate the programs, as they do on the running tracks. The first three-year-old to invade the 2:10 list in 1915. The newcomers thus far this year are: Deroche, (2:07¼,) by John A. McKerron, (2:03¼;) Boudella, (2:07¾,) by Walnut Hall, (2:03¼;) Rusticoat, (2:08,) by Dorothy, (2:15¼;) by Sir Mark Putney, (2:08¼,) by San Francisco, (2:07¾;) Vincent Todd, (2:08¾,) by Jim Todd, (2:06¼;) Bacolli, (2:09¼,) by Bertini, (2:22¼,) by Colorado Range, (2:09¾,) by Colorado E., (2:04¾,) and Henry Todd, (2:10,) by Henry Seltzer, (2:10¾.)

Norman Tabor, who ran a mile in 4:12 3-5, breaking the professional and amateur records, gives this advice upon training: "If you would make a success of anything, concentration and stecktoitiveness are necessary. I doubt if I could have gained my ambition of breaking the world's record for the mile had I not devoted much time to training. To be a real champion one must realize that he cannot go out on a track and run the distance without some preparation.

Poor old Hans Wagner may be entering his forty-second year, but for faithfulness and a consideration for his employers and the public he shows up the modern stars. Having put in the best of his baseball strength and representation should be shown all the time. Honus never misses an exhibition game away from home. He cares not whether he is playing in a handbox park before 300 fans or whether he is snaring them up or slamming 'em out in the Polo Grounds before multitudes. He gives them all his best though he is reaching 42.

Fred Clarke's mother still chides him about the evils of baseball, and prefers to link it with gambling and horse racing. As a boy Fred found the job of painting a monotony, particularly when the people of Carroll, Iowa, wanted to pay him $40 a month to play ball. At the age of 19 he ran away from home and took the job. With $40 a month for playing Saturdays and Sundays, and $8 a day for painting on other days, the youngster amassed a little bank roll by the close of the season. Fred protested that baseball was a legitimate profession, with great earning powers. Even now "Ma" Clarke shakes her head and will not admit that baseball is a good thing for the boys.

Playing managers are disappearing from major league baseball. In the National League now there are only three, while the American League has only two. In the American League Carrigan of the Red Sox and Donovan of the Tigers play only occasionally. Huggins of the Cardinals, Herzog of the Reds, and Bresnahan of the Cubs are the three playing managers in the National League.

"I always considered Clark Griffith among the best pitchers of the last twenty years," says Honus Wagner. "Grif wasn't what they call a 'smoke king,' but he had an assortment of good curves and a wise old head. I don't wonder that they called him 'The Fox.' There never was a headier man in the box."

Harvard will invite the Intercollegiate Association to hold its annual championship track and field meeting in the stadium next Spring. Undergraduate Manager Clement has said that the Crimson team would go to Ithaca for a dual meet with Cornell on May 6, and meet Yale a week later.

Al Shrubb, coach of the Harvard cross-country team, expects the Crimson to have one of her strongest squads this year. No less than seventy-five candidates are reporting daily for the team. While there are no stars in the bunch, Shrubb will follow the Moakley plan of trying to develop a team of consistent performers, instead of relying upon individual performers.

$1,000 for Sullivan Fund.

The committee in charge of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund games at Reservoir Park, Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday had not made a financial report to Secretary-Treasurer Rubien up to yesterday, but Tom Cassidy, secretary to the committee, announced that he expected $1,000 would be realized from the meet. This includes a number of donations from friends of the late athletic chieftain. Eugene F. Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County and a member of the Games Committee, contributed $100 to the fund, while $20 was received from "an old has-been," who requested that his name should not be mentioned.

Union Settlement A. C. Activities.

The Union Settlement A. C. has completed plans for a busy Winter season. The annual handicap doubles handball tournament is now under way with twenty-one teams in competition. The monthly indoor members' games will start Saturday evening, Nov. 15. Five cups have been donated for the members scoring the most points during the season. The Games Committee, of which J. V. Hoole is Chairman, is arranging a number of interesting athletic features for the Winter.

SLOSSON DROPS BACK IN BILLIARD MATCH

De Oro Wins Third Block and Now Leads at Three Cushions, 150 to 137.

Alfred De Oro retained his lead in the third night's play of the three-cushion billiard match against the veteran George Slosson at Doyle's Academy last night, taking the third block by a score of 50 to 41. The total scores for the three nights' play are: De Oro, 150; Slosson, 137. The match is for 250 points.

The Cuban's vigorous stroke, which has carried him to the three-cushion championship so often before, was much in evidence last night, and although the play was close most of the way and once or twice Slosson was in front, De Oro's splendid judgment of angles and his accurate execution gave him the advantage. Slosson played very carefully and had four safety plays, while De Oro did not once have to resort to safety play.

The Cuban reached the end of his string of 50 in seventy-four innings, and his best runs were 5 and two 4s. It was the run of 5 in the sixty-seventh inning that decided last night's play and gave him an advantage which "the Student" could not overcome. Slosson made several carefully studied shots when he resorted to the use of four and five cushions before registering his carroms. Two of his bank shots were unusually spectacular.

Three-cushion play seemed like second nature to the Cuban, and he was quick to chose his plays and carry them out. In the twenty-seventh inning Slosson, with a run of 3, went to the front by a score of 18 to 15.

For several innings after that the advantage see-sawed from one player to the other until the fifty-third inning, when De Oro, after executing a difficult play around the table, went into the lead by a score of 30 to 28, and from that time until the end he held a slight advantage. De Oro had clusters of threes in the fifty-sixth, sixty-first, and sixty-fourth innings, and a run of 5 in the sixty-seventh.

The match was witnessed by a large gallery, which included many of the well-known figures in various branches of sports. The score by innings follows:

Alfred De Oro—(100)—0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 1
0 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 3 0
0 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 3 5 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1. Total—50.
High runs, 5, 4, 3. Total—150.

George Slosson—(96)—0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 1 0 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 2 1
2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 0. Total—41.
High runs, 4, 3, 3. Total—137.

Referee—Coleman Madden.

Other Winners with the Cue.

Consistent playing on the part of Claude R. Lewis gave him a victory over Charles Worcester in their game in the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn last night, the score being 185 to 60. The men were playing on equal terms, each having to score 185 points to win, and Lewis completed his string in thirty innings. This gave him an average of 6.5-80, and he had high runs of 18 points twice, and one of 16. Worcester's highest run was 14, and he made an average of 2 points. This evening Dr. H. D. Jennings will attempt to score 215 points before Lewis can tally 185.

A handicap of 6 points accounted for E. Cohn's defeat by B. Cohn last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The former was playing for 15 points, while B. Cohn needed 14 to win, and the latter won by the score of 14 to 14. He completed his string in fifty innings, making a high run of 2. E. Cohn's high run was 3.

R. Sulzer failed in his endeavor to concede a handicap of 6 points to Dr. H. M. Pope last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Academy, and lost by the score of 28 to 25. Sulzer had agreed to score 34 points before Pope could tally 28, and the latter ran out his string in eighty-three innings. Pope had three runs of 3 points as his high mark.

Australian Athletes Killed In Battle.

Most of Australia's crack swimmers have enlisted in Britain's army. Beaurepaire, Healey, Longworth, Boardman, Adrian, and Fox are all soldiers. Some of these men were competitors in the Olympic games at Stockholm, and were pitted against Kahanamoku in Sydney less than eight months ago. McEviliey, not long ago a winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, has also enlisted.

In Rugby football ranks the loss in battle of international and Australian players has been heavy. D. R. Bedell-Sivright, one of the greatest of forwards, has been killed in action. "Darkie" Bedell-Sivright captained the British team that toured Australia and New Zealand in 1904. He played for the Scottish international team against England, Ireland, Wales, New Zealand, and South Africa, wearing the thistle of Scotland for nine consecutive years. Before that he had played for both Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities.

Blair I. Swannell, Major in the Australian force which first reached the Gallipoli peninsula, and Harold George, another member of the same unit, were killed in battle recently. Swannell was a player of wonderful dash and skill, and had been a member of Sivright's team. George was well known among Rugby players in California. A few days later Fred Thompson, another international, was also killed on the Gallipoli. Dr. Brian A. C. Pockley of Sydney, the first Australian killed on the expedition against the Germans in German New Guinea, was a Rugby player. Other players killed in action were: A. Downing of the famous "All Blacks" of New Zealand, T. M. Grace, a New Zealand forward of the Maori; B. I. Rodgers, who was a member of Bedell-Sivright's team that visited Australia in 1904; Ronald Poulton of England, one of the best three-quarters; Basil Maclear, an Irish player, and Kenneth McLeod of Scotland, who almost gave his team victory over the "All Blacks" in 1906.

Foster Delights "Home Folks."

When the news of the victory of the Red Sox in the second game of the world's series was telegraphed to Bonanza and Bokoshe, Okla., both towns declared a holiday. George Foster, Boston's pitcher, had fulfilled the prediction of the "home town boys" that he would be a great pitcher some day. Even when Foster's admirers learned that he was going to do the twirling, business in both places ended abruptly so that the baseball enthusiasts could discuss the probable outcome of the contest. No one in either town could see how the Red Sox had a chance of loging with Foster in the box. At Bonanza the returns of the game were received at the company store, and the drug store proprietor "bulletined" the game from there to Bokoshe. When news of the Boston victory was flashed over the wires a telegram of congratulation bearing the names of more than a hundred enthusiastic admirers was sent to Foster.

Foster and Tom Wilson, now playing for Galveston in the Texas State League broke into the game together as a reversible battery. Foster pitching one day and Wilson catching, and vice versa. In 1911 they joined an independent team at Stigler, Okla., exchanging positions every day. The Muskogee (Okla.,) team of the Western Association stopped off at Stigler for an exhibition game, and Manager Lon Ury decided to hire the "reversible" battery. The association failed before the schedule had been completed, and Foster and Wilson, with Pitcher Jim Sewell, were sold to the St. Louis Browns. They remained with the Louis until the season closed. In 1912 Foster and Wilson went to Houston of the Texas League and helped that team win the league pennant.

Foster was then sold to Boston for $5,000.

Scarlata Leads In C. C. N. Y. Run.

J. Scarlata, Captain of the College of the City of New York cross-country team, led the team over the 177th Street course yesterday in the tryouts for the run with Lafayette at Easton on Saturday. Scarlata was followed closely by Cohen. The remainder of the team finished in good condition. J. Landis, who was third, is ineligible, due to academic standing. The prospects for victory over the Easton boys is excellent, as the first three men this year are much faster than the men last year who defeated Lafayette. The times of the first eight men are as follows: J. Scarlata, 33:15; S. Cohen, 33:45; E. Landis, 34:45; A. Schroeder, 35:15; I. Natapoof, 35:50; R. Guinness, 38:00; A. Boos, 40:05.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—With the exception of rains in the Atlantic States and on the extreme North Pacific Coast, fair weather prevailed throughout the country during the last twenty-four hours. Pressure is moderately high over the Central West, but there are no well-defined disturbances, although one is apparently approaching the North Pacific Coast. Temperatures remain high on the Atlantic and Gulf States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and they have again risen in the Northwest and the extreme West. Fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday over the east part of the country without decided temperature changes.

Winds for Thursday and Friday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic—Moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic—Moderate mostly east and southeast; East Gulf—Gentle to moderate, mostly east.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Western New York—Fair, slightly cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

Eastern New York, New England, Western Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	56	60	4 P. M.	66	67
6 A. M.	55	65	6 P. M.	61	66
9 A. M.	59	63	9 P. M.	61	65
12 M.	65	65	11 P. M.	59	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 99 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—147 Forsyth St.: — Rischbaum.. Slight
12:20—55 Forsyth St.; S Rosenfeldt.... Slight
12:30—1,424 5 Av.; D. Taub..... $300
4:50—106 E. 126 St.; — Panitsh..... Slight
5:05—1,557 B'way; Horn & Hardart.... None
9:20—341-348 E. 119 St.; Isidore Solomon.. None
11:25—2,070 5 Av.; Philanthropin Hospital.. Slight

P. M.
3:20—403 E. 75 St.; Geo. Schwartz.... Slight
3:45—4,298 Park Av.; Frank Laesler.... Slight
4:25—64 St. Mark's Pl.; Fannie Leiler.. Slight
4:50—1,356 5 Av.; Fannie Dublin..... Slight
5:15—3,890 Park Av.; Louis Silverman... Slight
6:00—215 W. 48 St.; Morris Bonsole.... $200
7:20—100 W. 26 St.; Olanger & Reis... Slight
7:45—236 E. 78 St.; Adolph Henigil... Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CHAMPLIN, JOHN DENISON, (Jan. 8, 1915;) net estate, $36,225; John Denison Champlin, Jr., son, given $5,000; rest of estate passed to Mrs. Franka L. C. Champlin, widow. Assets: Deposits, $1,615; personalty, $1,075; Corporate bonds, $9,770; decedent was a writer; schedules show he had on deposit with Andrew Carnegie $20,000, upon which there was due interest amounting to $20; money in pocketbook, $2; royalty contracts with Henry Holt & Co., publishers, appraised at $6,000, largest being contract on Young People's Encyclopaedia of Persons and Places, appraised at $2,500, and contract for Young Folks Encyclopaedia of Common Things, $2,500.

FRANK, MARK H., (April 3, 1914;) net estate, $361,463; Lewis S. Frank, Beatrice L. Frank, Josephine Rosenstein, and Daniel Gordon Frank, children, each received life estate in shares placed at $80,740; Lucy Frank, sister, given $4,000; Jennie M. Adame, sister, $5,000; several minor bequests to other relatives and to institutions. Assets: 158 West 73 St., appraised at $24,500; deposits, $2,300; notes and insurance, $22,960; stocks and bonds, $192,824; interest in M. H. Frank & Co., importers of art embroideries, $135,196. Largest holdings of stocks were: 600 shares Utah Copper, appraised at $33,900, and 1,520 shares Guggenheim Exp. Co., $74,250; bonds: Braden Copper Co., appraised at $24,146; bonds, Braden Copper Co., $31,709.

FOOTE, MARGARET L., (Oct. 22, 1913;) net estate, $8,441. Three children beneficiaries. Assets: Equity $14,712 in 20 Beekman St., appraised at $65,000; cash, $25; personalty, $480.

KELLY, THOMAS, was head of Thomas Kelly Co., instalment plan, 464-470 Fulton St., Brooklyn, (May 6, 1914;) net estate $737,245. Beneficiaries: Elizabeth H. Kelly, Marion W. Malone, Agnes S. Michaux, Kathleen Delaney, Josephine M. Bowe, Thomasine C. Kelly, and Margaret Kelly, daughters, each given $91,732, shares to be held in trust for eight years; they are to be paid income during that time and one-eighth of that period; John T. Kelly, son, life estate in $40,000; Richard F. Kelly, specific bequest in Brooklyn business, $41,118; two grandchildren, $5,000 each; Richard Kelly, nephew, $1,000; employes given $1,000 each. Assets: 19 West 75th St., appraised at $45,000; 453 6th Av., appraised at $50,000; equity, $12,946 Wyatt, 86th St., appraised at $42,000; equity, $9,226 in 263 Sixth Av., and 104-106 West 17th St., appraised at $155,000; vacant lot, 40th St., Brooklyn, $8,200; vacant lot, 41st St., Brooklyn, $3,600; equity, $184,375 in 404-466 Fulton St., Brooklyn, appraised at $225,000; leasehold, 468-470 Fulton St., Brooklyn, $20,000; decedent also owned realty at Hollywood, N. J., but it is not appraised in report; deposits, $93,523; life insurance, $15,000; claims, $700; contents of residence, 19 West 75th St., $5,023; stocks and bonds, $224,675; Thomas Kelly Co., 464-470 Fulton St., Brooklyn, appraised at $41,118; largest item of stock was 240 shares of the Thomas Kelly Co., appraised at $154,612; 301 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., common, appraised at $28,595; 200 shares Interborough Metropolitan, pref. and smaller blocks of stock in other corporations.

LANDERS, MARGARET M., (Oct. 24, 1914;) net estate, $1,191; Patrick, husband, and Margaret M. Landers, daughter of decedent, were the beneficiaries. Assets: Plot 2, Wakefield Park, Westchester County, $775; deposits, $798.

MOSES, MAX, (March 21, 1914;) net estate, $24,550; Mrs. Fannie Moses, widow, was the beneficiary. Assets: Lot northwest corner of Broadway and McDonough St., Brooklyn, equity $5,132, value $22,500; equity, $4,149, in lot southeast corner of Broadway and McDonough St., Brooklyn, appraised at $16,000; equity, $3,943, in 348 Houston St., appraised at $20,000; equity, $11,000, in 135 East 80th St., appraised at $37,000; deduction for dower was $3,963; deposits, $145; law library, $100; stocks, $7,675.

NOONAN, CORNELIUS G., (March 17, 1914;) net estate, $5,004; Mrs. Mary N. Noonan, widow, executrix and the sole beneficiary. Assets: Two lots, Lorillard Place, the Bronx, $6,000; salary due from City of New York, $51.

OWENS, CORNELIUS W., (March 18, 1915;) net estate, $2,687; Mrs. Julius L. Owens was the beneficiary. Assets: Two lots, Huntington, L. I., $340; deposits, $1,137; personalty, $155; trucking business, 516 West Broadway, $4,639; two lots, Huntington, L. I., $637.

POWERS, ELLEN, (March 16, 1914;) net estate, $34,709. Frances F. Powers, Sarah Ella Powers, Edward A. Powers, Ida F. Powers, Melissa B. Powers, and Mabel C. Powers, the six children of decedent, were beneficiaries. Assets: Equity, $5,831, in 206 West 114th St., appraised at $26,000; an equity, $2,823, in 228 West 100th St., appraised at $30,000; property at Mt. Vernon, $3,380; a lot at Babylon, L. I., $40; deposits, $331, and accrued rents, $116.

READ, WILLIAM, (Nov. 9, 1914;) net estate, $34,181. Mrs. Emma S. Read, widow, and the three children were beneficiaries. Assets: One-half interest, $4,192, in the equity in 147 Bleecker St., appraised at $37,500; deposits, $11,836; mortgages and personalty, $6,125; stocks and bonds, $17,497; one-half interest in Read's Restaurant, 147 Bleecker St., $570.

SIMON, SETTE, (Sept. 26, 1914;) net estate, $42,576. Isaac G. Simon, Moses Simon, Carleton Simon, Bertha Chuck, and Amelia Bonheur, five children, received the bulk of the estate in equal shares, and there were bequests to Lucien L. Bonheur, son-in-law, and six grandchildren. Assets: 114 East 56th St., appraised at $40,000; deposits, $8,805; personalty, $1,616.

SLOANE, MARGARET B., (April 18, 1914;) net estate, $25,635. Hannah Sloane, daughter, given $14,879; Sarah B. Black, daughter, $5,885; Foster Black, grandson, $1,898, and there was a life estate of $5,000 provided for Alice Twaites, not related. Assets: Equity, $35,393, in 64 West 53d St., appraised at $52,500; deposits, $31; stocks, $5,242.

STILLMAN, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, (Oct. 5, 1914;) net estate, $41,406. Charlotte Moore and Enoch S. Moore, grandchildren, each received $16,361; two sisters were each given $2,000 and personalty, and there were several minor bequests. Assets: 48 Morton St., $10,750; 78 Bedford St., $9,000, and the rest of the assets consisted of deposits, notes and personalty.

TYRRELL, JOHN, of Rahway, N. J., (May 22, 1915;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State: 192 Lexington Av., Brooklyn, appraised at $3,500, and one-half interest in 11½ West 119th St., $2,250; total N. Y. assets, $6,350; no deductions are enumerated. Two sisters were the beneficiaries.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:17|Sun sets..5:13|Moon sets..4:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:16	6:35	12:04	12:36
Governors Island	6:49	7:07	12:35	1:07
Hell Gate	8:59	8:57	2:15	2:47

Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 20.

SS Reimer, St. Raphael, Sept. 26.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, Oct. 13.
SS Bowden, Jamaica, Oct. 15.
SS Olinda, Antilles, Oct. 15.
SS Colbert, La Pallice, Oct. 5.
SS Palacine, Brixham, Oct. 2.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
SS Glenmorag, Norfolk, Oct. 19.
SS Alexandra, Philadelphia, Oct. 19.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Oct. 16.
SS Kotonia, Progreso, Oct. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 13
Sebastinos	Palermo	Sept. 28
Seapool	Gibraltar	Oct. 4
Polykta	Genoa	Oct. 1
Daybreak	Sierra Leone	Sept. 30
Mongirevaro	Naples	Oct. 8
Progreso	Progreso	Oct. 6
Rapidan	Dundee	Oct. 5
Europa	Genoa	Oct. 7
Samland	London	Oct. 9
Fronto	London	Oct. 6
Ardgorm	London	Oct. 5
Southerdown	St. Nazaire	Oct. 5
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 16
Panache	Jacksonville	Oct. 18
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct. 15
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Narragansett	London	Oct. 8
Zulla	Porto Rico	Oct. 16
Dwinsk	Archangel	Oct. 8
El Norte	Galveston	Oct. 16
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 19
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Oct. 11
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 20
Justin	Barbados	Oct. 15

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Nordhvalen	Copenhagen	Oct. 9
Breibond	Cardiff	Oct. 7
Baron Blantyre	Oran	Oct. 7
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 19
Oranje Nassau	La Guayra	Oct. 9
Ardgowan	Bordeaux	Oct. 8
Alanton	Oran	Oct. 7
St. George	Palermo	Oct. 5
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lewis K. Thurlow, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

20 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—Cotton rags in long strips and narrow lengths from mechanical rubber goods, book binders, neckwear manufacturers, stationery mfgrs., trunk mfgrs., tag mfgrs., handkerchief mfrs., shirt mfgrs., ladies' underwear mfgrs., corset mfgrs., flour bag mfgrs., flag and bunting mfgrs., rubber tire mfgrs.; prompt cash; please send samples with full details. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WE ARE INTERESTED in having makers submit express paid samples of crepe de chine waists, $16.50 to $18, on 10-10 basis. Kutner-Goldstein Co., Fresno, Cal.

OPEN TO BUY for cash quantity of Julliard's French Serge 4408; must be cheap. Address H 210 Times Downtown.

WANTED, RAINCOATS, cheap line. Call 8-11 A. M., American Bargain House, 36 East 4th St.

SPOT CASH for job of serge and velvet combination dresses. Rich, 16 West 22d.

WILL PAY CASH for black 7614 serge. Queen Skirt Co., 132 West 22d.

WILL BUY plush coats for cash. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

WANTED—Sport coats, plaids, mixtures; spot cash. People's Outfitters, 537 8th Av.

200 DRESSES, ASSORTED, Charmeuse, crepe de chine, taffeta, velvet, combinations, serges; to close out at very low figures. National Costume Company, 148 West 24th.

LOT OF 75 crepe meteor and crepe de chine dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Astor Costume Co., 129-131 West 22d St.

JOBS ON black and white $9 and $18 waists to close out cheap. Louis Schenker, 201 Greene St.

OVERALLS! JUMPERS! SHIRTS! Special lot brown and white; will close out cheap! Reeves, 1,657 Broadway.

LARGE QUANTITY crepe de chine waist to close out at a very low price. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, plush coats, corduroy coats, and velvet suits; also a variety of mixture coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

SPECIALIZERS in black waists; we are in a position to bid and accept quantity orders. Reliable Waist Co., 65 West Houston St.

MOURNING WAISTS.
We are ready for bids on any quantity business. The largest and most progressive out of town $9 per dozen waist house in the East. Y 298 Times Annex.

FOR SOUTHERN BUYERS.
Have sport coats to close out below cost; also fur-trimmed suit for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 452 6th Av.

WE HAVE enough plush at a low price for 5,000 infant's or intermediate coats; 10-day delivery. A. and L. Rosenfeld & Co., 40 Wooster St.

WE HAVE SERGE, CREPE DE CHINE, satin, and taffeta dresses to close out.
Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

FUR-TRIMMED PLUSH and corduroy coats for immediate delivery. I. Arbus & Sons, 138 West 27th.

FOR SALE—Narrow wale corduroy; bring cash. Emil Mayer, Baby Cap Co., 28 West Houston St.

BLACK TWILLBACK velveteen, sell 70 cents a yard. Phone 6870 Madison Square.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

JULLIARD'S French serge, 42-inch navy, red and brown; price, 43½ cents. 101 5th Av., 3d floor.

HAVE plaid and velvet waists stock; immediate delivery. Daily, 10 West 19th St.

BARGAINS, high grade skirts. We make jobs only. Bender Skirt, 35 Walker.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN wanted, to buy muslin underwear, infants' wear, and kindred lines in resident buyer's office; prefer one that has had experience in the above line; state salary and how long employed in last position; full details. L 46 Times.

MANAGER.—Young man wanted, live wire, experienced assistant coat and suit manager, for Richmond (Va.) department store. Call today, 7 P. M., Room 138, Imperial Hotel.

SALESLADY, experienced, wanted by Mfgr. to sell silk waists and dresses to the city and office trade. X 294 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday3@3½ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drug Prices Shoot Upward.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that quinine, opium and glycerin led in the sensational price advance recorded in the drug market in the last week. Increasing shortage of supplies, together with an active speculative demand, are forcing prices still further upward. There was activity also in quicksilver, salicin and other products, and sharp gains are noted. It is generally conceded by leading drug and chemical interests that so long as the war demand continues there is no hope for a return to anywhere near normal prices.

East India Wools Can Be Had.

The Textile Alliance, Incorporated, of this city, has received the following cable from England: "The war trade department will be prepared, subject as hereinafter stated, to consider applications for licenses to export to the United States East India wools purchased at the forthcoming Liverpool wool sales, up to a maximum of 10,000 bales. Licenses will not be granted to these classes of wools, which are required for military purposes: black, gray and brown wool, yellow pieces, low and medium hard, white blanket wool and ginned wool."

Passing of Style Uniformity.

Women's wear manufacturers ascribe much of the prosperity enjoyed in the various trades to the passing of the idea that every woman should be dressed in a uniform. The styles this season offer an exceptionally wide assortment and, if this individuality grows, there are manufacturers who believe that Paris will lose much of its prestige in fashions. While the uniform idea prevailed, the Parisian dressmakers could control the situation, since the models were restricted to modifications of one general design originating in the French capital. With a wide range of fashions the manufacturers here will become much more independent.

About the Spring Shoes.

There is a division of opinion at present among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers concerning the proper style of women's boots for Spring wear. The majority favor the one-color shoe, such as is selling now—with the exception of small changes—though many claim that black vamps with colored tops will sell again. One thing is settled, however, and that is that the height of the Spring shoes will be eight inches or over. As for current styles, some of the new gypsy patterns are now made with heel foxing. This does away with the extreme plain effect on the sides and gives the shoe a better appearance. African brown shoes are selling very fast. Fur cuffs are now worn around the ankle instead of the top of the shoe.

Chance for Domestic Fabrics.

The great amount of dissatisfaction expressed by users of foreign fabrics in the women's apparel lines makes it doubtful if the manufacturers will rely on the importers in the future. Orders placed as far back as last Spring have failed to bring the supplies contracted for, although the importers promised to make prompt deliveries. The opportunity afforded the domestic fabric producers is the best they have ever had to branch out into lines they have permitted the foreigners to monopolize for one reason or another in the past. The cutting up trade as a whole is inclined to believe that some of the importers have acted in bad faith by selling the goods they received to other firms than those that originally ordered them, so that they might get better prices.

Will Buy Japanese Cotton Goods.

A clipping from The London Times of recent date, reproduced in a commerce report, calls attention to the fact that an interesting experiment is about to be made by obtaining from Japan certain goods of the kind formerly imported from the Continent. A prominent English firm some months ago sent a representative to Japan to visit the leading manufacturing centres, and the result has been that fabric gloves and cotton wear have been purchased and are expected to reach England in a short time. The goods are coming from Osaka, Kobe, Tokio, Kyoto and Yokohama. The cotton underwear is not of very high grade, and is not trimmed, but it is said to be good of its kind.

Organdies Dispute Settled.

A long standing dispute between the customs officials at this port and Levor & Igstaedter regarding the values at which organdies from St. Gall were to be admitted was ended yesterday by the Reappraisement Division of the Board of General Appraisers when it was held that the entered prices were correct. When the goods, which were from Stoffel & Co., St. Gall, reached here, the Government officials made heavy advances on the theory that there was no wholesale market value for the fabrics in St. Gall. The Government finally conceded that there was a market. The board held that regardless of cost of production the entered values must be upheld, thereby reversing the advances imposed by the port officials.

Linoleum Makers Optimistic.

Reports from makers of linoleums and floor oilcloths indicate that they view the coming season with optimism. While little is being done at the moment in the booking of orders, the factories are still busy making shipments of goods previously bought. One interesting feature of the trade is that the demand for battleship linoleum has become so heavy that higher prices are being asked for it. There have been no further advances on commercial linoleum, and the chances are that the opening of the new season will find goods at their present levels in spite of the increasing cost of raw materials. An order for wide burlaps, which are used for backing linoleum, was placed very recently in Dundee for quite distant delivery at the highest price the firm ordering the goods has ever paid.

Ready for Carpet Opening.

Quite a few jobbers and some retailers are reported in this market already in preparation for the Spring carpet opening, which will occur next week. It was said yesterday that a fair volume of orders for the new merchandise had been placed to date, even though it has not been officially shown. While it was said that it was not definitely known where opening prices would stand in comparison with those now in existence, it was thought that advances were imperative because of the higher cost of production. Whether an advance of any consequence would hold in the face of impending trade happenings, on the other hand, was thought to be questionable. It was indicated by the orders already placed, a wide variety of merchandise will be taken freely during the coming season.

Sheetings Were Wanted.

The feature of the gray goods demand in this market yesterday was the call for sheetings from the converting trade. Some liberal sales were told of, especially on four-yard 56-60s, for which the market was 6 cents. A good demand was also told of for four-yard, 48-square sheetings, at 5½ cents, these goods having also sold well on Tuesday. Drills were quiet. The call for printcloths was none too heavy, though a fair business for spot and nearby delivery was reported on 39-inch 68-72s, 39-inch 56-44s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and 38½-inch 60-52s at the prices quoted below. Fine goods continued very active, especially piques, which are in some cases sold ahead for four or five months. Staple printcloths prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¾c|38½-inch, 64-56s.*4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c|38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c|38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....*4c|27-inch, 64-60s....3¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¾c|27-inch, 56-52s....3c
*Asked.

Competing with Mail Order House.

A merchant in a small town found that the mail order houses were cutting into his business seriously. He knew from investigation that the values he had to offer compared favorably with those of his big competitors, and in some cases he was able to make lower prices. His service naturally was superior to that of the mail order house. He concluded that it was woman's curiosity that was weaning them away from patronage at his store. The mail order catalogue exerted a potent influence with his feminine customers, who, after running through the pages, were immediately prompted to sample the merchandise illustrated and described so alluringly. Finally the merchant decided to get out a catalogue of his own, constructed on similar lines to those of the mail order variety. Since then he has been able to make up lost ground, and now has little complaint over the competition of the mail order houses.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Showing Made by Those from This Port in September.

September exports of domestic production, largely war supplies, at this port exceeded the corresponding month of 1914 by more than $100,000,000, according to a statement issued yesterday by J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician of the Custom House, covering New York's foreign commerce for the month. Total outward shipments of domestic merchandise last month reached the enormous total of $160,785,868, compared with $60,490,197 in September, 1914. Import of raw materials showed a gain over the same month a year ago, while dutiable imports were only $1,400,000 behind those in September of last year. Detailed statistics follow:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	1914.	1915.
Gold, foreign	$810,392	$7,271,008
Gold, domestic	94,604	1,721,564
Silver, foreign	852,182	1,579,559
Silver, domestic	1,978	1,013
EXPORTS.		
Gold, foreign	500	311,500
Gold, domestic	765,999	1,506,000
Silver, foreign	199,000	356,380
Silver, domestic	4,701,669	2,748,281

Merchandise.

IMPORTS.

For consumption, free..	37,004,740	54,961,231
For consum'n, dutiable	23,938,478	22,491,615
For warehouse	15,175,323	8,164,659
Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption	11,875,047	11,757,432
EXPORTS.		
Domestic	60,480,197	160,785,868
Foreign, free	708,586	
Foreign, dutiable	630,823	2,822,259

Duties.

Collected on direct importations	7,258,287	6,766,030
Collected on withdrawals from warehouse..	4,884,856	4,264,673

BUSINESS NOTES.

The fifth annual convention of the National Coffee Roasters' Association, of which Ross W. Weir of this city is President, will be held at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Nov. 8 to 11, concluding with a banquet on the evening of the 11th. This meeting, will be known as the "Home Coming Convention," the association having been formed in St. Louis five years ago.

The Secretary of the National Canners' Association has received a letter from the Central Passenger Association saying that in connection with the annual convention of the Canners' Association, which is to be held in Louisville in February, a rate of 2 cents per traveled mile in each direction from points in the territory of the Central Passenger Association will be established. Tickets will be of the signature, non-transferable form, and will be sold on Feb. 5, 6, and 7.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 409 Custom House, has received detailed manuscript reports on the market for American harness and saddlery in practically all the countries of the world. These reports will be in the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 409 Custom House, until Nov. 6, and may be there examined by those interested.

BOOM IN WOOL MARKET.

Strong Foreign Market and Approach of Winter Season Help Trading.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"A decided uplift in the tone of the market took place during the week under review. It is felt that the prospect of export duty on wool from England, the possibility of an import duty in this country, the strong foreign market, and also the approach of the heavy-weight season, all contributed to the boom feeling. Fine staple wools are very valuable. Decidedly more wools in the aggregate were sold than for the previous week.

"Relatively high prices are being secured for stock goods, and the big Fall demand has not yet arrived. The market is distinctly a sellers' one, with prospects of its becoming even more so. Prices are likely to be regulated accordingly. A particularly good heavy-weight season is indicated by all the features in the market.

"The recent order for 5,000,000 yards from the Russian Government has awakened a great many sellers who have been inclined to believe that war order business is over. In the women's wear market there has been much more activity than for several past weeks.

"The cotton goods market is more active than it was a short time ago. The fine and fancy goods situation is improving. Much higher prices have been demanded by manufacturers."

LUTHER'S PAYS 8 PER CENT.

Due to Prosperity, Say Cotton Mill's Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 20.—The Directors of the Luther Manufacturing Company, a cotton cloth manufacturing concern, have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., an increase of one-half of 1 per cent.

The management has stated that the corporation will be put on an 8 per cent. basis, rather than 6, as the mill's financial condition, as the result of good business, warrants it. The Luther is capitalized at $525,000, so the annual disbursements will amount to $42,000.

This corporation in 1913 paid 24½ per cent. in cash dividends, in addition to a special stock dividend of 50 per cent., so the stockholders received, in both cash and stock, practically 75 per cent. in benefits.

The plant is equipped with 52,048 spindles and 1,157 looms.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Rendered on Textiles, Metals, Hose, and Beads.

J. M. Bostwick & Sons, Chicago, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a protest against the Collector's action in taking 60 per cent. ad valorem duty on goods returned by the Appraiser as "cotton nets." The importers denied that the goods were of the character designated by the customs men and asked for a lower rate. No testimony was given, but an examination of the official record satisfied the board that proper assessment had been made.

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, New Orleans, protested the Collector's rate of 60 per cent. on silk hair nets. The Custom House authorities based their assessment on the ground that the goods were "nets of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed," while the importer asked a rate of 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel. Judge Howell upheld the Collector's rate.

The George W. McCutcheon Company was partly sustained regarding the rates of duty on cotton table damask, woven on a Jacquard loom, and certain union damask composed of cotton and flax, cotton chief value. Both fabrics were returned at 30 per cent. ad valorem on account of the machine weave used in making them. The importers claimed 75 per cent. duty as "cotton table damask." The board decided that the table damask was properly dutiable as claimed, while the Collector was affirmed as to the union damask.

The board yesterday decided for the first time the status under the present tariff of the outer casings or covers of electric flash lights. As imported, the goods lacked only batteries and light bulbs to render them completed articles. The Collector classified the covers as metal articles valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces, intended to be carried on or about the person, and took 60 per cent. duty. The board sustained the claims of A. H. Ringk & Co. and the International Forwarding Company, that the articles were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not plated with gold or silver.

R. L. Swearer, Pittsburgh, lost in a contention for a rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem on silk garter hose, silk garter knee caps, and anklets. The Collector took duty at 45 per cent. as silk manufactures. It was claimed at the trial that, because the articles contained a certain amount of rubber, they fell under the 15 per cent. rate as manufactures of india rubber or gutta-percha, commonly known as druggists' sundries." As the testimony was insufficient Judge Howell said the board was unable to determine the provisions of the law applicable to the articles. The Collector was accordingly affirmed.

The American Bead Company was partly sustained in the claim that beads were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as imitation precious stones for use in the manufacture of jewelry—in this case rings. The above rate was allowed to the merchandise proved to be used for jewelry-making, and the Collector reversed in taking 35 per cent. ad valorem duty as "beads." The balance of the importations were held dutiable as assessed.

TUBE TO HOBOKEN BLOCKED

Broken Axle Interrupts Jersey Commuting Traffic Eight Hours.

New Jersey commuters living in Hoboken and near-by places experienced yesterday the inconveniences of the day prior to the opening of the Hudson River tube because of an eight-hour suspension of the underground service between Manhattan and the Lackawanna station, Hoboken. The axle of a truck on the rear car broke shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon as a train was pulling into the Hoboken station. The score or more passengers in the train had to walk the tracks to the station platform, a distance of only 100 feet or so. Trains about to leave Thirty-third Street and the Hudson Terminal Building for Hoboken were stopped by telephone, and the only other train running in the tube to Hoboken at the time of the accident pulled up behind the stalled cars to discharge its passengers.

Traffic was light when the tie-up occurred, and there was comparatively little public inconvenience or confusion until the rush hours of the evening, when the usual crowds rushed from office buildings to the tube stations. Guards with megaphones warned them that trains were not running to Hoboken, and the commuters were forced to use the ferries or go by tube to Jersey City, and thence by surface cars to Hoboken. None of the tube lines except that to Hoboken was affected by the accident. The Hoboken service was resumed at 9 o'clock last night.

Woolens Not to Be Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass, Oct. 20.—President Wood, of the American Woolen Company, tonight declared baseless the report that obtained currency today, that the company had decided to withdraw the spring lines of eighteen of its mills on account of war orders. The company closed an order last week with the Russian Government calling for 5,000,000 yards of heavy overcoating, and is also understood to have obtained another large contract from Great Britain.

REGISTER FOR DEFECTIVES.

Whitman Favors It, Speaking at Letchworth Cornerstone Laying.

THIELLS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Further progress toward the completion of Letchworth Village, in Rockland County, the State home for mental defectives, which will be the largest institution of its kind in the country, was made today when Governor Charles S. Whitman laid the cornerstone of the attendants' home.

Governor Whitman, in an address, said that New York was one of the pioneer States in providing for the feeble-minded, and that only three States, California, Massachusetts, and Minnesota, exceeded New York in the accommodations provided. He said he thought all defectives soon would be registered, and those who were without means of support would be cared for by the State. The Governor added that the conservation of health was not a matter of politics, but should be indorsed by all the people.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the Board of Directors, said that more than $750,000 had been expended on permanent improvements for the village, and that the total cost will be about $3,500,000.

LAST JEROME AVE. STEEL UP.

New Elevated Line May Be Ready for Use by Summer.

The last steel beam to complete the Jerome Avenue elevated structure was hoisted into place at noon yesterday at East 183d Street. The work on this section has been in progress for eighteen months, and the line should be ready for operation by next summer.

The question how it is to be utilized will then arise. Ultimately it will have two connections with the south, one by the new Lexington Avenue subway, the other by a connection with the Manhattan elevated line at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. The north end of the Lexington Avenue subway will not be ready for two years, and the Interborough has not begun the connecting link between its elevated line and the Jerome Avenue line.

Corse Payton Cut Off by Wife.

The will of Etta Reed Payton, actress, who died last week in Springfield, Mass., was filed yesterday with Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn. Her husband, Corse Payton, is not mentioned in the will, the entire estate being divided equally between her mother, Mrs. Carrie L. Reed, of Ravenna, Ohio, and her son, Gustave Reed Payton. The most important part of the estate consists of Jones Theatre, Fulton Street and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. Abner B. Stupel, executor, stated that he had been unable to find the son, Gustave Payton.

YONKERS GROWING UP FAST.

Five-Year Increase in Population Excelled Only by Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—An official statement received today from Secretary of State Hugo shows that Yonkers is the fastest growing municipality among the second-class cities of the State, and shows, furthermore, that among the first-class cities she has been outplaced only by Rochester. It is the first time since Yonkers became a city in 1872 that she has won such a distinction.

In 1910 Yonkers's population was 79,803. In 1915 the population had swelled to 91,415, a percentage of .145. Compared with this figure, New Yorkk City has a percentage of .048, and Utica has the next largest to Yonkekrs among the second-class cities with .107. Rochester leads with .164.

The official figures are based on the States census taken last Summer.

CHARGE IMMIGRANT FRAUDS.

Crusaders Arrest Three More Men Accused as Bogus Lawyers.

Three more arrests were made yesterday in the crusade of the New York County Lawyers' Association and the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Industrial Commission against alleged bogus lawyers. The three prisoners described themselves as Carmelo Amoruso, a steamship agent, in business at 60 East Houston Street, living at 2,091 Second Avenue; Harry Tanzer, a real estate broker, of 90 East Tenth Street, and Joseph Lavitt, a druggist, of 74 Stanton Street. Amoruso waived examination in the Tombs Court and was held in $300 bail. The other two were paroled in the Essex Market Court and will appear for examination tomorrow.

George R. Adams, counsel for the Committee on Practice of the Lawyers' Association, was the complainant against all three prisoners. They, with the seven men arrested on Tuesday and others, according to the association, have been obtaining money from ignorant immigrants by falsely representing themselves as lawyers.

Holds Court Over Telephone.

The telephone was put to new use yesterday when City Judge Beall of Yonkers held court over the telephone and accepted a plea of guilty from John H. Rhoades, a banker of 37 Wall Street. Rhoads had been arrested on Broadway, Yonkers, for speeding. A policeman took him to the Third Precinct Police Station. He was in a hurry to get to New York, and Judge Beall was called on the telephone. The Justice accepted the banker's plea and reserved decision.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

H. BARON & CO., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 4 West Twenty-second Street, has made an assignment to Joseph Steinberg. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against them by David Aaronson, J. Rothschild, and Theodore Schlagall. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $4,500.

BRAUNSTEIN & HERSKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Braunstein and Meyer Herskowitz, manufacturers of suit cases at 70 Duane Street, by A. Hamburger, Harry W. Goodman, and Emil Quartfinkel. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Augustine Derby receiver. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

RAYMOND L. KINGSTON, boat builder, under the name of the Standard Auto Boat Company, who resides at 601 West 144th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,938, and assets $484.

CHARLES A. SOTELDO, residing at 2,028 Concourse, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,651, and no assets.

SAMUEL HELFGOTT, salesman of 187 Madison Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,087 and assets $12.

CHARLES ROSNER, jobber in tobacco, at 782 East 152d Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,687 and assets of $3,807.

LITWIN BUTTON COMPANY, manufacturer of buttons, at 1,158 Broadway, has made an assignment to Max Cedarbaum.

SAMUEL SHAPIRO, grocer, at 623 East Twelfth Street, has made an assignment to Charles Goldenberg.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Werner-Pazolt Company, furriers, Boston, disclose liabilities of $82,242, of which $31,529 is unsecured, and assets of $62,635, including stock in trade of $44,689.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by J. H. White Company, Watertown, stone crushers. The liabilities are $12,689 and the assets uncertain.

Harry Sebell of Malden, salesman, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $11,410 and the assets uncertain.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—Thomas G. O'Connor, a saloon keeper; liabilities, $34,893; assets none. The enforcement of the Sunday closing law was a factor in his failure.

WACO, Texas, Oct. 20.—Richard Journey, vehicle and implement dealer; voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,410; assets, $21,381; exemptions, $7,559.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Ahrweiller, Julius—Guaranteed Awning Co., Inc. $122.49
Auto Efficiency Engineering Co., Inc.—Brieger Press, Inc. 211.52
Allen, Edgar—B. Kanser 282.41
Bernhard, Reuben—J. Lippman 280.41
Brilant, Leon—S. Rosenthal 196.41
Boyd, William and Margaret—D. M. 162.02
Brennan, Celia F.—L. Lipker 331.82
Beckett, Edward—J. Polinsky 188.79
Bennett, Josephine—Long & Shaw, Inc. 238.05
Bistone, Salvatore—A. Avaznazziaplena 727.91
Burke, Thomas J.—E. Burke 2,000.00
Brown Bros. Inc.—Lord Electric Co. 652.50
Bruguiere, Maryon—Howard & Co. 484.82
Bruguiere, Ernst—H. G. Villard, costs 118.45
Bluestein Co.—Henry George Rosenbaum Co. 660.97
Cahane, Harry—A. Furman 121.91
Conway, Joseph F.—W. M. Conway 790.81
Chiottes, Frank—O. H. Koster 151.71
Carroll, Daniel J.—M. A. Goodwin 166.57
Doeiger, Charles—Public Bank of N. Y. 581.08
Department Store Press, Inc.—Brieger Press, Inc. 411.80
Delamater, Roswell A.—F. A. Richmond 271.91
Edelstein, Louis, and Samuel Hahn—I. Sandler 105.65
Estates Contracting Co.—E. Bellow 1,000.18
Ennis, Mary J.—J. Ruppert 359.67
Eckhardt, P. Chas.—A. A. Kraus 271.55
Empire Infants' Wear Co., Inc., and Hyman Goldstein—J. Potar 443.09
Foerster, Thomas M.—H. C. Fenkel 821.68
Fisher, Peter J., Jr.—Auto Supply Co. 125.28
Froman, Saul, and Bernard H. Hacker—E. Gold 300.00
Goodrich, Harry—Thermoid Rubber Co. 170.34
Goldstein, Joseph—J. D. Silverstein et al. 572.54
Goldan, S. Ormand—E. Thompson 991.72
Gartner, Alfred—M. F. Kern 2,978.26
Goldstein, Robert—Longacre Land Co. 154.03
Hallman, Benjamin—J. B. Hunter 124.93
Hazard Construction Co.—J. A. McCafferty 145.25
Hahnemann, John—Suburban Transfer Co. 206.91
Holbrook Cabot & Rollins Corp.—B. Kuloschik 4,291.42
Holzwasser, Chas. S.—M. L. Collat 853.91
Holzwasser, Chas. S., and Holzwasser, Inc.—M. L. Collat 860.35
Hobart, Fred, Charles Ihrig and Charles Mintenbery—People, &c. 500.00
Hilk, Wm. F.—United Distillers Co. 181.15
International Code Co. and Jerome Internecia—Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Co. 2,928.28
Illinois Surety Co.—I. Cohen 584.82
Same—A. Black 188.25
Same—M. Leder 323.75
Same—F. Worthman 378.33
Same—S. Resch 507.50
Same—R. Feiner 175.00
Same—Auerbach Sniatyner Ladies' Sick Benevolent Ass'n 402.50
Same—F. Reiter 162.12
Interborough Rapid Transit Co—I. Greenstein 314.61
Jochen, Ernest J.—M. B. Foster 328.63
James Butler, Inc.—K. F. Hanley 12,825.46
Jaffe, Benjamin B.—H. Heinrich et al. 120.00
Koletkin, Louis—Long Dock Mills 403.04
Kronfeld, Harry—Michael and Maxim D. Baltimore 174.82
Kostakowsky, Wolf N.—J. E. Bates et al. 217.94
Katz, Benjamin—H. Weprinsky 577.61
Kessler, David—I. Hassler 704.87
Kauffman, Louis—C. T. Paterno 397.62
Krulewitch, Samuel A.—Lincoln Trust Co. 860.79
Lithauer, Leo—Wittnauer Realty Co., Inc. 294.10
Letterhead Press, Inc.—J. E. Linde Paper Co. 557.16
Lewis, Albert S.—W. K. G. Co., Inc. 212.08
Litke, Samuel—Apex Leasing Co., Inc. 1,045.47
Max Bonwit & Co., Inc.—J. Felicetti 1,225.53
Macri, Felice—G. B. Feracco 22.96
Morenberg, Wolf, as exec.—E. Monstein 118.15
Menge, Frank B.—V. A. Schutz 104.65
Mooney, Thomas J., and Mary—T. F. Devine 1,540.82
Mulford, Chas. L.—M. S. Doroff et al. 686.83
McCornick, Clarence K.—E. Charvet et al. 927.92
Nellson, Theophilius—M. H. Nellson, costs 120.84
Neal & Scott Co.—I. A. Antopolski 8,608.38
Newcomb, Josiah T.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation 168.71
Natale, James—Modern Tile and Marble Co., Inc. 680.36
O'Day, Catherine—M. T. Fayou 226.51
Pedro Warncke Co.—S. Loewenthal et al. 209.02
Pollack, David—A. A. Wohlgemuer 284.61
Prince, Felix, and John G. Pearse—Farmers and Manufacturers National Bank of Poughkeepsie 384.49
Railroad Steamboat Sanitary Supply Co.—Doehler Die Casing Co. 121.38
Reichenbacher, Frederick W.—S. L. Frank 165.83
Strasburger, Bertha M.—Union Exchange Bank of N. Y. 575.00
Riker, Carroll L.—Harvey Press, Inc. 1,511.92
Siegel, Louis and George—H. Roth 137.50
Smith, John—Joe H. Kronrich Commission Co. 141.28
Silver, Leon—H. B. Claflin Corp. 161.75
Smyth, Neptune B.—E. P. Galer 229.41
Trzebenick Co.—G. Forman 102.98
Same—G. Ladow 83.54
Toplitz, Berthold L.—J. A. Harris 164.16
Unger, Samuel and Anna—F. White 4,581.92
Utility Car Co.—O. H. Bauer 3,869.29
Universal Manifold Book Co., Inc.—C. A. Burton 177.48
Wilben Amusement Co., Inc.—E. C. Mayers 372.64
William Meeker, Inc.—Kirnies Art Bronze Co., Inc. 140.88
Wurm, William, and Samuel Ortner—L. Dukor 524.60
Woolf, Richard—J. E. Rustin 139.48
Woodcock, Daniel—L. P. A. Magilligan 148.10
Woodcock, Daniel—J. J. Magilligan 483.27

In Bronx County.

Charles Herrmann & Co. and Jacob Meyer—D. I. O'Brien $135.10
Dillon, Edward J.—A. M. Becker 375.66
Delio, Tony—L. Valentini 61.16
Forster, Charles—Francis H. Leggett & Co. 62.58
Gollinger, John—M. J. Gordon 221.80
Hahn, Charles F.—D. Seegal 171.72
Horenburg, George—E. T. Burrowes Co. 84.66
Kolotkin, Louis—Long Dock Mills 403.04
Mann, Abraham—M. Kramer 105.72
Martini, William—C. Kern & Co., Inc. 143.07
Meyer, Jacob, and Jacob Levin—R. J. Metzler 169.51
Same—Same 195.00
McCullough, Samuel J.—Columbia Metal Box Co. 136.27
O'Neill, John L.—O'Neill-Adams Co. 59.76
Quinn, Frank—McDermott Dairy Co. 143.21
Roseno, Louis—M. Chambers et al. 59.72
Sann, Abraham—B. Baer et al. 91.51
Rosen, Nathan—E. W. Zentgraf et al. 24.97
Silberman, Kalman—J. Goldstein 357.58
Sochat, Lena, and Ida Hewitz—J. Perlman 28.72
Wallas, Charles H.—Clompoos House Wrecking Co., Inc. 117.22
Zalaznik, Joseph—J. Israel 63.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Breiner, Morris, and Abraham Stattmeler—I. Bendes, Oct. 5, 1915 ..... $182.44
Bacon, Charles G., and C. Graham Bacon, Jr.—H. J. S. Hall et al., March 1, 1901 ..... 8,208.63
Carroll, Daniel J.—American Carbonate Co. 329.70
Coogan, James J., Jr.—R. Pickpenpack, July 6, 1914 ..... 120.65
C. H. Southard Wrecking & Trucking Co.—G. Priolo, June 18, 1915 ..... 3,700.00
de Maurlac, Norman P.—G. M. Minsenheimer, Jan. 12, 1912 ..... 10,975.92
Einstein, Tracy—G. H. Schmales, Nov. 23, 1910 ..... 188.92
Henry, William S., guardian—J. B. Gere, Feb. 14, 1907 ..... 147.40
Morse, Benjamin and Meyer—International Handkerchief Mfg. Co., Oct. 16, 1915 ..... 132.83
Milley, Samuel S.—A. M. Miller, Dec. 4, 1912 ..... 346.25
Prudential Outfitting Co.—I. Freedman, Oct. 5, 1915 ..... 866.56
Tresca, Ettpre and Carlo—A. Allani, July 13, 1915 ..... 219.67
Tennant, Mark R.—C. O. Dunaway, Oct. 9, 1914 ..... 897.06
Wishart, George—W. Knauth et al., Aug. 9, 1912 ..... 2,000.00
Wheeler, Wm. D., and John M. Ewen—M. G. Iskenderian, April 12, 1915 ..... 372.56
Weill, Henry M., Margaret E. Weill, and Mortimer L. Laski—J. Spaks, Jan. 19, 1914 ..... 168.41
Weill, Margaret E., and Henry M. Weill—In Bean, July 15, 1915 ..... 412.19
Altman, Louis H., and Harry Davis, People, &c., Oct. 14, 1915, (vacated) 200.00
Siede, Henry—Mutual Bank, Feb. 2, 1914, (canceled) 2,337.77
Shenk, Joseph—Sunlight Gas Machine Co., March 6, 1909, (canceled) 178.54
Vogel, Lillian B.—Guaranty Trust Co., June 8, 1915, (released) 26,960.78

In Bronx County.

Capuzzi, Rocco—A. E. Sheridan, Jan. 9, 1915 ..... $1,820.25

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Steel Trade as a Barometer of Business Revival—No New Russian Credits.

Of yesterday's stock market it can be said that, if the advances were fewer and of less significance than traders have grown accustomed to through several weeks of almost uninterrupted gains, the declines were disappointing to brokers, who have expected a wide break throughout the list. Traders who thought that the public was about satiated with the bull market have been making a great ado over the weak technical position in which stocks have been left, and have been urging their friends to sell their holdings before a wave of liquidation carries away their profits.

That the market has not yielded more easily to such influence is perhaps due in large measure to the strength of the steel trade. Not even the information unofficially distributed yesterday that next Tuesday's meeting will not result in a resumption of the Steel dividend served to chill the growing popularity of the Steel stocks. United States Steel was again very active, and although it yielded ⅞ from the closing price on Tuesday, in view of the recent advance the reaction was of little importance. The expectation that Chairman Gary, in his address to the Iron and Steel Institute Friday, will show greater optimism than for years past, coupled with the favorable tone of the weekly reviews of the organs of the trade, checked the selling of Steel, and gave rise to fresh estimates of the net earnings which will be reported next week.

The Iron Age says that reports from every branch of the finished steel trade are of the most inspiring character. In many branches manufacturers are swamped with work, and the new orders are being taken at higher prices. The railroads, having already begun to feel the stimulus of augmented traffic, are tardily entering the market for large amounts of rails, bridge steel, and cars.

It was learned yesterday that of the $490,000,000 of cash to be paid into the syndicate managers handling the Anglo-French loan, $350,000,000 was paid on the first day. This sum represents, of course, not only the full amount for the bonds withdrawn, but the 25 per cent. payment made by other syndicate members. A number of syndicate subscribers who participated in the underwriting on a considerable scale asked as late as yesterday to be allowed to withdraw their bonds from the public offering.

The proposed new Russian credits are still in a visionary stage. The Government would like to float a bond issue, here, but tentative suggestions along that line met with no encouragement. It was then proposed that credits be granted in connection with purchases here, the arrangement offered amounting in effect to the payment of manufacturers' bills in notes. This did not seem feasible, and it is not likely that any new Russian credit will be established, at least in the near future. There are open banking credits through which Russia is provided with large sums as needed, and these have been kept good by settlement through London.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. Loans up to 10.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On Call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼	5 months	3
90 days	2¼	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.63¾	4.67⅛	4.67⅛	—.20
Cables	4.63¾	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	—.21

Closing Rates.
Demand, (or check.) Cable.

London	4.67⅛	4.68⅛
Paris	5.87½	5.87
Switzerland	5.23¾	5.21¼
Scandinavia	25.95	26.00
Berlin	.82½	.82⅝
China—		
Hongkong	48.35	49.50
Shanghai	48.00	
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.41	.41⅛
India—		
Bombay	38.00	
Calcutta	38.75	
Italy	6.39	6.38
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.87	41.62
Rio	28.72	28.80
Spain		19.00
Austria	14.70	14.80
Russia		38.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.64½	$4.62½	$4.63	$4.61

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing house exchanges, $519,328,806; balance, $29,745,569; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $10,441,537.

The local banks have gained $5,447,000 on their Sub Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, off 1-16d; New York, 49⅝o, off ⅛o.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.28	77.67	77.85	—.20
Industrials	106.61	103.10	104.68	+1.95

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 13	90.74	88.71	89.60	+.30
Oct. 14	90.07	88.41	88.91	—.69
Oct. 15	90.14	88.27	89.09	+.12
Oct. 16	89.67	88.55	89.34	+.31
Oct. 18	90.90	89.45	90.62	+1.28
Oct. 19	91.32	90.10	90.36	—.26
Oct. 20	91.92	90.33	91.24	+.88

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Oct., 1915	91.92	Oct. 20	82.93	Oct. 6	91.24
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17	67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
Oct., 1911	75.88	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.89
*Year, 1915	91.92	Oct. 20	58.50	Feb. 24	91.24
Year, 1914	78.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

Prices Firm on Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 58 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,899,216
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	132,739,399
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	91.24 + .88
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.92	Oct. 20	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
101	104	100	Adams Express	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
101	104	10	Do., odd lot	104	104	104	104	— ½
32⅜	33	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	44½	21,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	42½	44⅜	42¼	44⅛	+1⅜
74⅝	74⅞	2,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	75	73	74⅛	+ ⅛
69⅜	69⅝	3,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	68⅝	70	68⅜	69⅞	+1⅛
66⅝	66⅞	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅞	68¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
105	106	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr	105	105	105	105	— 3
63¼	63⅝	8,000	Am. Can	64⅜	64½	63⅜	63½	— ¼
106	107	200	Am. Can pf	106½	106⅞	106½	106½	— ⅝
87	87⅜	22,000	Am. Car & Fdry	86¼	89	85	87	+1¼
115½	117	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅝
154½	156	900	Am. Coal Products	156¼	156¼	155⅞	156	— ⅜
59⅛	60⅛	700	Am. Cotton Oil	60½	60½	60	60¼	— ⅝
11¾	11⅞	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	52	4,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51⅝	52	51⅞	52	+1⅛
23⅝	24	200	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	23⅞	23⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	11,400	Am. Linseed	20¼	22⅞	20⅝	22⅝	+1⅝
80¾	80¾	6,100	Am. Linseed pf	37	39¾	37	39⅝	+2⅜
71⅜	72	89,200	Am. Locomotive	70⅝	72½	70¼	71⅝	+1½
99	100	200	Am. Locomotive pf	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	+1
6⅜	7	100	Am. Malt	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅜	15,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94½	95¾	93¾	95¼	+ ⅞
108½	109½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109	109	109	109	...
108½	109½	22	Do., odd lot	109½	109½	109¼	109½	...
86	86½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
81½	82½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
72½	72⅞	16,400	Am. Steel F'dries	73⅝	74	71⅝	72¾	— ⅛
111⅞	112½	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	112¾	113¾	111½	112	— ¾
115	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	— ¼
124½	125	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124½	+ ⅛
232	238	500	Am. Tobacco	230	232½	230	232½	+ ½
109	110½	600	Am. Tob. pf., new	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ ½
56	56½	25,700	Am. Woolen	56¾	57½	56	56	+ ½
54	54½	2,500	Am. Woolen pf	54	56	54	54⅝	+1½
97	98¼	300	Am. Woolen pf. new	96⅝	98⅜	96⅛	98⅛	+ ¼
75¼	75⅝	22,080	Anaconda Cop. Co	76¼	76⅞	75¾	75½	— ½
106¼	106½	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅜	106⅝	106¼	106½	...
100	100⅜	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¾	100⅞	100½	100¾	+ ⅛
132	132⅝	31,700	Baldwin Loco	132⅜	135	130½	132¼	+ ¼
108½	110	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ¼
92	92½	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92⅝	92	92¼	— ¼
74½	75	200	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅞	77	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
1¾	1⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
525	529	2,250	Bethlehem Steel	510	529	501	529	+37½
161	165	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	166	166	165	165	—1
86½	87½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87⅜	87⅜	87	87	— ⅝
91½	92	800	Burns Brothers	92	92½	91	92	— ⅛
60¼	60½	800	Butte & Superior	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
30	33	400	Butterick Co	31½	31½	30½	30½	— ½
18⅜	18⅝	500	California Petrol	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
41½	42½	800	California Pet. pf	42½	42½	42	42	— ⅝
167¼	167¾	2,050	Canadian Pacific	167¾	167¾	166¾	167	— ⅝
55½	55¾	8,200	Central Leather Co	55⅝	56	55½	55½	+ ⅝
107	108	100	Central Leather pf	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	— ¼
56¾	57	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	57⅝	56⅞	57	— ¼
15⅜	15⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	...
34½	34⅝	910	Chi. Gt. West. pf	34¼	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
92¼	93	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92¾	92¾	92	92¼	— ⅜
127¼	127½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	...
127½	128¼	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	128	128	—1
18⅞	19	16,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19	19¼	18⅜	19	— ⅛
40¼	40½	3,400	Chino Copper	50	50	49¼	49⅝	— ⅝
50	52	600	Clev., C., C. & St. L	49	50	49	50	+5
76	80	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	77	77	77	77	+1
77⅛	77⅞	1,300	Cluett, Peabody Co	79	79½	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅞
110	111	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	110	110	110	110	+2
57½	58	11,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	58⅝	58⅞	57	57½	— ¼
34⅝	35	800	Col. & Southern	34⅞	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
143⅝	144¼	5,500	Consolidated Gas	142	144¼	141	144¼	+2
107½	108½	800	Continental Can	108½	109	108	108	—1
18¾	18½	1,100	Corn Products Ref	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
92¾	92⅞	16,750	Crucible Steel	93⅜	94½	91¾	92½	—1
107½	108	900	Crucible Steel pf	108	108	107½	107½	...
118	120	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120	120	119½	119½	—1⅜
210	215	200	Del., Lack. & West	212½	212½	212½	212½	+2½
17	17⅛	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17½	17⅞	17¼	17¼	...
123¼	126¼	28,800	Detroit Edison Co	125½	125½	125½	125½	...
41½	41⅞	500	Distillers' Securi	40	42¾	40	41½	+2¼
22	22⅝	700	Dome Mines	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
5	7	5,700	Duluth, S. S. & A	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
35	35½	3,800	Erie	34⅞	35½	34⅝	35	...
53¾	54	800	Erie 1st pf	53⅞	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	...
43½	44¾	800	Erie 2d pf	44	44¾	44	44½	...
179	179¾	2,525	General Electric	179	179⅝	178¾	179	— ⅛
340	350	250	General Motors	340⅝	344	340⅝	344	+4½
75¼	76¼	7,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76	77¼	75⅞	76	+ ⅝
110	110¾	200	Goodrich pf	111	111	110⅜	110⅝	+ ⅝
121¼	122	1,500	Great Northern pf	122½	122½	121¼	121½	— ½
48¾	49	7,500	G. N. certs. ore prop	49⅜	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
41	41½	500	Greene-Cananea	41	41⅝	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
41	41¼	10	Do., odd lot	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
67¼	67¾	1,800	Guggenheim Explor	68⅜	68⅝	67¼	67⅜	...
106	108	100	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	—1
43¾	45¼	80,200	Inspiration Copper	44¼	46¼	44¼	45⅞	+1½
23⅜	23¾	100	Interb.-Met. pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	...
82½	83	100	Int. Agricultural	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	22¾	3,100	Interboro Consol	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
78⅞	79⅛	1,700	Interboro Consol pf	79	79½	79	79	— ⅛
53	53½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	53¾	53⅝	53¾	53⅝	+ ⅝
110	111	500	Int. Harvester, N. J.	111	111	110	110	— ¾
116	117	200	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	117	117	117	117	...
198	200	1,400	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs	203	208	195¾	198½	—2½
10	10½	450	Int. Paper	10	10½	10	10	— ⅛
27⅜	28	700	Kansas City South	28	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
88	88½	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	83	83	83	83	...
195	196½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	199	199	199	199	+ ½
85½	86	9,400	Lackawanna Steel	85⅛	87½	85⅛	86	...
9	11	50	Lake Erie & West	10	10	10	10	...
73	75½	400	Lehigh Valley	75¼	75½	75¼	75⅝	— ⅛
245	246	100	Liggett & Myers	245	245	245	245	—5
24½	26	100	Long Island	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
77¼	79	100	Mackay Cos	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ¼
62¼	62⅝	5,400	Maxwell Motors	62¼	62⅝	61½	62¼	— ¼
96	96½	300	Max. Motors 1 pf	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	— ¼
50¾	51½	2,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	51½	52	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
90¾	90¼	6,600	Mexican Petroleum	91½	91⅝	90⅜	90⅜	—1½
93⅝	94	2,500	Miami Copper	33⅞	34	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅝
12⅝	13⅜	100	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	—1
121¼	122	200	M., St. P. & S. M	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
10	10	10	do., odd lot	15	15	15	15	...
5	5¼	2,700	Missouri Pacific	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
59	60	2,200	Montana Power	58	60	59	59⅞	+1⅛
126	128	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	128	128	128	128	...
83	84	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	83	83	...
10	10	10	Nat. City Bank, cash	395	395	395	395	...
30⅜	30¾	900	Nat. En. & St. Co	30⅜	30⅜	30	30¼	— ¼
90	92	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	— ¼
67	67¾	2,500	Nat. Lead Co	68⅝	69	67½	67¾	—1⅛
9½	9¾	1,120	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9½	9¾	9½	9½	...
15	15¼	440	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅛	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
148	150	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	152	152½	150	150	—2
100	100⅜	1,700	N. Y. Central	100	100⅜	99½	99½	— ⅞
80	82	31,700	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
82½	82⅝	5,750	N. Y., N. H. & H	82⅝	82⅝	82	82⅛	— ⅝
29¼	30	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	30	30	30	30	...
18	26½	9,000	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	20	...
115	116	9,000	Norfolk & Western	115	116¼	114	116¼	+ ⅝
72	73	100	North American	72	72	72	72	—1⅞
111¾	113	1,900	Northern Pacific	112¾	112⅝	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅝
31	31	400	Pacific Mail	80¾	81	80⅝	80⅞	+ ⅛
46	48	600	Pacific Tel. & Tel	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
57⅝	57⅞	2,600	Penn. R. R.	57⅝	58	57⅜	58	+ ⅛
100	100	100	People's Gas, Chi	118¾	118⅞	118⅜	118⅜	+ ⅛
47¾	48	2,400	Philadelphia Co	47¾	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
80	80	100	P. C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	+2
40	40⅜	8,630	Pittsburgh Coal	40	40⅜	39¼	40	+ ⅜
110	110	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	110	110	107½	109	—1
72	73	8,400	Pressed Steel Car	72	73	71½	72¼	— ¼
3	3	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
50¾	50⅞	2,000	Railway Steel Sp	50¼	50⅞	49¼	49½	— ⅜
25⅞	25⅞	5,300	Ray Con. Copper	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
79	79⅜	7,400	Reading	79	79⅜	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅝
55	55⅜	12,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	55	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅝
104	104½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	104¼	104¾	104	104	— ⅝
4¼	4½	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4¼	4½	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. t. r	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	—1⅛
6¼	6¾	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
6¼	6½	5,400	St. Louis & San Fr	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅝
11	11⅝	900	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
8¼	8½	2,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+ ⅝
88½	89½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
150½	160½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	156¼	156¼	156¼	156¼	+ ⅞
61½	62½	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62½	62½	61	61	—2
97½	98¼	7,800	Southern Pacific	98¾	98¾	98	98	— ¼
99	100	100	So. Pacific t. r	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
600	600	600	So. Porto Rico Sug	140½	140½	135¼	137	—4
175	180½	175	do., odd lots	140⅝	141	137½	137½	...
20¾	20⅝	5,900	Southern Railway	20¾	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅜
59	60	1,200	So. Railway pf	59⅜	60¼	59½	60	+1
83	84	800	Standard Mill	84	84	83	83	...
176	176¼	37,400	Studebaker Co	169	176⅜	167¼	176	+ ⅛
111	112	400	Studebaker Co. pf	111	111½	111	111½	+ ⅜
66¾	67	7,000	Tennessee Copper	66¼	67¾	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅜
165	166	1,000	Texas Co	166¾	168¾	165	165	—2
13	13½	100	Texas & Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
61¾	62	1,900	Third Avenue	62¾	62¾	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
82	85	500	Underwood Typew	84	85	84	85	+ ⅛
6¼	6⅝	300	Union B. & P. Co	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
135	135½	10,300	Union Pacific	135½	135¾	134⅝	135¼	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅝	400	Union Pacific pf	81¼	81¼	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
59	60	400	United Cigar Mfrs	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
66	78	200	Un. Dry Goods pf	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	— ⅛
10¾	10¾	13,700	United Cigar Stores	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
25	25½	100	United Rys. Inv	26	26	25½	25⅝	...
42½	43	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	43	43	42½	42½	—1½
25½	26¼	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
45	45½	200	U. S. I. P. & F. pf	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45½	— ⅛
111⅜	112	7,200	U. S. Ind. Alco	110	112	110	111⅞	+1⅝
104	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	105	105	105	105	...
53⅜	54½	500	U. S. Rubber	54	54	53⅜	54	...
106¼	106⅝	887	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	106	106	— ¼
85⅝	85⅞	118,800	U. S. Steel	86¼	86⅜	85⅛	85⅜	— ⅛
115¾	115⅞	500	U. S. Steel pf	115⅝	115¾	115¼	115¼	+ ⅛
69¾	70	7,200	Utah Copper	70½	71	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
45¼	45½	5,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	45	46¼	44½	45½	+ ⅛
67	69½	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	69¼	69½	68¼	68⅞	— ⅛
13½	13¾	1,400	Wabash w. i.	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
45	45½	2,800	Wabash pf. A

Chain Store Securities

The stability, popularity and profitable nature of this line of business are discussed in a group of pamphlets, illustrated by charts, which we have prepared for distribution among investors.

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COTTON MARKET QUIET AND EASY

Professionals Think It Is Overbought, Since the Bull News Fails to Advance It.

DAY'S LOSS 1 TO 2 POINTS

Memphis Report Estimates 60 Per Cent. of Crop Ginned for a Total of About 5,700,000 Bales.

There was a small market in cotton yesterday, but while the undertone was somewhat easy in the forenoon the rally toward the close left prices only one to two points net lower. There is a feeling in professional quarters that the market is overbought and that bull news now in circulation fails to stimulate fresh buying.

Reports from Memphis yesterday stated that President Taylor of the National Ginners' Association put the amount of cotton ginned to Oct. 18 around 5,700,000 bales, which was estimated to represent about 60 per cent. of the crop. Theodore H. Price in his weekly magazine, Commerce and Finance, calls attention to the fact that the highest previous percentage ever ginned was 54. Mr. Price takes the view that the crop can easily be around 12,500,000 bales, including linters.

Some of the largest yarn dealers in the country state that business is on a very large scale both for export and domestic account. Large sales are being made to Argentina, Italy, and even to Lancashire. Prices are irregular, but satisfactory.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, seven points lower to twenty points higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged, with middling 12.65. Sales, nil.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.45	12.38	12.50@12.52	12.52@12.53
Dec.	12.70	12.52	12.67@12.68	12.67@12.68
Jan.	12.84	12.67	12.81@12.83	12.82@12.84
March	13.08	12.88	13.03@13.06	13.07@13.08
May	13.22	13.02	13.18@13.19	13.20@13.21
July	13.25	13.07	13.23@13.24	13.24@13.25

Total port receipts, 42,303 bales. Last week, 45,306 bales. Last year, 47,000 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,846	8,489	3,080
Galveston	12,064	18,577	25,997
Mobile	691	264	377
Charleston	3,036	1,837	1,032
Savannah	6,442	7,504	5,819
Wilmington	2,799	1,026	680
Norfolk	2,725	1,998	1,173

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
August	4,185	2,776	4,352
Memphis	6,274	8,300	6,377
St. Louis	803	870	5,179
Houston	8,788	14,735	13,618

Exports, 36,185 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,066,305 bales. Total last season, 365,745 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
766	Galveston	12.45	293,579	192,907
3,495	New Orleans	12.00	197,813	81,332
50	Mobile	12.00	17,258	22,342
2,590	Savannah	12.00	171,715	87,321
—	Charleston	12.00	87,370	42,385
—	Wilmington	11¾	39,379	17,454
659	Norfolk	12.00	47,687	23,125
1,366	Augusta	12.00	140,915	92,430
4,000	Memphis	12.25	122,772	117,993
24	St. Louis	12¾	6,391	15,914
3,782	Houston	12.35	161,986	96,213

Etienne, Brest and Oran (Algeria.) steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling 3 points advance at 728d. Sales 12,000 bales. Receipts 13,000 bales, all American. Market closed barely steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A good deal of irregularity was presented in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The list, as a whole, tended toward reaction, but there were many spots of strength. American Locomotive, American Car & Foundry, Allis Chalmers, Studebaker, Tennessee Copper, and Inspiration Copper were among the stocks that advanced. United States Steel common, which was the most active issue, more than 21,000 changing hands, failed to make any headway, although it showed firmness at times during the day. Continued talk of the large profits accruing from war business was the main factor influencing stocks in the "war group."

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
2,810	Allis-Chalmers	42¾	44¾	42¾	44¾
90	Am. Beet Sug	66¼	66¾	66	66
950	Am. Can	64½	64½	63¾	63¾
760	Am. Car & F	86½	88¼	84⅞	87¼
20	Am. Cot. Oil	60⅜	60¾	60¼	60½
100	Am. Hide & L	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
90	Am. Linseed	22¼	22¼	20⅝	22¼
8,740	Am. Loco	70¾	72⅜	70	71¾
1,080	Am. Smelting	95	95¼	93¾	93¾
110	Am. Sugar	112⅝	112¾	111½	111½
10	Am. Woolen	57	57	57	57
2,100	Anaconda Cop	76¼	76⅝	75¼	75⅝
390	Baldwin Loco	134	135¼	131	131½
90	Balt. & Ohio	92½	92½	92½	92½
10	Brook. R. T	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
980	Cent. Leather	55⅝	55⅞	55⅛	55½
130	Ches. & Ohio	57¼	57¼	56½	57⅛
50	C., M. & St. P	92½	92	92	92
960	C., R. I. & P	19	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞
100	Chino Copper	50	50	49¼	49⅝
630	Col. Fuel & I	58⅜	59¼	57⅝	57⅞
60	Corn Products	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18¼
900	Crucible Steel	94	94½	91⅝	92⅜
630	Dist. Securities	40¼	42	40½	42
310	Erie	35	35¼	34⅜	35
770	Goodrich Co	76½	77	75⅜	76½
260	Gt. Nor. Ore	49½	49⅝	48⅝	49½
50	Guggenheim Ex	68	68	67¾	67¾
1,470	Inspiration Con	44⅛	46⅜	44⅛	45⅝
10	Inter.-Met.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½
80	Interbor. Con	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅜
10	Lack. Steel	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
180	Lehigh Valley	75½	75½	75	75
90	Max. Motors	61⅜	62⅜	61¾	62½
290	Mex. Petrol	91½	91½	90	90
130	Miami Copper	34	34¼	33¾	34
230	Mo. Pacific	5	5¼	5	5¼
10	Nat. Enamel	30½	30½	30¼	30½
10	Nat. Lead	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
120	N. Y. Central	100¼	100¼	99¾	99¾
280	N.Y., N.H.&H	83	83	82¼	82¼
10	Nor. Pacific	111¼	111¼	111½	111½
40	Pennsylvania	57½	57¾	57¼	57¾
10	Pr. Steel Car	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
880	Ray Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝
860	Reading	79	79¼	78⅝	78½
630	Rep. I. & S	55	55⅞	54½	54⅝
480	So. Pacific	98⅝	98⅝	97⅞	98¼
130	Southern Ry	20½	20½	20	20¼
610	Studebaker	167⅝	176¼	167⅝	176
80	Third Ave	61⅞	61⅞	61⅝	61⅝
350	Union Pacific	135¼	135½	134⅝	135
140	U. S. Rubber	54	54⅜	53⅝	54¼
21,110	U. S. Steel	86¼	86⅝	85½	85⅞
200	Utah Copper	70⅜	70⅞	70	70
200	Va. Car. Chem	45	46¼	44⅝	46¼
240	West. Un. Tel	78⅜	78⅝	78¼	78⅝
3,040	Westing. Elec	71¼	72⅜	70¼	71
49,400					

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta	26½	26½	.26	.26
150	Belmont	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½
500	Booth	.38	.38	.38	.38
300	Goldf. Con	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
500	Hol. C. Nor	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,000	Kewanna	.04	.04	.04	.04
600	Mexican	.40	.40	.40	.40
600	Ophir	.39	.39	.38	.38
300	Sierra Nevada	.50	.50	.50	.50
500	Tom. Exten	2.42½	2.42½	2.42½	2.42½
100	Ton. Mining	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
300	Vernal	.05	.05	.05	.05
6,650					

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Tin	33.25	33.75	32.12½	33.50
Lead	....	4.55	....	4.52½
Spelter	*13.50	....	*13.25	....
Antimony	29.00	30.00	28.50	29.50
Q'silver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†50.00	55.00	†50.00	55.00
Iron No. 2 N'thdy	16.25	16.50	16.25	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c. per pound, in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	73	0	0	72	12	6
Copper, futures	73	10	0	73	7	6
Tin, spot	152	15	0	152	5	0
Tin, futures	154	0	0	153	15	0
Spelter	63	0	0	63	0	0
Lead	24	10	0	24	8	9

Usual weekly cable to local Metal Exchange quoted Hallett's antimony in London at £100.

'FRISCO ASSESSMENT $50.

Factions Unite on Plan for Reorganization of the Railroad.

It was stated authoritatively yesterday that the reorganization plan of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad had been adopted by all interests and that it would be presented for approval next week to the Railroad Commission of Missouri.

The last interests to comply with the plan were two factions of stockholders in St. Louis. They had threatened to bolt, and did so when the bondholders' committees in this city refused to deal with them longer. It was only after all hope of reconciliation had passed that these St. Louis factions agreed to assent to the plan.

Details of the reorganization plan have not been published. The main features of the plan are an assessment of $50 on the stock and the issuing of a new mortgage and an income bond issue. The refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the old company, it is understood, will get 75 per cent. of their holdings in the new mortgage bonds and 25 per cent. in the new income bonds; the general lien 5 per cent. bonds will get 75 per cent. in income bonds and 25 per cent. in mortgage bonds. There is also a provision for a syndicate which will advance $45 of the $50 assessment on each share of stock.

NATIONAL SURETY EXPANDS.

To Increase Capital Stock $1,000,000 at $150 a Share.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Surety Company yesterday it was voted unanimously to increase the capital from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The additional $1,000,000 stock will be issued at $150 a share, giving the company an additional surplus of $500,000.

The total capital and surplus is now $5,500,000, and the resources are given as more than $9,000,000. Twenty years ago the company had a capital of only $500,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining	640	650	640	650
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg.	710	730	720	735
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	250	255	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Cumberland P. L.	64	67	64	67
Eureka Pipe Line	250	255	250	255
Galena S. Oil	160	162	159	161
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	148	152	149	152
Indiana Pipe Line	111	116	112	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10	9⅝	10
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	220	225	222	226
Northern P. L.	105	108	106	108
Ohio Oil	156	158	156	158
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie O. & G.	405	408	407	410
Prairie Pipe Line	201	203	200	203
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern P. Line	233	238	235	238
South Penn. Oil	335	340	335	340
So. W. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal.	308	312	308	312
Stand. Oil of Ind.	455	460	460	465
Stand. Oil of Kan.	430	440	430	440
Stand. Oil of Ky.	330	335	330	335
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	355	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	478	480	477	481
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	199	201	200	202
Stand. Oil of Ohio	510	520	510	520
Swan & Finch	125	185	125	135
Union Tank	82	85	82	84
Vacuum Oil	217	220	217	220
Washington Oil	43	46	43	46

ITALIAN LOAN SYNDICATE.

Banks and Bond Dealers Offering the $25,000,000 Notes.

The syndicate offering the $25,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. Italian Government notes consists of Lee, Higginson & Co., the National City Bank, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Kean, Taylor & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Potter, Choate & Prentice, and J. & W. Seligman & Co. A prospectus on the issue sent out yesterday said that the offering price was par and interest.

A feature of the desirability of the notes as an investment is noted in the statement that the total interest charges anually on the Italian national debt is only about $3.28 per capita while the total present debt principal amounts to no more than $90.21 per capita, against $202.34 for Great Britain and $110.44 for Germany.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4@4½	4.50	4.38
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.57	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.88	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Chesapeake & O.	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago, Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.45
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.05	4.90
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.50	4.38
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.10
Hocking Valley	1916-'28	4@5	4.75	4.60
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@6	4.50	4.38
Louisville & N.	1916-'28	5	4.50	4.25
Missouri, K. & T.	1916-'23	5	6.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	7.00	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.88	4.63
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.80	4.60
Penn. Gen. Ref.	1916-'23	4@4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.75
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.65
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Railway	1916-'19	5	4.70	4.50

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.02
Alpha Con	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con	.02
Best & Belcher	.09	Mexican	.38
Eullion	.01	Occidental Con	.78
Caledonia	.68	Ophir	.40
Challar	.03	Overman	.11
Confidence	.22	Potosi	.03
Con. Cal. & Va	.24	Savage	.08
Con. Imperial	.02	Seg. Belcher	.05
Gould & Curry	.04	Sierra Nevada	.64
Hale & Norcross	.08	Union Con	.70
Jacket Con	.17	Utah Con	.04

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.60	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.75	D'dr'd Daisy	.03
MacNamara	.02	D'dr'd B. Butte	.05
Midway	.12	Florence	.44
Mispah Ext.	.20	G'd'r'd Con. Mines	1.30
Montana	.27	G'd'r'd Kewanas	.33
North Star	.10	G'd'r'd Merger	.17
Rescue Eula	.07	Jumbo Ext.	1.25
Tonopah Ext.	2.45	Long Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.25	Nevada Hills	.16
West End	.55	Rochester Mines	.58
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.40
Atlanta	.25	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.36	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¼	9½	Isabella	17¼	17¼
Elkton	24	25	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	75	84	McKinney	36½	38
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	167	172
Golden C.	178½	180	Vindicator	149	151
Gold Dol	1½	4	R. B. H.	3¼	3⅝
Gold Sov	4⅞	5¼			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Con. Coal	98	98	97⅝	98
80	Cons. Power	108	108¼	108	108¼
125	Cons. Power pf.	110½	110¼	110¼	110½
1,225	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾
990	Elkhorn Fuel	10¾	10¾	10	10¼
60	Fairmont G. pf.	45	45½	45	45½
56	Fidelity & Dep.	135	135	135	135
830	Houston Oil	19¾	19¾	19½	19⅝
40	Mercantile Tr.	200½	200½	200	200
10	Mer. & M. Bk.	29	29	29	29
100	Norfolk Ry.	24	24	24	24
30	Northern Cent.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
315	Penn. W. P. pf.	72½	74	72½	74
5	Sapulpa Oil pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11	Union Trust	67	67	67	67
602	United R. & E.	24½	24½	24½	24½

BONDS.

$5,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	90	90	90	90
5,000	At. & C. 1st 5s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Cent. Ry. ex. 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
600	C. of B. 4s, '51, p.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
9,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
2,000	G. & A. cn. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	M. & St. P. jt. 5s.	101	101	101	101
5,000	Minn. & M. 5s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,000	Petersb. ser. A.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	St. P. Cable 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,200	U. R. & E. fg. 5s.	85	85	84	84
2,000	U. R. & E. fg. 4s	81	81	81	81
1,000	U. R. & E. inc.	60	60	60	60

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Allis-Chal	43¾	44½	43¾	44½
300	Am. C. & Fdy	96¾	96¾	95¾	95¾
6	Am. Gas	117	117	117	117
15	Am. Rys	27	27	27	27
8	Am. Rys. pf	95	95	95	95
2,160	Am. Locomo	71	73¼	70¾	72¾
50	Baldwin Loco	133¼	133¼	132	132
10	Bald. Loco. pf.	109	109	109	109
46	B. & Sus. t. c.	13	13	13	13
97	B. & Sus. pf.	44	44¼	42	44¼
600	J. G. Brill	64	67	64	67
100	Cambria Iron	43	43	43	43
9,378	Cambria Steel	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
10	Col. F. & I.	58	58	58	58
250	C., R. I. & P.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
46	Catawissa 1st pf.	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅝
115	Elec. Storage	71¾	72	71¾	72
495	Lake Sup. Co.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	Lehigh Nav.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
53	Lehigh Valley	75¼	76¼	75¼	75¼
55	L. Tr. pf.	37¾	37¾	37½	37½
1	Minehill	56½	56½	56¼	56¼
100	Max. Motors	62	62	62	62
20	Miami Copper	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
176	Nev. Cons.	15	15	15	15
776	Penna. R. R.	58	58	57¾	58
281	Penn. Salt M.	101½	101½	101½	101½
248	Penn. Steel	86	86	85	86
75	Penn. Steel pf	91	91	91	91
10	Phila. Co. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
3,898	Phila. Elec.	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27
115	Phila. R. T.	14½	14½	14	14
800	P. R. T. t. c.	14½	14½	14½	14½
65	Phila. Trac.	76	76	76	76
20	Ray Con.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
663	Ton. Belmont	3¾	4	3½	3½
365	Ton. Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
100	Utah Copper	71	71	71	71
30	Union Traction	42	42	41¾	42
219	United G. Imp.	86¾	86¾	86⅜	86¼
105	U. C. of N. J.	222	222	222	222
8,357	U. S. Steel	86¾	86¼	85½	85⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
35	War. I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
270	W. Cramp & S.	88	88	87½	88

BONDS.

$4,100	A. G. & E. 5s.	87	88¼	87	88¼
500	City 4s, 1941	102	102	102	102
300	City 4s, '43, reg.	102	102	102	102
500	City 4s, '44, reg.	102	102	102	102
6,000	E. & Peop. 4s.	75¾	76	75¼	76
3,600	Eq. Ill. G. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
3,000	Int. Ry. 4s	50¼	50½	50	50¼
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	L. V. g. m. 4s	89	89	89	89
2,000	L. V. g. m. 4½s	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼
40,000	Penn. gn. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
10,000	Penn. con. 4½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
9,000	Phila. Co. 5s	86	86	86	86
2,000	Phila. El. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
12,000	Ph. Elec. 5s	102	102½	102	102⅝

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	A. W. Gl. pf.	90	90	89½	89½
715	Am. W. G. Ma.	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
145	A. W. G. M. pf.	109½	110	109½	110
300	Col. Gas & El.	14	14	13¾	13¾
20	Harbison Wal.	60	60	60	60
500	Independ. Bre.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
195	Ind. Brew. pf.	16½	17	16½	17
2,274	La Belle Iron.	51¾	54¼	51¾	54
320	La Belle I. pf.	115	115	115	115
305	M. Light & H.	49	49	49	49
2,100	Nat. Firepfg.	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼
35	Nat. F. pf.	23	23	23	23
80	Ohio Fuel O.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
70	Ohio F. Sup.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
15	Okla. Nat. G.	70	70	70	70
50	Osage & O. G.	80	80	80	80
155	Pittsburgh Br.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
10	Pitts. Bre. pf.	16	16	16	16
440	Pitts. Coal	39¾	40¾	39½	40¼
20	Pitts. C. pf.	108	108	108	108
10	Pitts. O. & G.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
104	Pitts. P. & G.	108½	108½	108	108½
700	Pitts. Sil. P.	8c.	9c.	8c.	9c.
1,130	Pure Oil	18½	18¾	18	18¼
39,600	San Toy	14	20	14	20
100	Un. Nat. Gas.	133	133	133	133
165	Un. Sw. & Sig.	129¾	130	129¾	130
160	U. S. Steel	86¼	86¼	85¾	86¼
100	U. S. Steel pf.	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼
235	Westing. A. B.	144	144	143¾	143¾
165	Westin. Elec.	71¼	71¾	71	71¾
25	Westin. E. pf.	80	80	80	80

BONDS.

$1,000	P. McK. & C. 5s.	100	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24	Am. Radiator	356	356	356	356
485	Chi. Pneu. Tool	87½	87½	86	86½
5	Chi. Rys., S. 3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
45	Com. Edison	138	138	138	138
150	Dia. Match	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
125	Illinois Brick	72	72	72	72
200	Lindsay Light	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Nat. Carbon	120	120	120	120
20	Pacific Gas	54	54	54	54
5	People's Gas	119	119	119	119
15	Quaker Oats	265	265	265	265
608	Stewart War.	76	76	75¾	76
48	Swift & Co.	118½	118¾	118½	118¾
85	Union Carbide	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼
200	Studebaker	169	169	168½	168¾

BONDS.

$1,000	City Ry. 5s	97	97	97	97
5,000	Public Serv. 5s	91¾	92	91¾	92
1,000	Swift 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Telephone 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.

We Specialize in

DU PONT POWDER

All Issues

GWYNNE BROS.

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Babcock & Wilcox

Bought—Sold—Quoted

ERNEST SMITH

25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

We Deal in

Aetna Explosives
American Brass
American Hardware
Atlas Powder
Babcock & Wilcox
Colt's Arms
Carbon Steel
Childs Co.
Du Pont Powder
Empire Steel & Iron
Eastern Steel
Hercules Powder
Midvale Steel
New York Shipbuilding
New Jersey Zinc
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Standard Screw
Savage Arms
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Mfg. Co.
Winchester Arms
White Rock Mineral Springs
Yale & Towne

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York. Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co. Buy & Sell

Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Aeolian Weber P. & P.
Midvale Steel (old)
N. Y. Shipbuilding
Babcock & Wilcox
Comp.-Tab.-Rcdg.
Aetna Explosives
New Jersey Zinc
Winchester Arms
E. W. Bliss

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Amer. & British Manufacturing Co.

Com. & Pfd.

Open market on Curb

Alex Herman & Bro.

SPECIALISTS

Phone 1511 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

GUANTANAMO SUGAR

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Special Circular on Request

Hoit&McWilliam

Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting

Hallowell & Henry

Tel. John 3456. 27 Pine St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Very Large Gains in the Industrial Issues the Feature of Curb Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 481,210 shares of stock and $63,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 294,270; oil, 8,022; and mining, 186,015. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	Am. Brit. Mfg. 50	52	44	44	52
500	Am. Br. M. pf.100	100	90	90	100
110	‡Can. Car & F.100	109	106	106	109
250	‡C. C. & F. pf.120	121	120	120	121
775	‡Carbon Steel.102	105	100	100	103
2,800	‡Car, Lt. & P. 9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
100	‡Cen. Pdy. pf. 85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
3,000	‡Chevro. Mot. Car Co., w. I.127	*180	*121	120	126
25	‡Crocker Wh..105	98	95	98	98
200	‡Dom. Steel... 47	47	47	47	47
2,250	‡Driggs-Seab'y..125	131	125	130	
300	Emer. Phone.. 11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
215	Guanta. Sugar. 64½	65	64½	65	
1,800	‡Hall Signal... 29	32	27	32	
975	‡Hall Sig. pf.. 40	47	40	47	
10	‡Hendee Mfg.. 30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
170	Hopkins & A.. 44	46	44	46	
7,500	‡Int. Mer. M.. 7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	
12,000	‡Int. M. M. pf. 84	86¼	83¼	85¼	
3,040	‡Int. M. Cent. Trust ctfs... 33	36	33	36	
5,600	‡Int. Motors... 30½	35¼	30	34½	
750	Kathedrian R.pf 4½	4½	4¼	4¾	
10	Kelly Sp. Tire.215	215	215	215	
4,200	‡Lake Torp. B. 18	*19¼	18	19¼	
2,000	‡Lake T. B. pf 20	19	18	19¼	
1,200	Marc. of Am... 4¾	4¾	4	4¼	
70,000	‡Midvale Steel. 94	95¼	93	94	
8,000	Corp. of R.&H. 6¼	6¼	5¾	6	
1,800	‡Stand. Motors 12¾	12¾	11¾	12	
1,200	‡St. J. Lead... 12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
6,400	Submarine B.. 44¼	46	44	43¾	
3,500	‡Tob. Prod.... 42¾	43¼	42¾	43¾	
25,000	Tri. Film ctfs.. 7¼	7½	6¾	7⅛	
3,000	Un. Prof. Sh.. 2½	2¾	2½	2¾	
60,000	U. S. L. & H. 5¼	6¾	5¼	6¼	
5,000	U.S.L.&H.Lpf.. 6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	
2,000	World Film.... 4	4	4	4	

OIL ISSUES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13	Buckeye P. L.112	110	110	—	1
4	Continental Oil.255	252	252		...
8,000	‡Houston Oil... 21	20	20¼	+	¼
40	Illinois P. L...150	149	149	—	2
1,200	‡Inter. Petrol'm 10	9¾	10		...
50	Midwest Ref... 35½	35½	35¼	+	¼
250	Pierce Oil 13½	13¾	13¾	—	¼
15	Prairie Pipe L.203	202	203	—	1
8,800	Victoria Oil.... 1¼	¾	1		...

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,000	††Alta Con. M. Co.	18	20	18	19
700	††Am. Com.... 10	10	10	10	
8,000	‡Atlanta 26	27	26	26	
500	††Big Cat'wood	4	4	4	
1,600	Big L. Dav.Co	3¾	3¼	3¼	
8,000	††Booth 40	40	38½	38¾	
4,500	Braden Copper.	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
2,240	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	3	2⅝	2⅝
4,000	‡Caledonia	99	96	97	97
4,000	‡Chile Copper..	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
10,000	Con. Aris. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
600	‡Con. Cop. M..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Canada Cop....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Davis-Daly	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	‡Emma Cop.. 25	26	24	25	
2,500	First Nat. Cop.	4¾	5⅜	4⅝	5
100	‡Florence	45	45	45	45
1,100	Goldf. Con....	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
10,000	‡Goldfield M..	18	18½	17⅝	18
200	Hecla Mining..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,000	Howe Sound...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,800	††Internat. M..	11	11	11	11
2,500	‡Iron Blossom	71	72	71	72
5,000	Jumbo Ext....	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Kennecott Cop.	52¼	53	52	52⅝
10,000	††Kewanas	34½	34½	33	33
500	Magma Copper.	14¾	14⅝	14½	14⅝
3,000	†McKin.-Dar..	30	31	30	31
100	†Marsh Min..	32	32	32	32
1,300	Mines of Am...	2¾	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝
19,800	††Mother Lode.	34	34¼	33½	34
800	††Nat. Z. & L.	51	53	51	52
100	†Nev. Hills...	20	20	20	20
525	N. Utah Bing..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,700	†North Star...	10	11	9	11
5,000	††Oro	6	6	6	6
1,800	Ray Hercules..	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¼
11,000	††Rex Con. M.	50	50	46	47
8,000	††Silverstorm Con.	11	11	10	10
1,000	†San Toy.....	17½	18	17½	18
2,000	Stan. Sliv.-Ld.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
1,000	Stewart	½	½	½	½
15,000	††xSuccess M..	82	82	80	80
3,400	†Super. M. Co.	24	25	24	24½
500	Tono. Belmont.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
500	Tono. Exten...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
	††Tono. Merger.	...	...	...	18½
1,000	Tono. Mining..	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼
500	‡White Knob Copper pf...	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

BONDS.

$63,000	Kennecott Copper 6s...	166	170	166	169

†Sells cents per share. xEx-dividend. ‡Unlisted.

Note—100 Alaska Juneau sold Saturday at 11¾.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Zinc.....	60¼	62	60¼	62
B.-A. Teb. Co., ord..	14	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r..	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel 1st pf..	76	82	74	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf...	85	90	80	80
Carriage Fact., Can..	43	47	48	47
Central Foundry	17¼	18	17⅝	18
Chalmers Motor Co..102		170	105	170
Cramp Shipbuilding..	87	89	88	89
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Fr.-Sp. Pet. (A Pr.)	1	1¾	1	1¼
Intercon. Rubber....	12	13	12	13
Inter. Motors pf...	64	66	63	65
K. S. T. new 1st pf..	91	91¼	91	91¼
Manh. R. P. Mar...104½		105½	104½	105½
Mutual Pr. Sharing.	9	9½	9	9½
New York Trans....	14	18	14	18
Pacific Gas & Elec..	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	15½	16	15½	16
M. Rumely, w. i.....	23	26	28	20
Sherman Carbide ...	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	10	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada.	83	84	83	84
Sterling Gum.....	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Wayland O. & Gas..	3½	4	3¾	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16¼	17	16¼	17
Pierce Oil	18	18¼	18¼	18⅝
Ventura cons.	12	12½	12	12½

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Juneau	12	12¼	12	12¼
Arizona Duquesne...	37	40	37	40
Butte Cop. & Zinc..	4	4¼	4	4¼
La Rose Consolidated	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
McIntyre	50	52	49	50
Majestic Mines.....	70	80	70	80
Pacific Smelters	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Silver Pick	8½	9	8½	9½
Tonopah Merger	35	38	35	37
Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Tuolumne	½	⅝	½	⅝
West End Cons.....	55	57	55	57

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s.....	97¾	98	97¾	98
Con. Arizona 5s.....	30	32	30	32
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s.	85	90	85	90
Western Pacific.....	31	33	31	33
Pierce Oil 6s.....	79	80	79	80

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives.....	154	159	154	157
Aetna Explosives pf..	88	87	88	87
Atlas Powder	250	255	247	255
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.).....	325	345	320	340
Bliss (E. W. pf.....	72	78	72	73
Canadian Explosives.	390	415	390	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colts Arms	830	840	830	840
Du Pont Pow., new.	405	415	388	395
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder.....	430	435	430	435
Hercules Powder pf..	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel	800	875	850	850
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	148	153	149	153
Niles-Bement-P. pf...	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	375	395	375	390
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	375	390	375	390
Winchester R. Arms..2,650		3,000	2,750	2,550
Midvale Steel & Ord.	93	94	94	97

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sep., 1916.....	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102½
6s —Sep., 1917.....	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s—June, 1965.....	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s—Mar., 1963.....	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s—Nov., 1957.....	101⅜	102⅛	101⅜	102⅛
4½s—May, 1957.....	101⅜	102⅛	101⅜	102⅛
4½s—Nov., 1917.....	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s—May, 1917.....	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s—Mar., 1904.....	98⅝	98¼	99¼	98¼
4½s—Nov., 1962.....	98¾	99	98½	98½
4½s—Sep., 1960.....	98¾	99	98¾	99
4½s—Mar., 1930-60...	98⅞	99¼	99⅞	99¼
4s —May, 1959.....	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s —Nov., 1958.....	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s —May, 1957.....	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s —Nov., 1956.....	94⅝	95½	94⅝	95½
4s —Nov., 1955.....	94⅝	95½	94⅝	95¾
4s —Nov., 1936.....	95	..	95	..
3½s—Nov., 1955.....	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s—Nov., 1954.....	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s—May, 1954.....	85¼	86	85¼	86

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kean, Taylor & Co. have issued a pamphlet on low-priced railroad bonds.

J. Frank Howell is distributing a circular explaining the new movement to standardize freight cars with a view of obtaining greater economy in railroad transportation.

The gross earnings of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for September were $1,858,680, an increase of $187,055. The surplus was $333,040, an increase of $100,357.

The Board of Directors of the Middletown & Unionville Railroad yesterday declared the first full semi-annual interest of 1 per cent. on the adjustment income bonds of the company, payable Nov. 1.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee under the first mortgage of the National Car Wheel Company, is inviting proposals for the sale to itself of $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds at a price not to exceed 110.

STEEL PRICES ADVANCING.

Mills Seek to Check the Inflow of Orders for 1916 Delivery.

Congestion at the steel mills is bringing about a substantial price advance, according to this week's reports from trade centres, and prospects are seen of greater pressure from inflowing orders. Reports that Great Britain is considering an embargo on steel are thought to forecast heavier buying from abroad. The Iron Age says:

Reports from every branch of the finished steel trade are of the most inspiring character. The advances in price now being made are partly for the purpose of checking the heavy influx of orders for delivery in the first quarter and half of 1916. The wire manufacturers state that their trade is the largest in its history. In other branches of the steel business manufacturers are so swamped with work that they are back in deliveries four weeks or more, some products not being available for shipment on new orders under less than ten weeks. Much new business is of course coming from manufacturers having contracts for munitions of war for which they must purchase rounds and other finished forms, but in addition to this inquiries continue to be received from abroad for large quantities of the same class or material for use in foreign munition plants.

The Iron Trade Review says:

With steel works operations continuing at high speed and with no abatement of the pressure of orders upon the mills, plans for enlargements of capacity are beginning to appear on all sides. The Steel Corporation continues to produce steel at a rate considerably in excess of its previous high record, and announcement that a large new tin plate plant will be built at Gary is believed to be the forerunner of an extensive program of new construction. Mail orders of the week have amounted to 150,000 to 200,000 tons.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	4.00	
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅛	4.60	
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec., 1917	101	101¼	5.35	
Argen. Gov't..6	May, 1920	99	99¼	6.20	
City of Mont..6	Dec., 1917	99	99⅝	5.15	
City of Q'b'c..5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	99⅝	5.20	
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.60	
Dom. of Can.5	Oct., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.80	
French Gov't.5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	6.75	
German Gov't.5	Jan., 1916	99⅛	100	6.00	
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1916	100	100¼	5.45	
Norway Gov't.6	Oct., 1917	100	100½	5.70	
Swedish Gov't.6	Dec., 1916	99¼	99½	6.45	
Swiss Gov't...6	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	6.00	
Swiss Gov't...6	Mar., 1918	96½	97	6.40	
Swiss Gov't...6	Mar., 1930	95¼	95¾	6.05	

Company issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Am. Loco. Co.5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.00
A. T.& T. sub.5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101¼	2.75
Ana. Cop.....5	Mar., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.00
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.40
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1918	99⅜	100	4.50
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918	99¼	100⅛	4.95
Can. North'n.5	Sep., 1917	98	98¼	5.75
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2, '24	102½	102⅝	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	95	95¼	6.30
Chi. & W. I..5	Sep., 1917	98⅛	99¼	6.25
Chi. El. Rys.5	July, 1919	91¼	93½	18.05
Con. Pow. Co.6	May 1, '17	99	100	0.00
Con. Gas. Bal.5	May, 1917	100¼	100¼	4.70
C. P. R. & L.6	June, 1916	100	100⅛	5.80
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	5.75
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅜	4.85
E. Pr. & Li..5	1918	93	96½	8%
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed..5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.75
Gr. Rap. Ry..5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.85
Hav. El. Ry..6	Sep., 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Hock. Val.Ry.5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Int. Harv.....5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅞	101¼	4.85
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.5	Dec., 1916	100¼	100¼	2.00
Louis. & E.6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6%
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1916	99¾	100¼	5.84
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Mont. P. & P..6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.05
N. E. Nav....6	May, 1917	96⅞	97¾	6.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.50
North. S. P...6	June, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½	June 15,'21	99⅝	99⅞	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	2.65
Sea. Air Line.5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.65
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100¾	100⅞	3.30
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.60
Sulz. & Sons.6	June, 1916	100¾	101	4.40
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918	98¼	99¼	5.25
U. S. P. S.Co.6	Apr., 1918	98¼	99	6.40
Union Typew.5	Jan. 15,'19	99¼	99½	20.35
United Fruit..6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.75
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅛	5.55
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.35
W. Penn. Tr..6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co...6	Mar., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.25
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.55
W.V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	96	98	7¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads...	$19,882,751	+$1,342,281
Four roads.....	711,912	— 38,684
Total (17 roads)..	11,094,663	+ 1,303,597

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$7,801,818	$7,239,787	$561,531
Expenses	3,863,167	3,837,865	25,302
Net	3,439,151	3,401,922	37,229
Taxes	431,981	434,870	*2,930
Net	3,007,219	2,967,051	40,168
Other Income.	129,583	115,707	13,828
Total income..	3,136,754	3,082,758	53,996
Charges	1,162,862	1,162,535	*178
Surplus	1,974,892	1,920,223	54,169

*Decrease.

WESTERN MARYLAND for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Op. rev.....	8,883,459	8,207,736	7,632,679
Op. exp.....	6,257,412	7,848,631	6,019,147
Net op. rev...	2,626,047	419,106	1,613,532
Outs. op. deb.	930	1,754	*2,341
Total op. rev..	2,425,117	417,352	1,615,873
Taxes	306,000	263,206	240,000
Uncoll. rev....	850		
Op. income....	2,118,258	154,147	1,375,873
†Other income	268,866	227,455	1,084,050
Total income..	2,387,124	381,602	2,459,923
Charges	3,205,029	3,097,267	2,874,890
Deficit	907,905	2,715,665	414,972

*Credit. †Includes interest on capital advances for construction of new lines and work in progress.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CITIES SERVICE CO. for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$849,456	$279,412	$70,044
Net earn'gs.	335,155	268,836	66,319
Sur. af. chg.	294,821	228,003	66,318
Bal. af. pfd. divs.	163,488	91,169	72,319
12 mos. gross	4,121,622	3,803,196	318,426
Net earn'gs.	3,062,031	3,701,772	260,279
Sur. af. chg.	3,472,051	3,330,110	141,941
Bal. af. pfd. divs.	1,590,055	1,761,411	128,644

MONTANA POWER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Three months:			
Gross	1,062,819	918,170	169,148
Net	784,624	631,645	152,979
Sur. af. chg.	487,350	383,520	108,830
Nine months:			
Gross	2,992,526	2,856,528	135,998
Net	2,129,819	2,016,863	112,957
Sur. af. chg.	1,276,628	1,200,890	75,737

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	116	
†American Light & Traction.....	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf..	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf..	53	56
*American Gas & Electric.....	103	105
*†American Gas & Electric pf....	48½	50
American Power & Light.....	60	63
American Power & Light pf.....	78	80
American Public Utilities.....	30	35
American Public Utilities pf....	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric..	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	50	56
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	50	53
Cities Service pf.....	60	62
Colorado Power	22	25
Colorado Power pf.....	95	97
†Commonwealth P., R. & L.....	55	57
†Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf..	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1920..	90¾	91¾
Consumers Power (Me.) pf.....	90	94
Dayton Power & Light.....	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	89	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s..	92	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	70	80
Empire District Electric pf.....	65	..
Federal Light & Traction.....	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf....	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities.....	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf...	53	57
Northern States Power.....	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.....	86	87½
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	54	54½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	13	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	59½	63
Southern California Edison.....	75	78
Southern California Edison pf....	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf..	25	28
United Light & Rys.....	37	41
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	67½	69½
Utah Securities	14	15
Western Power	16¼	17½
Western Power pf.....	46	50

*Par value $50. †Ex-dividend.

Paying Dividends at the Rate of 12%.
Yielding better than 10% on the Investment.
Earning dividend requirements three times over.

Guantanamo Sugar Co.

offers an opportunity for investment where a high rate of income may be obtained. The management of the company is most conservative and the earnings for the coming year are estimated at from 20% to 25% over previous years.

The market value on account of foreign liquidation has been depressed, but as this liquidation has now run its course, the market for this stock, without doubt, will show appreciation more commensurate with its intrinsic value.

No Bonded Indebtedness
No Preferred Stock
Listed on the New York Curb
Special Circular on Request.

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Title Guar. & Trust
Tidewater Oil Co.
Central Trust Co.
Standard Oil Stocks

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Standard Motor

A stock that possesses an inherent value much above its present selling price, a substantial dividend payment is expected in the near future.

Our special circular, just issued, gives much interesting information about this company, its business, and its future prospects.

Our latest MARKET CIRCULAR NO. 929 gives facts regarding

U. S. Lt. & Heating Chile Copper
Chevrolet Motor Cons. Arizona
Midvale Steel St. Joseph Lead
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and other active market specialties
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(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. 'Phones 127-3-9 Broad.

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J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Chic. & East'n Illinois 6% Rec. Ctfs.

Due 1916.

EARLE A. MILLER & CO.

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$500,000,000

Anglo-French Five Year 5% External Loan

THE JOINT AND SEVERAL OBLIGATION
OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
AND
THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

DATED OCTOBER 15, 1915 DUE OCTOBER 15, 1920

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 15 AND OCTOBER 15

Both principal and interest payable in New York City in United States gold coin, without deduction for any present or future British or French Taxes

Coupon bonds in denominations $100, $500, and $1,000, which may be registered as to principal.
Registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $10,000, and $50,000 and authorized multiples.
Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable.

Convertible, at the option of the holder, on any date not later than April 15, 1920, or (provided that notice be given not later than April 15, 1920) at maturity, par for par, into 15-

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING
To the Stockholders of
Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of holders of stock, both preferred and common, of Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation will be held on Thursday, October 21, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the corporation, at No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from two million five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000), consisting of ten thousand (10,000) shares of preferred stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and fifteen thousand (15,000) shares of common stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each to three million dollars ($3,000,000), consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) shares of preferred stock of the par value of ten dollars ($10) each, and one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) shares of common stock of the par value of ten dollars ($10) each, and to change the present par value of the shares of both preferred and common stock of said corporation from one hundred dollars ($100) per share to ten dollars ($10) per share, and for the classification of the capital stock of the corporation so that all of said increased capital stock, to wit, five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), if authorized, shall consist of preferred stock, and the capital stock of said corporation as increased shall consist of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) shares of preferred stock of the par value of ten dollars ($10) each, and one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) shares of common stock of the par value of ten dollars ($10) each, and the preferred stock shall be entitled to seven per cent. (7%) dividends, and shall be entitled to preference over the common stock, and have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the restrictions which attach to the present issue of preferred stock, in accordance with the certificate of incorporation and the by-laws of said corporation, and to act upon any other proposition that may be presented in place thereof, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will remain closed from the close of business on October 6, 1915, until October 22, 1915.

Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1915.

HARRY S. HARKNESS, President.
SHERMAN DAY, Secretary.

First National Copper Company.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Carson City, Nevada, on Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 8th day of October, 1915, and reopen upon the final adjournment of the meeting.

WILLIAM A. KERR, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, O., on Wednesday, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

FORT GEORGE & ELEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FORT GEORGE & ELEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, (Room 1,209,) New York City, on Monday, November 1st, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

H. H. FISHER, Secretary.
Dated October 21st, 1915.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

H. C. DU VAL & COMPANY.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to and in conformity with the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

I. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is H. C. DU VAL & COMPANY, and the County wherein the principal place of business is to be located is in the County of New York.

II. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokers, buying and selling, on commission, stocks, bonds, investment securities, cotton, coffee, and grain, and such other business as may be properly included therein.

III. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows:

GENERAL PARTNERS.

Horace C. Du Val, 8 Monroe Place, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.
Clive L. Du Val, 8 Monroe Place, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.
C. Austin Whitehouse, 2,211 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SPECIAL PARTNER.

Robert Graves, Mineola, New York.

All of the said partners are of full age.

IV. The amount of capital which Robert Graves, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is One hundred thousand Dollars, ($100,000.)

V. The time at which the partnership is to begin is the 1st day of October, 1915, and the time at which it is to end is the 30th day of September, 1918.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we, the undersigned, have hereunto set our hands and seals the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

HORACE C. DU VAL, [L. S.]
CLIVE L. DU VAL, [L. S.]
C. AUSTIN WHITEHOUSE, [L. S.]
ROBERT GRAVES, [L. S.]

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 29th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, before me personally came HORACE C. DU VAL, CLIVE L. DU VAL, C. AUSTIN WHITEHOUSE, and ROBERT GRAVES, each to me personally known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally whom acknowledged to me that he executed the same. ALBERT W. PROSS,

Notary Public, Kings County, Clerk's No. 89, Register's No. 7013. Certificate filed in New York County, Clerk's No. 49, Register's No. 7059.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 26, 1915, for CONTRACT 128, for the construction of two concrete stone and brick buildings at the Uptake and Downtake chambers of Hill View Reservoir, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The larger one of the buildings is, approximately, 125 feet by 88 feet by 35 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10), in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Scrap offered for sale by The Panama Canal and which is no longer needed.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C, until 10:30 A. M., November 22, 1915, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 986) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Tex.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.—F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

CHARLES BRUNIG.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of Charles Brunig, assigned to Charles H. Meyer for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of Kings, New York, to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1915, at ten-thirty o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of Charles H. Meyer, assignee of above named Charles Brunig, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the County of Kings, New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph Aspinall, a Justice of the said court, this 27th day of September, 1915.

(Seal) By the Court,
CHARLES S. DEVOY, Clerk.
GEORGE W. SIMPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 652 Cols.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Ave., near 53d St.

MACHINISTS STRIKE AT WAR AUTO PLANT

Quit at General Veihcle Co.'s Factory, Subsidiary of the General Electric.

40,000 MAY SOON BE OUT

Keppler Says Sympathetic Walk-Out Against Schenectady Company Will Spread.

The plant of the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City was seriously crippled yesterday by a strike of machinists who went out in sympathy with the strikers at the Schenectady plant of the General Electric Company, of which the General Vehicle Company is a subsidiary.

The men struck without presenting any demands, and Vice President J. J. Keppler of the International Association of Machinists, who is directing a national campaign for the eight-hour day for the metal trades workers, said last night that they would not go back until their fellow-workers at Schenectady had got the forty-eight-hour week and other concessions which they asked when they went on strike more than two weeks ago. Keppler said that the strike would be extended to embrace the walkout of 40,000 men employed in General Electric plants throughout the country, unless the company yielded soon.

The Long Island City plant manufactures chassis for electric and gasoline automobile trucks, the engines for which are supplied by the General Electric Company. The strike comes at a time when the factory is working at full blast on orders for the allied armies, it is said, with contracts amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars. It is one of the largest plants for the manufacture of automobile chassis in the country.

The estimates made last night of the number of men who went on strike at the General Vehicle's plant differed. Officials of the company thought about 250 were out; officials of the union said that of the 1,000 metal trades workers in the plant 600 were out. At any rate, the plant will reopen for work this morning, a number of the machinists being non-union men.

Vice President George W. Westley of the General Vehicle Company said that on demands had been made, and that he first knew of the trouble on Tuesday afternoon, when the machinists quit work. He said from 150 to 200 failed to report for work yesterday.

The police reserves were ordered to the plant yesterday, but there was no disorder. The strikers met at Divine's Hotel, Long Island City, where their leaders cautioned them against disorder and told them to use nothing but persuasion in trying to get other men not to work. The men were told that before they returned they would receive a guarantee of an eight-hour day.

"The strike of the men at the General Vehicle Company's plant is effected a complete tie-up," said Keppler. "It means substantial support for the fight of 13,000 workers who have been out of the General Electric Schenectady plants for two weeks. They will all fight to the finish, and I am frank to say that if the thing is not settled soon 40,000 men working in shops owned by the General Electric throughout the country, soon may be involved in the strike. At the Pittsfield, Mass., plant, 6,000 men; at the Lynn, Mass., plant, 10,000 men, and at the Fort Wayne, Ind., plant, 2,000 men are all ready to make the eight-hour demand and walk out, if it is refused, as it was at Schnectady.

"The shrapnel department of the General Electric Company in Schnectady is completely tied up."

Keppler said that he had arrived in New York just in time to avert a strike of 1,500 Otis Elevator Company mechanics in the New York and Harrison, N. J., plants.

"I believe the eight-hour controversy with the Otis people can be settled without a strike," he said, "and the eight-hour day will also be gained in the plant of the Elevator Supply Company in Hoboken without a strike.

"A war material strike is also on in Rochester. The machinists at the Davis & Rike Company plant have struck where they were making shrapnel.

"I wish to repeat again that the only reason machinists are striking in war factories is that that is where it is easiest for us to secure our demands."

$25,000 for Her Leg and Toes.

A jury in Justice Whitaker's part of the Supreme Court gave Charlotte Andrews a verdict yesterday for $25,000 against James C. Fargo as President of the American Express Company. The plaintiff testified that at Ninety-eighth Street and West End Avenue in May, 1912, an express truck, owned by the defendant's company, ran over her and injured her so that she lost her left leg and three toes of her right foot. The suit was for $50,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Twenty-six corporations with aggregate capital stock of $363,500 were chartered today. They include:

Aurora Film Plays Corporation, motion picture theatricals, $100,000; C. Kimball, W. L. Roubert, C. Mundt, 1,475 Broadway.

The Union Rifle and Arms Co., munitions of war, $50,000; F. B. Wilson, H. D. and H. Thursh, 530 1st St., Brooklyn.

Rensselaer Knitting Co., Troy, knit goods, $30,000; A. G. Brush, R. H. and G. W. Cummings, Jr., 381 5th Av., Troy.

W. M. Schwenker, Inc., brewers', engineers' supplies, anhydrous ammonia products, $25,000; A. and W. M. and E. J. Schwenker, 340 East 92d St.

Hudson Engineering Corpn., engineering specialties, refrigerating apparatus, $30,000; M. Dittenhoefer, W. F. Brothers, W. P. Scully, 203 50th St., Brooklyn.

Clairville, Inc., millinery, tailoring, wearing apparel, $16,000; E. Bellion, Edgar and C. C. Beekman, 257 Broadway.

George G. Dodge, mines, other domestic animals, $20,000; H. Gordon Miller, J. P. Connolly, G. G. Dodge, 527 5th Av.

Ravenswood Associates, Long Island City, realty, acetylene, brokerage, hotels, garages, warehousing, $10,000; T. J. O'Hanlon, Jr., L. W. Sanford, H. T. Weeks, 95 Fulton Av., Long Island City.

North Atlantic Metal Corpn., refining, smelting, brokerage, $10,000; D. M. Lainbert, D. A. Ticktin, H. W. Pollock, 233 Broadway.

Sokol Cigarettes Mfg. Co., tobacco, $15,000; F. Hornacek, A. Lenart, J. Fetock, 324 East 70th St.

Savoy Specialty Co., novelties, perfumeries, toilet articles; $10,000. J. Alexander, W. Druckman, E. Newbauer, 492 East Convent Av.

Imperial Linen Supply Co., Buffalo, linen, cotton, other cloth goods, laundry; $10,000. J. A. Barone, A. C. Hinkley, F. A. Barone, 420 Front Av., Buffalo.

Westchester Coffee Mills, Yonkers; $5,000. S. and M. Benjamin, L. Harrison, 51 Chambers St.

Star Handle and Cane Co.; $5,000. E. Jacob, S. C., D., A. Sachs, 218 West 113th St.

Sunset Dairy Co., Brooklyn; $5,000. F. C. Albee, W. Irving Glover, R. Sipp, 115 B'way.

Martin Livingston and Jones, Brooklyn, furniture, mdse., realty, construction; $5,000, M. C., A., and M. Livingston, Jr., 148 Martense St., Brooklyn.

Dimon Bros. & Co., furs, skins; $5,000. F. A. Axt, S. Sidney, and H. H. Silver, 884 Riverside Drive.

Riverside Engineering and Supply Co., plumbing, steam fittings; $5,000. W. A. Vanness, A. McEntee, J. W. Tracey, 70 West 107th St.

Authorizations—Foster Construction Co., Dover, Del., engineering, construction; $50,000. Representative, H. J. Packer, 44 Pine St., New York.

Capital Increases—Harton Theatre Co., Elmira, $50,000 to $75,000; Terminal Warehouse Co., Manhattan, $1,200,000 to $2,000,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—Behr Bros. & Co., Manhattan.

WAR FACTORY STOCK JUMPS,

American - British Manufacturing Securities Up 19 Points.

Rumors that Charles M. Schwab and his associates in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were buying a substantial interest in the American & British Manufacturing Company, brought about a sharp rise of the company's stock on the Curb yesterday. From a closing price of 38 on Tuesday, and of 9 a month ago, the common stock advanced to 54 before the market closed, and thereafter buying on a heavy scale carried the quotation up to 57. The brokers were still busy in Broad Street when darkness brought an end to trading. The preferred stock, which had advanced from around 70 to 110 from Saturday to Tuesday night, moved contrary to the common, closing at 90, with a loss for the day of five points.

The American & British Manufacturing Company has outstanding $8,000,000 common and $2,000,000 preferred stock, the majority of which was held in the treasury of the International Power Company when this concern went into receivership last year. J. H. Hoadley was President of both concerns. The status of the American & British stock has been the subject of litigation in New Jersey since the controlling company fell into difficulties.

The American & British Company controls the American Ordnance Company and the Corliss Engine Company among others, and has received large sub-contracts from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the manufacture of field guns and small arms. When the war broke out this was one of the few concerns in the country in a position to begin work immediately on ordnance contracts. The Bridgeport Projectile Company, a constituent formed a few months ago, was mentioned in reports of German efforts to buy control of certain arms companies.

One theory behind the Schwab stories was that the Bethlehem Steel head would like to get control of the Corliss works, to further his shipbuilding projects. The company owns all the patents for one of the highest grade marine engines manufactured in this country.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat at interior points, especially in the Northwest, have assumed sufficient proportions to make some impression on the cash position and in consequence there was heavy liquidation during yesterday's operations and prices lost 1½ to 1¾c. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $1.08¾ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.07¾, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	..	..	..	1.18⅝	1.24½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Dec.	1.06⅜	1.04⅛	1.04⅝	1.06⅛	1.16⅛
May	1.07⅜	1.05	1.05⅝	1.07⅝	1.22

CORN.

Corn prices declined ¼c to 1c early in the day under commission house selling prompted by favorable weather, which was expected to result in early offerings of new corn, and in sympathy with wheat. Receipts were light, however, and toward the close of the day the market developed a steadier tone, and at the close was net unchanged to ⅝c lower. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 77¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58⅜	57⅜	58⅛	58⅝	69
May	60¼	59⅜	59⅞	60⅝	71⅜
October	64	63⅜	64	64	..

OATS.

Oats were quiet and, after showing a firmer tone early, prices eased off with the other markets and closed at ⅛c net decline. Export sales were placed at about 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; No. 3 white quoted at 41½@42c; No. 4 white, 40@41c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40@44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	50⅝
May	40	39½	39⅝	39⅝	53⅞

PROVISIONS.

A decline of about 50 points in the hog market caused heavy general selling throughout the provision list, which uncovered stop loss orders and resulted in a sharp break in prices. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Thursday, 25,000; Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	..	..	8.82	8.95	9.35
January	9.07	8.95	8.95	9.12	9.87
Ribs—					
October	..	..	9.35	9.80	10.75
January	9.07	8.92	8.92	9.12	9.77
Pork—					
October	13.75	13.52	13.75	14.40	..
January	16.50	16.12	16.25	16.80	18.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active and weak, closing prices showing losses of from 12 to 15 points. Crude oil was being offered at slightly lower figures, and reports from the South indicated some weakness in the seed market. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.75@7.80	7.60
October	..	..	7.75@8.00	7.60
November	7.65	7.64	7.71@7.75	7.57
December	7.68	7.68	7.85@7.68	7.78
January	7.77	7.68	7.72@7.78	7.85
February	..	..	7.75@7.80	7.90
March	6.62	6.57	6.61@6.62	6.52
April	..	..	6.65@6.66	6.58
May	6.70	6.67	6.70@6.71	6.63
June	..	..	6.75@6.76	6.68
July	6.80	6.77	6.80@6.81	6.73
August	..	..	6.85@6.86	6.78
September	6.90	6.88	6.90@6.91	6.83

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was firmer, closing with net gains of 2 to 10 points. Total sales were 8,100 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	3.35	3.35	3.30@3.40	3.28
Nov.	3.37	3.32	3.35@3.38	3.80
Dec.	3.37	3.24	3.33@3.34	3.25
Jan.	3.18	3.10	3.13@3.14	3.03
Feb.	3.08	3.08	3.06@3.08	2.99
Mar.	3.14	3.10	3.09@3.11	3.03
Apr.	..	..	3.13@3.15	3.06
May	3.18	3.18	3.17@3.19	3.10
June	..	..	3.21@3.23	3.14
July	3.25	3.25	3.25@3.27	3.18
Aug.	..	..	3.27@3.29	3.20
Sept.	..	..	3.30@3.34	3.22

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,749 packages. The firmness noted Tuesday morning on high grades of creamery disappeared in the afternoon, and yesterday morning, with weaker Western advices, speculative interest was withdrawn, and prompt selling values on higher grades showed some decline. The larger use of storage butter by the local jobbing trade is tending to curtail the demand at the moment, and we hear of no further export business. There is good demand for medium and lower grades of fresh creamery, and on such the market still appears to be steady. Renovated unchanged. Ladies quiet. Average run of packing stock easier. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28c; higher scores, 28½@29c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds, 23@23½c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, full make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,300 cases. Receipts light. High qualities of fresh-gathered eggs are quiet and held firmly, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. Liberal offerings of medium and lower grades, which are generally quiet, though trading in stock ranging from 28c downward, is reported a little better. Storage eggs quiet and barely steady. Near-by whites scarce and fancy qualities wanted at firm prices. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 33@34½c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 23@27c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, 20@20½c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 20@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery whites, fine to fancy, 51@52c; ordinary to good, 35@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@50c; Western, gathered whites, 32@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henhery browns, 38@40c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 28@36c; near by, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

SUES LAWYER FOR $3,540.

Clergyman Alleges That Money Was Withheld in Real Estate Deal.

Elbert S. Boughton, a lawyer, was directed yesterday by Justice Ford to show cause today why he should not pay to Luther T. Townsend $3,540 with interest from Aug. 1, 1918.

Mr. Townsend is a clergyman, a college professor, and an author. In his petition he said he was more than 75 years old and for ten years had lived at Brookline, Mass.

The money he wants the defendant to pay came from the sale of real estate, he said, in which the defendant represented him. The defendant is also required to produce certain papers which the plaintiff charges him with withholding from him.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

18 shares Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 298.

$1,000 Pacific Coast Biscuit Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due Sept. 15, 1919, coupons March 15 and Sept. 15, 90.

5 shares Inland Realty Company, $100 each, and all right, title, and interest of Philipp W. Leonhardt in and to the estate of Ludwig B. Leonhardt, $10 lot.

900 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, $50 each, $210¼ per share.

$30,000 Pere Marquette Railroad refunding 4 per cent. bonds, due 1955, guaranteed, 94.

143 shares Pacific Coast Company second preferred, $100 each, 50.

$5,000 Lima Locomotive Corporation first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1932, coupons May and November, 95.

500 shares Anglo-American Zinc-Lead Company, $100 each; 77 shares Pittsburgh and American Tin Mining Company, $100 each; 125 shares Ottoman-American Development Company, $100 each; 24 shares Van Wagoner & Williams Hardware Company, guaranteed, $100 each; 1,000 shares Cobalt-Gowganda Consolidated Mining Company, $1 each; 10 shares Madison Trust Company, $100 each; 10 shares Nineteenth Ward Bank, $100 each; 63 shares American Wood Fireproofing Company common, $100 each; 5 shares Hampton Roads Hotel Company; 2 shares Old Point Comfort Hotel Company, $100 each; 1,850 shares Taylor Creek Ditch Company common, $10 each; 92 shares Taylor Creek Ditch Company preferred, $10 each, and 90 shares United Coal Company, $100 each, $300 lot.

460 shares Thermoton Company common, $100 each, and 46 shares Thermoton Company preferred, $100 each, $20 lot.

$9,000 Iowa Lease and Trust Company (Des Moines, Iowa,) debenture 4½ per cent. bonds, (secured by real estate first mortgage,) due 1919, 91.

$5,000 Central Illinois Public Service Company first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1962, 79½.

$13,000 Sioux Falls Traction System first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1930, 72.

$4,000 Western New York Farms Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1926, 94.

$2,000 Midway Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series A, due 1917, December, 1914, coupons attached, 85.

$2,000 Midway Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series A, due 1922, December, 1914, coupons attached, 80.

$2,000 Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941, 66.

$2,700 Cafetal Carlota Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, (Michigan Trust Company certificate of deposit,) $9 lot.

$10,000 Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Westmoreland Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1996, (Columbia Trust Company certificate of deposit,) $20 lot.

$3,800 Standard Cordage Company adjustment 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1931, ($69.90 paid in liquidation on each $1,000,) $11 lot.

$2,000 Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1955, ($326.68 2-3 per $1,000 paid on account of principal and interest,) $9 lot.

$200 Township Electric Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1915, May, 1912, coupons attached, $3 lot.

$10 shares Alabama and Georgia Iron Company common, $100 each, and 10 shares Alabama and Georgia Iron Company preferred, $100 each, $7 lot.

200 shares Buffalo Gas Company common, $100 each, and 10 shares Cafetal Carlota Company common, $100 each, $105 lot.

10 shares Horn Silver Mining Company, $25 each, $6 lot.

100 shares Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Westmoreland Railway, $50 each, $18 lot.

4 shares Western New York Farms Company second preferred, $100 each, $25 lot.

8 shares Standard Cordage Company, $100 each; 10 shares Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company common, (New York Trust Company certificate of deposit,) $100 each; 7,900 shares Bonanza and Union Tunnel and Mining Company, each; 3 shares Edison Ore Milling Company, Ltd., $100 each, and 5 shares New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, $10 each, $25 lot.

30 shares Hydrogen Company of New York, $100 each; 30 shares Empire City Petroleum Company, $5 each, and 5 shares Boston Cold Storage and Freezing Company, $100 each, $13 lot.

20 shares Boynton Saw and File Company, $100 each; 3 shares Keely Motor Company, $50 each, and 100 shares New York and Franklin Oil Company, $10 each, $21 lot.

30 shares Lazenar's Fertilizer Company, $100 each, and 50 shares Boynton Bicycle Electric Railway Company, $100 each, $6 lot.

$8 demand note of Oliver A. Cheatham, dated Nov. 6, 1913; $230 note of T. W. Britton, dated Dec. 3, 1909, due Feb. 1, 1910; $250 note of Salome A. Britton, Jan. 7, 1879, due on demand; $100 note of B. A. Cook, Feb. 26, 1887, due twelve months after date, and $45 note of J. A. Van Buskirk, Jr., Oct. 21, 1895, payable $5 per month beginning Dec. 1, 1895, $2 lot.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Name of Maj. M. McNamee, Cav., to detached, and name of O. Young, Cav., removed. Maj. Young is assigned to 10th Cav.

Promotions in Cav. Arm.: G. Carleton, Lt. Co., 3d, to Colonel, unassigned; G. L. Byram, Maj., 10th, to Lt. Col., 3d, and R. C. Williams, Capt. 14th, to Major, 14th.

Capt. F. R. Hill, M. C., to Washington Barracks, D. C., as a member of Board to meet there on Oct. 25 for examination of candidate for appointment for 2d Lts. in C. of E., then to his station.

1st Lt. J. S. Davis, 19th Inf., to recruiting service, Pittsburgh, Pa., relieving Capt. H. S. Hathaway, retired.

Promotion of 1st Lt. H. C. Rexach, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., to grade of Captain, is announced.

Leaves: Chaplain S. J. Smith, C. A. C., 5 days extension; 1st Lt. C. S. Caffery, 5th Inf., 14 days extension; Col. J. H. Beacom, Inf., 2 months; Capt. F. N. Cooke, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. W. O. Smith, Q. M. C., 2 months; Capt. D. H. Biddle, Cav., 3 days, and Lt. Col. W. C. Davis, C. A. C., 7 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. W. Grant, commissioned Sept. 7.

Capt. S. E. V. Kittrelle, commissioned from Sept. 7.

Jr. Grade Lts. P. C. Ridgley, the San Francisco to connection fitting out the Delaware, and in command when commissioned; G. H. Cobb, the Washington, to connection fitting out the Dahlgren and in command when commissioned, and J. A. L. Zenor, commissioned.

Ensign E. H. Henning, commissioned; S. H. Matteson, the Tennessee, to temp. duty rec. ship at Norfolk; E. P. Luker, the Kansas, to temp. duty naval training sta., Newport, R. I.; W. Peasley, the Kansas, to naval training sta., Great Lakes; C. F. Martin, the Kansas, to temp. duty naval training sta., Great Lakes; W. H. Porter, Jr., and R. D. Horn, the Tennessee, to temp. duty naval training sta., Newport, R. I.; J. H. Hoffman, naval training sta., Great Lakes, to the Kansas, and R. E. Thornton, to treatment Naval Hosp., Los Animas.

Surgns. E. E. McCullough, San Francisco Training Sta., to the Florida and T. W. Richards, the Florida, to the Maine.

P. A. Surgns. C. W. G. Bunker, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard; E. Thomas, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, to the Utah, and L. W. McGuire, the Maine, to the Rhode Island.

Chef. Carp. J. J. Murphy, the Iris, to Mare Island Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lawrence at San Pedro, Columbia at New London, Terry at Whitestone, Panther at Tompkinsville, San Francisco at Portsmouth, N. H.; Cushing at Newport, and the Callao at Hongkong.

Sailed—Saturn, San Francisco, for San Diego, and the Cyclops, Norfolk, for New York.

The Vulcan will leave Hampton Roads for Haitien waters about Nov. 5.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle winds, mostly s. e.

S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Thurs., except fair in n. w. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex., Okla., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs., warmer in n. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Wis., Mo., Ill., and Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Iowa.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in e. Thurs.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—16—City of Monroe v. State of Louisiana ex rel.; the Parish Board of School Directors of the Parish of Ouachita, La.—Passed temporarily.

17—The State ex rel. Willis J. Roussel v. J. Y. Sanders, Governor, et al.—Passed temporarily.

259—A. Steinfeld et al. v. L. Zeckendorf et al.—Argument continued.

465—The Cuyahoga River Power Co. v. City of Akron.—Argued.

129—Pennsylvania Ry. v. W. F. Jacoby & Co.—Argument commenced.

328—Provident Savings Life Assurance Society v. Commonwealth of Kentucky, by H. M. Bosworth, auditor.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 21: Nos. 328, 481, 1, 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, (and 455,) 24, and 25 and (26.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Re N Y Commercial Co.
U S<Tug J R Steers.
U S<Tug Princess.
Irving Iron Works Co<Hebberd & Wenz, Inc.
Rockwell Co<Naumburg.
Ramsdell<Goumis.
Re Hollins.
Harm<Stern.
Duchnick<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Hamilton Coal Co<Watts.
Mitchell<U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom No

A GREATER NEWARK IN RECLAIMED LAND

30,000 Celebrate Filling In of 4,000 Acres of Useless Meadows.

PLAN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

Docks, Streets, and Factories Are Planned for Territory Taken from the Harbor.

By proclamation of Mayor Thomas L. Raymond of Newark, that city virtually took a holiday yesterday to celebrate the first public inspection of the great municipal work which is being done to reclaim thousands of acres of Newark meadows. The day was celebrated as Port Newark Terminal Day, for the city authorities, the members of the Board of Trade, the Traffic Club and other business organizations plan to make the onetime meadows one of the busiest shipping marts in the world, as well as a manufacturing and industrial centre.

The section now being developed includes nearly 4,000 acres of Newark Bay about midway between Elizabethport and the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers at the head of the bay. Over three hundred acres have been filled, a channel two hundred feet wide and twenty feet deep at low water has been dredged from the Government channel, and facilities are being provided for docks and industrial plants. This work has been in progress a little over a year, and the cost to date has been nearly $2,500,000. Of this tract the city of Newark owns 1,000 acres.

Special railroad trains, tugs, steamboats, scores of jitney buses and hundreds of private automobiles carried fully 25,000 persons to the new terminal site yesterday. In addition to all the public officials of Newark, Naval Officer H. Otto Wilpenn of New York went down in a gayly decorated revenue cutter. One of the sightseeing yachts which plies around Manhattan Island took a large party from New York City, making the trip through the Kill von Kull and steaming easily through the newly dredged channel from the main channel in Newark Bay.

Patrick J. Ryan, President of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, presided. The leading speakers were Mayor Raymond, former Mayor Haussling, under whose administration the work began of putting the deserted meadows to useful purposes, and James R. Nugent, Democratic "boss" of the county. All paid a high tribute to the engineers who carried on the work, and predicted that in a few years business and shipping interests aggregating several hundred millions of dollars would be engaged in domestic and international trade on the Newark terminal.

The dockage facilities will have a total length of 4,500 feet. Several piers, 1,200 feet in length, to accommodate the largest vessels afloat, are also planned. On the reclaimed area streets and connecting highways will be laid out, sewage and water facilities provided with fire protection and convenient transportation. The tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey run through the tract and the Pennsylvania system is nearby.

Among the amusement features yesterday was a flight by Oscar Olson in a Curtiss hydroplane.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

45TH ST, 357 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Frank C. J. Becker to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St. Oct. 19, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

45TH ST, s s, 174.8 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.5; William S. Coe to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Oct. 20, 3 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St....$24,000

Bronx.

CARROLL ST, n s, 140 ft w of City Island Av, 35x110; Samuel S. Miller to Emily V. Lock, 1,037 Anthony Av, Oct. 19, three years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway.....$1,500

FOX ST, 651, n s, 40.7x125; Utopia Realty Co., Inc, to M. Montgomery Maze, 207 West 100th St, prior mtg $29,000, Sept. 28, due as per bond; attorney, M. M. Maze, 2,030 Broadway.....$5,000

HUGHES AV, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 20x87.8; Adelina and Marinucci Ciampoli and another to Vito Baolto, 56 Macdougal St, prior mtg $15,000, Oct 18, due Nov 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1,750

LOT 25, Block A, map Lester Park; Mary McGarry to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Oct. 19, due April 19, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$500

TIFFANY ST, w s, 43 ft n of 165th St, 50.4x74.11; Frankfeldt & Lippmann, (a corporation,) to Herman Farman, 158 Bowery, prior mtg $30,500, Oct. 19, three years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Fischer & R., 115 Broadway.....$5,600

TINTON Av, 1116, e s, 48.10x99; Adolphus Realty Corporation to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Oct 20, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A, 119 Nassau St....$30,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Leonhard Denaer, 778 9th Av, prior mtg $30,000, Oct. 20, 5 years, 6 p. c.; same attorneys.....$8,000

WAVERLY ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; J. T. Construction Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Oct. 19, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway..$35,000

185TH ST, 422 East, s s, 25x98; John Corliss to Walter S. Corrigan, 2 East 10th St, Brooklyn, Oct. 14, three years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. F. Lewis, 37 Wall St.....$2,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 346, and 249 East 2d St; Rebecca April against Rubin Stillman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. April.

8TH AV, e s, 49.9 ft n of 29th St, 21x70± irregular; Loretto E. Cosgrove against Anna Duffy, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

20TH ST, s s, 153.8 ft w of 6th Av, 100x184 to 19th St; 6th Av, n w corner of 19th St, 68.8x153.8; 19th St, n s, 253.8 ft w of 6th Av, 122.10x92; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Simpson Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

35TH ST, 217 and 219 West; Katherine F. Lindemann against Helena M. Richter et al., (action to cancel devise, &c.;) attorneys, Ferguson & Ferguson.

50TH ST, 409 East; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Annie Kurrock et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Roelker, Jr.

52D ST, 551 and 553 West, two actions; Joseph M. L. Striker against Patrick H. McNulty et al., (two actions to obtain possession of ¼ part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

74TH ST, s s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 18x74; Edmund J. Levine et al. against Louis Werner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. C. Steinhardt.

75TH ST, 46 West; Mary E. Prior against Sarah E. Crowell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. E. & E. C. Brower.

116TH ST, 362 West; City Real Estate Co. against Michael J. Farrell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

181ST ST, 107 West; Cortlandt de P. Pland et al. against Lawrence Davis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, between Morris St and Adee Av, known as Lot 306, Adee Park, 24th Ward; Adelaide A. Wabst against Philomena Cipolla et al, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, C. C. Fowler.

MORRIS ST, s s, between Wallace Av and Barnes Av, known as Lot 238, Adee Park, 24th Ward; Adelaide A. Wabst against Philomena Cipolla et al, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, C. C. Fowler.

SHERIDAN AV, s e corner of 165th St, 46.2x200.9; Frederic Ashton de Peyster et al against Lillian B. Rogers et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Morris.

4TH ST, s e s, 160 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Elijah R. Ityer against Minnie Parlam et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Annalist provides for thoughtful business men articles full of matter for earnest consideration. The Open Security Market brings together buyers and sellers of all kinds of unlisted bonds and stocks. The Annalist. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Equitable Society Files Foreclosure Suit Against Simpson-Crawford Property for $1,400,000—Upper Seventh Avenue Sale—Times Square Rental Increase—Builder Buys Bronx Site.

Suit was instituted yesterday by the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Supreme Court to foreclose three mortgages aggregating $1,400,000, on the old Simpson-Crawford store property, covering the westerly block front on Sixth Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets. The suit is brought against the Simpson Realty Company, Simpson Crawford Company, Annex Realty Company, William Crawford and others.

The mortgages are one for $1,000,000, made on May 11, 1900, by William Crawford, and two aggregating $400,000, executed by the Annex Realty Company on April 10, 1902. Alexander & Green of 120 Broadway are the attorneys for the Equitable Society.

The officers of the Simpson-Crawford Company, when the firm retired from business a few months ago, were: President, Alexander MacLachlan; Vice President, Frederick W. Wakefield; Secretary, Robert G. McMeekin, and they are also the officers of the Simpson-Crawford Realty Company.

The greater part of the land covered by the building is owned by the Chisholm estate. The property last year was assessed at $1,100,000 for the land, and with the improvements at $1,750,000.

$125,000 Seventh Avenue Deal.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought from Pasquale Angarola 2,424 Seventh Avenue, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 75 by 75 feet. This was an all cash transaction over one mortgage, and the consideration was about $125,000.

$8,000 Increase in Rental for Times Square Corner.

The Windolph estate has leased to Charles Furthman the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, 20 by 50 feet, for café purposes, from May 1, 1916. P. Paddel, the present tenant, is paying $12,000 per annum, while Furthman's lease calls for a net rental of $20,000 a year for twenty-one years and two renewals.

$120,000 Lease in West 58th Street.

Manning & Trunk closed simultaneously with the sale of 43 West Fifty-eighth Street, announced on Monday, a lease for Mrs. Barbara F. Schurman of the three houses 41, 43 and 45 West Fifty-eighth Street for a period of ten years.

The tenant is Mariana Berggren, who conducts the Madison Arms at 142, 144 and 146 Madison Avenue, which property was recently sold by Dr. William F. Mittendorf to George Backer, who is to erect a sixteen-story loft building, starting Dec. 1.

Miss Berggren is to make extensive alterations to the Fifty-eighth Street houses, including the building of a large extension, installation of an elevator, &c. She is to get possession of 41 and 43 Nov 1 and of 45 in October, 1916, when the present lease expires. The aggregate rental of the lease was approximately $120,000.

Builders Buy Big Bronx Plot.

As a site for five five-story apartments of three, four, and five rooms the Gotham Engineering Corporation, of which T. W. Stemmler, Jr., is President, has purchased through Foody & Gibbon a plot 250 by 100 feet on the east side of Webster Avenue, 226 feet north of 184th Street.

Ground will be broken at once, for the operation plans having been prepared by George Keister, and a building and permanent loan secured.

Bronx Sales.

Schwab & Co. sold for Jackson & Stern for cash 442 East 186th Street, a two-family brick dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100. Also resold for the Max Building Company the old Zeltner mansion, 1,381 Fulton Avenue, on a plot 73.6 by 208, to Morris Polsky. The buyer will make extensive alterations to the old structure and occupy.

Kurz & Uren have sold, in conjunction with D. A. Trotta, 1,914 Daly Avenue, near 177th Street, a four-story new law tenement on a lot 82 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross has sold for Theo. Ficke to Frank A. Herting, a builder, the plot 80 by 100 on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 98 feet west of Fourth Avenue.

Isaac Bloomgarden has sold to the Stuyvesant Building Company the southwest corner of Avenue U and East Fifteenth Street, to be improved with four business buildings. The seller acquired this plot in 1898 for $1,000, when Homecrest was opened. The selling price was nearly twelve times that of the original amount.

J. D. O'Connel, Jr., has sold for Peter J. Collins to a client for occupancy a two-story and cellar brick dwelling on Eaton Avenue and East Fourth Street, Flushing; also, for A. Newell to a client the vacant plot on the northeast corner of Brooklyn Avenue and Maple Street.

Buys Fine Great Neck Plot.

Ten acres of the Corwith & McBee property at Great Neck has been sold by Frank Crowell to Albert A. Cohen, Vice President of the Consolidated Card Company. The price was said to be about $75,000. The plot has a frontage of 410 feet on the Sound. The buyer will erect a residence on the property.

New Jersey.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have purchased from the Brookside Realty Company eighty lots at New Brunswick, N. J., to be developed in the Spring with small dwellings.

Simpson, Merritt & Co. report the sale of a residence on the mountain side to Charles E. Francis of New York City. The residence occupies a lot 90 feet front by 180 feet deep, and faces North Mountain Avenue, which is one of Montclair's desirable thoroughfares.

Big Hoboken Factory Lease.

The Ruland & Whiting Company have leased the twelve-story building known as "Unit D" of the Hoboken Factory Terminal at Hoboken, N. J., adjacent to and just north of the grounds of the Stevens Institute of Technology. The building contains 275,000 square feet, and is of the most modern type, having just been completed by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. The brokers withheld the name of the lessee, but it was said that occupancy will be taken at once.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a plot belonging to L. Ward Prince and near the Gedney Farm Hotel at Gedney Farm, White Plains, to J. R. Whitehead of New Rochelle. The purchaser will begin the construction of a large Dutch Colonial residence immediately.

Seaman Lowerre & Co. have sold for May C. Knowles her property at Bedford, consisting of seventy-five acres on the Armonk Road, to a New York investor. The property was held at $40,000.

Commercial Leases.

John J. Kavanagh leased for a long term for the Rev. Anthony Loux the five-story building, 25 by 100, at 826 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifty-third Street, to Milton Newitter and Herman Witt for a furniture salesroom. H. P. Mead represented the owner.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schuite Realty Company to the Macniff Horticultural Company the store at 182 Fulton Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for a term of years, 136 West Eighty-eighth Street, for Mrs. T. Foote, to William L. Lyon.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased, furnished, for the Winter, the residence on Hilton Avenue, Garden City, of William H. Mills, President of Naylor & Co., to Herbert L. Smith of the New York Stock Exchange.

$140,000 for Queens Buildings.

During the past couple of days applications for the erection of new buildings have been filed with the Building Bureau in Queens in which the total estimated cost of the proposed buildings is more than $140,000.

All of the applications are for dwellings, and an interesting feature is the revival of the applications for tenements and detached dwellings.

In the Long Island City section, Frank Novotony will erect four-story brick tenements on Webster Avenue, east of Third Avenue, at a cost of $10,000.

Thomas Daly will build four houses on Fourty-first Street, south of Park Avenue, Corona, at a cost of $14,000.

Marcy A. Iarecci will erect seven two-story brick dwellings on Fairview Avenue, west of Granger Street, Corona, at a cost of $11,200, and John F. Graham will build five two-story houses on Garrison Street, Maspeth, at a cost of $15,000.

Bachman & Metzger will erect five two-story brick dwellings on Deyo Street, east of Ford Avenue, Ridgewood, at a cost of $18,000.

Realty Notes.

At a sale of tax liens on Long Island City properties Tuesday, under the direction of Daniel F. Moynihan, about $600,000 in cash was gathered in for the city on bills, some of which have been outstanding since 1876.

Justice Erlanger has granted permission to the St. Matthews Roman Catholic Church to sell the property on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, for $55,000, to Charles D. Weed.

Charles F. Noyes Company were associate brokers with the Brett and Goode Company in the lease of four floors in the new twenty-story Printing Crafts Building, Eighth Avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, to the Bartlett-Orr Press, Rogers & Co., and Eugene C. Lewis & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

80th St, 71 East, n s, 60.6 ft w of Park Av, 20x82.2; four-story dwelling, with extension; executors' sale; knocked down at $43,750; also

Far Rockaway, L. I., tract of 1¼ acres with dwelling on Wavecrest Av, through to Brinckerhoff Av, near Cedar Av; to John H. McKay for $21,750; also stable, 40x111x irregular, on w s of Wavecrest Av, 120 ft s of Atlantic Av; executors' sale, estate of R. F. Einstein, deceased; to Thomas J. Goodwin for $1,800.

Far Rockaway, L. I., Wavecrest Av, n s, through to corner of Atlantic Av, 105.6x133.2x irregular, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down to S. B. Rogers for $12,750.

Villa Av, 3,164, e s, 135.8 ft n of 208th St, 18x100; two-story frame dwelling; trustee's sale, estate of Patrick Cannon, deceased; knocked down at $1,400.

Dyckman St, s s, 488 ft w of Broadway, 150x158x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to William O. Gantz for $11,650.

Monticello Av, 1525 ft n of Strong Av, 50x100, vacant; withdrawn.

Hoe Av, e s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100, vacant; administrator's sale, estate of Martin Nealon, deceased; knocked down to J. F. Flynn for $2,750.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pearl St, 480, e s, 148.8 ft s of Park Row, 25x97.9x25x94.8; three-story lodging house and stores; Charles M. Cannon, trustee, against T. F. Connery et al.; W. N. O'Neil, attorney; J. P. Walsh, referee; due, $21,060.83; taxes, &c., $811.66; to Henry De Forest Weeks, a party in interest, for $22,300.

109th St, 160 East, s s, 106 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Giusta Jagendorf; Harold Swain, attorney; John R. McMullen, referee; due, $8,630.80; taxes, &c., $93.50; to the plaintiff for $8,800.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Spring St, 11, n e corner of Elisabeth St, 25.8 x95x25.3x89, five-story stable; right, title, and interest; H. W. Lichtenstein against Amie Davis; S. D. Josephthal, attorney; Joseph Ullman, referee; due, $2,255.25; to the plaintiff for $400.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Rivington St, 75-77, s s, 58.1 ft e of Allen St, 42.2x77, seven-story tenement and stores; Adjourned to Nov. 2.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Adams St, w s, — n of Van Nest Av, 309.11 x14.7x41lx168.10; Regent Realty Co. against M. J. Adler et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $12,783.92; taxes, &c., $5,478.96; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By James L. Wells Co.

Adams St, n e corner of Van Nest Av, 172.2x100x irregular, and Columbus Av, n s, 53.2 ft e of Adams, 53.2x96.1x52.3x99.1; Regent Realty Co. against Nonparell Realty Co. et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; G. W. M. Clark, referee; due, $5,859.16; taxes, &c., $1,565.10; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

East 55th St, 327, n s, 306.9 ft e of Second Av, 18.11x100.5, three-story dwelling; Joseph Pronick against Amelia M. Mark et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $8,900.90; taxes, &c., $614.68.

Madison Av, 2,050, w s, 550.10 ft s of 130th St, 16.5x75, three-story tenement; Astor Trust Co., trustee, against Isabel A. McKinstry et al.; White & Case, attorneys; George W. Olvany, referee; due, $8,823.41; taxes, &c., $81.80.

56th St, 344 East, s s, 124 ft w of 1st Av, 18x18, four-story tenement; New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co., exr., against Amelia M. Mark et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur Gilgerich, referee; due, $7,806.11; taxes, &c., $519.25.

114th St, 319 East, n s, 228 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100.11, two-story shop; Stephen Baker, trustee, against Santo Reda, individually and administratrix, et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $5,719.80; taxes, &c., $367.57.

By Joseph P. Day.

Delancey St, 220, n s, 76.8 ft e of Pitt St, 78x27x irregular, five-story tenement and stores; Walter S. Gurnee et al., trustees, against Yetta Limmer et al.; Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys; Eliel J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $23,243.66.

138th St, 634 West, s s, 360 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11, three-story dwelling; Anna M. Terwilliger against Margaret E. Ely et al.; Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, attorneys; Bainbridge Colby, referee; due, $5,-730.36; taxes, &c., $675.91.

Duane St, 42, s w corner of Lafayette St, 31.3x18.3x irregular, six-story loft and store building; Hermine E. Clark et al. against Madison Av Real Estate Co et al; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; Lawrence L. Sanders, referee; due, $9,597.06; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

Broome St, 132, n s, 75 ft w of Pitt St, 25x100, four-story tenement; Emanuel Moses, executor, against Henry Hyman et al.; Alexander Appel, attorney; James W. Hyde, referee; due, $18,272.50; taxes, &c., $1,174.58.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Houston St, West, 25 and 27, s s, 50 ft w. of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story loft and store building; United States Trust Co. of New York against Ferdinand H. Mela et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorney; Macgrane Coxe, referee; due, $83,189.16; taxes, &c., $1,640.25.

By Samuel Marx.

118th St, 232 East, s s, 210 ft w or Second Av, 21x100.11; six-story storage; Payne Estate against Alice M. Lynch et al.; Reeves & Todd, attorneys; Timothy A. Leary, referee; due, $22,589.11; taxes, &c., $668.77.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

49th St, 235 East, n s, 224 ft w of Second Av, 18x100.5; three-story dwelling; K. George Falk against George Killian et al.; K. Richard Wallach, attorney; Kneeland Moore, referee; due, $9,849.31; taxes, &c., $228.04.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

70th St, w s, 70 ft e of West End Av, for a one-story film storage house, 15x9; E. M. Kingston, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $600.

188th St, n s, 50 ft e of Belmont Av, for a one-story brick store and amusement hall, 50x83; Peter Indelli, 1,755 Clay Av, owner; E. Wilbur, 562 West 164th St, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

18th St, 438 to 454 West, to a one-story storage house; Consolidated Gas Co., 4 Irving Place, owner; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 94.16x160; Morris Rosenfield to Ryzo Realty Co., 290 Broadway, (mtg $70,000,) Oct. 5; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway....$100

AVENUE A, w s, 75.10 ft s of 91st St, 50x94; James Higgins to Mary S. Higgins, New York, May 16, 1906; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary S. Keveney to John E. Keveney, New York, Jan. 24, 1908; same attorney.....$100

CHRISTIE ST, 118, e s, 75.5 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Potential Realty Corporation to Delancey Holding Co., 74 Broadway, all title, (mtg $27,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$100

DELANCEY ST, 222-226, n w corner of Willett St, 88x44.8; Potential Realty Corporation to Delancey Holding Co., 74 Broadway, all title, (mtg $75,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$100

HENRY ST, 43, n s, 315 ft w of Market St, 25x100; Jennie D. Wallach and ano. to Annie Shapiro, 720 Riverside Drive, (mtg $29,250,) Oct. 6; attorney, David I. Shapiro, 93 Nassau Street.....$1

LENOX AV, 7th Av, 139th and 140th Sts, the block; Benno Lawinson, referee, to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Oct. 14; attorney, George W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway.....$500,000

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 84.10 ft n of 177th St, 40x100; Mary Barry to Barry Realty Co., 15 William St, (mtg $30,000,) Oct. 2; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St..$100

2D AV, 2,250, e s, 80.11 ft s of 116th St, 20x80; Moses Oppenheim to Hannah Oppenheim, 600 West 133d St, quitclaim, all liens, Oct. 20.....$100

8D ST, 121 West, n s, 65.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 23x78.4; Luigi di Francesco to Carmela, his wife, 218 Thompson St, ½ part, (mtg $12,790,) Oct. 19; attorney, Americus C. Stabile, 41 Park Row.....$100

7TH AV, 2,422-6, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75; Pasquale Angarola to Joseph B. Peck, at Mt. Hope, N. Y., (mtg $68,000,) Oct. 9; attorney, P. A. McGolrick, 261 Broadway.....$1

35TH ST, 270 East, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.9; James E. Dillon to Mary L. Campion, 136 West 74th St., Oct. 19; attorneys, Myers & O.....$1

Mary A. Iarecci, 100 Broadway.....$1

45TH ST, 153 West, s s, 174.8 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.5; Fred V. V. Shaw to William S. Coe, 50 West 70th St, quitclaim, Oct. 20; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$1

50TH ST, 536 West, s s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mary C. Gulden (Franklin) to Rufford Franklin, 29 Norwood Av, Summit, N. J., trustee of John F. Kellers, (mtg $24,500,) Oct. 14; address, 34 Nassau St.....$1

51ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; George J. Freudenberger et al., heirs of John B. Freudenberger, to Kunigunda Freudenberger, 503 West 51st St., Sept. 30; attorney, Charles D. Donohue, 1 Liberty Street.....$1

106TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Maria Lutz to William Kappenburg, 2,334 Webster Av, (mtg $8,800,) Oct. 9; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

136TH ST, 150 West, s s, 266.8 ft e of 7th Av., 16.8x99.11; Isidor Simon to Rudolph J. Muller, at Monticello, N. Y., Oct. 7; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x94.11; Charles A. Clinton to Ellie S. Donelan, 78 Charles St, (mtg $78,500,) all liens, Oct. 31, 1912; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

AUSTIN PLACE, e s, 37.6 ft s of 147th St, 37.6x100; Irene E. Riessick to Henry Weber, 517 Timpson Place, (mtg $13,500,) March 5; attorneys, Clarke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$100

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of Fordham Road, 100x82x100.7x82; Joseph T. Ryan to Southside Construction Co., 287 Audubon Av, (mtg $11,000,) Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON AV, 1,820, e s, 19.5x90.2; Joseph A. Shay by Frank S. Sumner, 308 West 82d St, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 25; attorney, Frank S. Sumner, 405 Lexington Av.....$1

CRESTON AV, e s, 382.11 ft n of 196th St, 25x94; Max Benfit, (refree,) to Wilhelm Nippold, 209 East 90th St, et al., Oct. 18; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.. $6,500

EAGLE AV, e s, 405 ft s of 156th St, 20x115; Michele Di Benedetto to Emilo Mele, 680 Eagle Av, (mtg $6,250;) Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FULTON ST, n w s, being Lot F, map of Washingtonville, 56.4x100x37.10x—; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to William P. McCarthy, 4,761 Richardson Av, Oct. 18; attorneys, Siegel, C. & S.....395 Broadway.....$100

FULTON ST, n w s, being Lot 116, same map, 50x100; same to same, Oct. 15; same attorneys at.....$100

HEATH AV, e s, 40.8 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x101.10; also Heath Av, e s, 60.10 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.8x101.8; also Heath Av, e s, 81 ft n of centre line of 229th St, 20.2x100.10; George E. Murphy to South Side Construction Co., 267 Audubon Av, (mtg $7,800,) Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 186, map of Lohbauer Park; C. J. Louis Reichart to Emily Just, 2,520 8th Av, (mtg $300,) Oct. 15; attorney, Emily Just, 2,520 8th Av.....$100

LOTS 108 to 110, map of Ruser estate; Thomas A. Kenny to Jane A. Kenny, 1,057 Lexington Av, Oct. 20; attorney, Jane A. Kenny, 1,057 Lexington Av.....$1

ORCHARD ST, s s, 100 ft e of City Island Av, 50x103; also City Island Av, e s, 50 ft n of Orchard St, 17.6x100; also City Island Av, n s, 140 ft w of City Island Av, 85x110; John L. Thomas to Samuel S. Miller, 152 Orchard St, City Island, (mtgs $14,800,) Dec. 16, 1912; attorney, H. M. Kennedy, 66 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 65.11 ft n of Dawson St, 25x irregular; Lillian Stimel to Talmud Torah Torath Moses, Inc., 843 Union Av, (mtg $3,750,) Oct. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, 367 East, n s, 25x100; Frederick W. Hunt to Henry Wendt, 171 West 85th St; (mtg $17,750,) Oct. 15; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

159TH ST, 381 East, n e s, 26x100; Joseph Thelen to J. M. Construction Co., Inc., 584 East 160th St, (mtg $5,500,) Oct. 16; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.....$1

159TH ST, 379 East, 25x100; also strip, 1.5x 25; same to same, (mtg $3,500,) Oct. 16; same attorney.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,726, n store and basement; Charles F. Coy to Mary MacGuire, 1,726 Amsterdam Av, 5-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Burger & B., 233 Broadway.....$1,500

BROADWAY, 1,628 and 1,630, 1st floor; Lina Schultz to Lee Foo, 30 Pell St, 4 5-12 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, F. W. Fulding, 233 Broadway.....$3,000

3D AV, 815, store and basement; Fannie C. Sackett to Frederick Fyens, 515 3d Av, 5½ years from Nov. 1, 1915.....$1,700

7TH AV, 2,522, store and basement; Abraham Kornbluth to Annie O'Brien, 220 East 83d St, 8 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av..$1,275 and $425

8TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x90, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Archibald J. C. Anderson, 33 East 9th St, 21 years from Nov. 1, 1915; address, 90 Wall St.....$950

23D ST, 480 East, all; 23d St, 436 East, shed, &c; Carl R. Schultz et al., trustees, to Aimone Manufacturing Co., 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Anderson, I. & A., 25 Broad St.....$4,000

57TH ST, 158 East, one building; the Ess Eff Realty Co. to Frank Gordon, 158 East 57th St, 5 5-12 years from May 1, 1914.....$1,800

116TH ST, 10 West, 2 stores and basement; Clara Schloss and another to Abraham Nissenshall, 19 East 118th St, 5 5-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Jacob Newmark, 291 Broadway.....$1,280

126TH ST, 227 West, all; Ruth N. Smith to Hattie Zelenko, 227 West 126th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Tomes, B. & P., 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$660

Bronx.

HOE AV, 1,066; 156th St, 978 to 982 East, and Faile St, 1,057; W. C. Construction Co. to Pincus Brenner, 3,817 3d Av, 2 years and 11 months from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Pincus Brenner, 3,817 3d Av....Total rent, $84,462

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 201; Pierce Butler and Pierce Manufacturing Co. against Estate of Henry Miner, owner; David Brandt, contractor..$52.23

ELDRIDGE ST, 133; Sam Braunstein against Frederick Storm, owner; Max Kempler, contractor.....$100

MADISON AV, 905; H. Bernstein, Inc., against Mary D. Pinchot Estate, owner; E. Perlman Iron Works, Inc., contractor..$870

87TH AV, 572; H. Bernstein, Inc., against R. A. Rudd, owner; A. Perlman Iron Works, Inc., contractor.....$300

9TH ST, 12 West; Howard R. Cummings against Jean McH. Johansen, owner; Clieshugh & Clieshugh, Inc., contractors..$715.90

38TH ST, 203 West; Simon Solloway against Sun Hip Chong, owner; Philip Mindle and John Cantor, contractors.....$35.13

48TH ST, 5 East; Jennings & John against Ella Hawk, owner; Richard Pickard, Jr., Wilfred P. Ellison & W. P. Ellison, Inc., contractors.....$400

111TH ST, 244 West; Gelband Contracting Co., Inc., against Frances S. Mann et al., owners; Horace E. Simon, S. & R. Amusement Co., Inc., and Mr. Longo, contractors, (renewal).....$150

116TH ST, 60 and 62 West; East Star Roofing Co., Inc., against Frederick I. Unger, owner; Tager Co., Inc., contractor....$276.50

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, n e corner of 228th St, 65x109.2; Cipolla Contracting Co. against Eugene Metzger, Hugo N. Schloss, and Liberty Lace and Netting Works, owners; James Quinn Construction Co., Inc., contractors.....$276

WASHINGTON AV, 1,243; American Wood Carpet Flooring Co., Inc., against Sarah Goldberg, owner; Abelman & Abelman, contractors.....$58

WESTCHESTER SQUARE, 38, 39, and 40; American Stone Renovating and Stucco Co. against Thomas J. McMahon, owner and contractor.....$1,385

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 180th St; Joseph von Rehder against N. S. & J. Corporation et al., Oct. 15, 1915.....$117

WALKER ST, 116; East Side Iron Works Co. against Moe Levy & Son et al., June 17, 1915.....$55

WEST END AV, n w corner of 69th St; James McLaughlin against Dennis F. Lavelle et al., June 2, 1891, (canceled).....$1,135

187TH ST, 208 and 210 West; S. B. Miller, Inc., against Kennedy Estate et al., Sept. 20, 1915.....$152

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

MARTHA AV, s e corner of 240th St, 75x100; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association loans Louette D. Failing, to erect one-story apartment.....$8,500

159TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x101.3; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans J. T. Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment.....$35,000

183D ST, s s, 116 ft w of Bathgate Av, 16x92.4; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association loans Edward Emden, to make certain alterations upon said premises.....$1,800

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Only 29 minutes from Park Row, on

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First to Eleventh Lofts, $2,750 to $3,250 per annum

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Furnished and Unfurnished.
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2 and 5 Room Apts.
In a high class, fireproof building.
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Any number of Rooms; Complete Service.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bangruptcy.—In the matter of JULIAN O. HANFT and J. FREDERICK HANFT, individually and as co-partners trading as HANFT BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Banruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1915, by order of this Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 682 Madison Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of florist fixtures, ice box, safe, vases, baskets, plants, etc., and further sells at 15 E. 58th St., Borough of Manhattan, on October 27th, at 11 A. M., two delivery wagons. Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Oct. 22d and 23d, at above places.

FREDERICK C. LEUBUSCHER, Receiver.
OTTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON, Attorneys for Receiver, 200 Fifth Av., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Max Kass.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 632 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' hats, millinery supplies, fixtures, &c.

MAX BERG, Assignee.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Josef Klein.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 3d day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 107 Division St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of cloaks, suits, skirts, desk, chairs, fixtures, &c.

LOUIS M. PICKER, Assignee, 116 Nassau St., New York.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of DANIEL GREEN.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 24-26 Wooster St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of electrical supplies, metal goods, machinery, typewriter, safe, fixtures, etc.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Assignee. SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE M. GARSSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 307 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton, linen, and woolen piece goods, trimmings, safe, typewriter, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

ALBERT C. PECK, Assignee. ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

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AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, modern country home, overlooking the most beautiful portion of the Hudson Valley and commanding an extensive view of the mountains of Orange and Sullivan Counties; only 38 minutes from Grand Central Station; the house is white stucco, Italian and Moorish, three years old, hollow tile construction, hot water heating plant; six master's bedrooms, five servants' rooms, two sleeping porches, five tiled baths, three separate lavatories, glass inclosed sun parlor; roomy garage, accommodating two cars; an ideal, fashionable home, with exclusive environment and within easy access of every Westchester resort, country club, golf course, &c. Address R. D. CORTINA COMPANY, 1,600 Broadway, New York.

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6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100. Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

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Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

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Between 5th and 6th Aves.

1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
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Dining Room on First Floor.
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4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms, $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price

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Rental $2,100 to $7,000

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Exceptionally well-managed building. Continuous hall, elevator and telephone service.

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$28 to $45 a Month

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SUITES OF
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An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

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Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or
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7 Rooms, Rental $960
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Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

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Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

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On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
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4 Rooms ..... $38-$40
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Only one 5-room suite remaining.
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BET. 5TH & MADISON AVES.
Building Just Completed.
SUITES OF
1-2-3-4 ROOMS
and BATHS
1st Floor Physician's Suite with complete offices.
All night elevator service.
Meals served in rooms.
Professional service in full livery.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agent.
Telephone, Plaza—837.
31 West 58th St., N. Y.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

Rents, $600 to $1,000.

507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street.

4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; elevator and telephone service night and day. Rent $30.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Gramercy Park APARTMENTS

36 Gramercy Park East

Only two apartments vacant.

A quiet, refined locality.
Special Park Privileges.
Very Attractive.

Suites of 8 & 9 Rooms

Light & Airy. Unobstructed view.

Rental price, $1,800-$2,400

Inquire of
Superintendent on premises.

THE HILLHURST

160
EAST
91ST STREET

LOVELY SUITES FOR REFINED TENANTS OF MODERATE MEANS. TASTEFUL DECORATIONS. POLITE ATTENDANCE.

UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

TO LET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

2 Rooms, inside and bath $20.00
4 Rooms, outside and bath 33.00
5 Rooms, outside and bath 35.00

MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN
EXCLUSIVELY FOR TENANTS.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Free Private Phone in Each Apartment, Night and Day Service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.
$1.00 DINNERS FOR 50C.

OPPORTUNITY

Corner Apartment.
Every room faces street.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Elevator, Etc., $1,200
Liberal inducements to good tenant.

1229 Park Ave.

S. E. Corner 96th St.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or A. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 74 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

Best Renting Value in Brooklyn
HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE HALLS

3-4-5 Rooms.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60
ST. REGIS
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St.
Facing Grant Square.
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $55
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
203-209 Underhill Av.
Cor. St. John's Place.
Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza.

ROYAL ARMS

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3 rooms, $36; 4 rooms, $45; 5 rooms, $55.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32 $38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 176TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

TILBURY COURT

719-723 WEST 180TH ST.

6 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartments; modern improvements. $45—$55.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7348.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

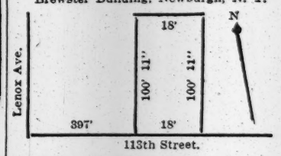
REFEREE'S NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ORANGE COUNTY.—J. BLACKBURN MILLER, Plaintiff, against MINNIE A. COHEN, individually and as Administratrix, etc., et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 25th day of September, 1915, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange, N. Y., I, the subscriber, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-seven feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the center line of the block; thence easterly along said center line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915.
T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.
GRAHAM WITSCHIEF, Plaintiff's Attorney, Brewster Building, Newburgh, N. Y.



113th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Ten Thousand Five Hundred Ninety-eight and 03-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.50, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $865.15 and interest.

Dated Newburgh, N. Y., October 11th, 1915.
T. V. W. ANTHONY, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —MEHRY LOEB, plaintiff, against DORA GILBERT, Caroline Amelia Rosenmiller, sometimes known as Caroline Amelia Rosenmuller, individually and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of Adolphus Rosenmiller, deceased; Royal P. Hammerschlag, William Koch, sometimes known as William F. Koch; "Mary" Koch, wife of the defendant, William Koch, said first name "Mary" being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to plaintiff; Ella T. Jackson, Israel Joel, Florence Joel, and Helena W. F. Koch, as surviving executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Koch, deceased, defendants.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.
COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, William Koch, sometimes known as William F. Koch; "Mary" Koch, wife of the defendant, William Koch, said first name, "Mary," being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to the plaintiff, and Ella T. Jackson, the places of residence of the said persons being unknown to the plaintiff.

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis K. Pendleton, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of September, 1915, and filed with the supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1915.
COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, 64 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On October 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against Sixty Cases of Condensed Milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, October 9, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On October 11, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one thousand cases of canned tomato puree upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 1, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 11, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,323.—In Bankruptcy.—LUDWIG ARMBRUSTER, Bankrupt.

Ludwig Armbruster was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 18th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 3d, 1915, at 1:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, October 19th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,238.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ZEIGER and JACOB WALD, individually and as copartners trading as WALD & ZEIGER, Bankrupts.

Louis Zeiger and Jacob Wald, individually and as copartners trading as Wald & Zeiger, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on October 1st, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on November 3rd, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Oct. 20, 1915.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story factory building, 768 to 772 Pacific St., Brooklyn; 31,000 square feet; opposite Long Island freight depot; ideal building; unsurpassed for convenient light, air and shipping facilities.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

HANDSOME SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, bath, heat, all improvements; near trolley, schools, stores, churches; 28 minutes' ride from Manhattan. Will accept as low as $100 down, balance $17 monthly. Title guaranteed. C. Beebe, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FLORAL PARK BARGAIN. Will sacrifice 2 lots for $600 cash. Good title. No agents. Floral, Box 195 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

83D, 67 WEST.—Four-story, high-stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway at 103d.

For Rent.—56 West 92d St., near Central Park; 4-story high-stoop house, in perfect order; $1,700 a year. Apply on premises or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

STUDIO.
77 IRVING PLACE, (S. W. COR. 19TH ST.) Rental $25. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts, 100x100. Automatic sprinklers. LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD. A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

STORES! STORES! STORES! ! !
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 80th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Shop, 40x80, and large yard suitable for any rough manufacturing; will rent cheap. L 36 Times.

Wanted—Large ground floor studio, north light. T 39 Times.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, at Mt. Vernon, in the exclusive Chester Hill section, three-story detached house, 10 rooms, two baths, three toilets, laundry, and garage; lot 62x90. Will sell to quick purchaser for $13,500. Write or call, M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEW MODERN HOUSE, $5,950. Bungalow type, 8 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and porches; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted property; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Beautiful all-year round bungalow, decorate to suit, all latest modern improvements, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda, on large plot, about one block from bay and bathing beach, built under personal care of owner, 42 minutes from city, will sell on easy terms; title guaranteed. Bungalow, Box 186 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home, about one hour from city; six-room house; about half acre good land; near store, schools, and depot; place suitable for poultry raising for market; will sell on terms $100 down, $10 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write, C. Finn, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Home of six rooms, near pretty lake, not far from trolley and trains; house finished in good style, painted white, &c.; all modern improvements, with ground for garden; good tenant desired on easy terms and reasonable price. Mrs. C. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $375 for all; $50 down; $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWAT

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

NEW EXCLUSIVE apartment, 8 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

Desire to sublet my apartment, consisting of three rooms and bath, nicely furnished, at $140 per month. Apartment 11, 18 East 60th St.

NEAR PLAZA HOTEL, three rooms, bath, kitchen; furnished; six months, longer; $90 month. Telephone Owner, Murray Hill 9726.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up; rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, baths; modern elevator building, near "L" subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.
New building; eight large, sunny rooms; 8 baths, 8 master's bedrooms; luxuriously furnished; Winter or longer; 72d Subway. 7674 Columbus.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
85th St., 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $350 upward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 6 or 8 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Beautifully furnished new apartment, 8 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electric service, telephone; unusual. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected. CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

Sublet handsomely furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 per month. ALLEN, 38 WEST 59TH ST.

Beautifully furnished ten-room corner apartment, central location, overlooking park. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 8850.

179th St., Broadway.—Will share elegant apartment, refined lady; $35 month. P. O. Box 1,491.

Handsomely furnished apartment, modern building; West End Av., below 86th, 8 rooms, 3 baths. Telephone Murray Hill 9726.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SELKAS CO.,
6620 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 84th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

Distinctive apartments, all sizes, desirable localities. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV. Telephone Murray Hill 8850.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

122D, 500 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; newly furnished, decorated; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

86th, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished high-class 5-room front apartment. Fanning.

High-class five rooms; view Riverside; $115. Murray, 611 West 111th St.

Seven sunny rooms; elevator. 418 Central Park West, Apartment 64. Riverside 4164.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

119th, 420 West.—Five outside rooms, (bath,) completely, beautifully furnished; $85.

Handsomely, newly furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, good service; $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

140 EAST 84TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service.
Reduced rents; southern exposure; good ventilation.

1,186 MADISON AV., CORNER 87TH ST. Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

2 East 81st.—Small apartment, $50; janitor. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d St.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side

RIVERDALE.—Beautiful seven-room apartment, $40 month; latest improvements; new fireproof two-family houses; city, country life; garage. 285 West 261st.

$24—5 ROOMS, BATH.
103th, 6 West, Near Central Park.—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $50. Janitor.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent on premises Col. 4020.

87th St., 140 West.—Large living room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchenette, dining room; modern building; $1,400. Meyrowitz.

140th St., 303 West.—Seven rooms, front; bath; electricity; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

72d, 118 West.—Two rooms, ground floor front, street level; new, modern building suitable doctor or dentist; $75.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent, $45 to $60.

170TH, 709 West, Alview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

91st, 203 West.—Two front connecting rooms, adjoining bath; private entrance. Stobbie.

152 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments wanted for waiting clients. Everett M. Selkas Co., 507 Fifth Av.

70TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

888-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

84th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apartment, $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 238 St. James Pl.

Bronx.

Watson Av., 1,017, south of Tremont Av.—3, 4, 5 large rooms, $22 to $32; latest improvements. Phone 2794 Tremont.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first-class service; reasonable prices.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 West 113th St. $35.00—5-room apartments—$47.00.
All modern improvements; elevator service day and night; parks, subway, "L," car, and bus service within one block.

Great Opportunity.—Bargain; will sublet beautiful, newly decorated apartment, ten large, light sunny rooms, three baths, eighth floor, West 71st St., $1,850. Telephone Zinck, 5980 Bryant for particulars.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman and wife, no children, desire rent for season seven, eight room furnished apartment, large rooms and centrally located, approximately $200 month. Address G 371 Times Downtown.

Wanted—8 or 9 room furnished apartment, first class in every respect; not above $300, on west side; for 6 months; by desirable private family. Private, 116 Times.

WANT IMMEDIATELY, 5 to 7 room apartment, well furnished, in modern building, for thoroughly responsible client; $150 to $200. Fredk. L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d. M. H. 5726.

High-class furnished apartments wanted in new buildings. Let me list yours. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV.

Gentleman wants furnished apartment, three rooms, near Central Park, Winter months, commencing Nov. 1. G 368 Times Downtown.

Floor, kitchenette; large room, kitchenette; responsible adults want apartment; reduction careful use; not over $50. T 42 Times.

Apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, between 34th and 59th Sts.; young couple. Jassoy, Wyandauch, L. I.

Small furnished housekeeping apartment till Jan. 1; 3 adults. S., 2,045 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Unusually large rooms; ample closets; private baths; excellent table; 'phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

55D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; refreshing table board.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Fine second floor, other rooms; conveniences; excellent table. Weinberg.

62D, 38 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bath; excellent board; prices reasonable.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Large front room; excellent table; clean, well-furnished house.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.
Superior accommodation; table board.

MADISON AV., 839.—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in room; appointments those of a private house; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, suites; private baths; also single room; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive third-story back and front room; small room; board.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 115 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large room; attractively furnished; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Suite, private bath; single room; table boarders; excellent location.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquello.)—Elegant suites, private baths, south front; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; reference; table guests received.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, single rooms; excellent home table; references.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 146 WEST, (The Barrett.)—20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

83D, 17 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; attractive single room; electricity; superior table; gentleman.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small, rooms; gentlemen; private family; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large room; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent home cooking; references; table guests accommodated.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood, near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

97TH, 220 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior table; reasonable; couple, two gentlemen. Chaurant.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; private American home; suitable for couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well appointed home; very best cooking.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

102D, 811 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable gentlemen, couple; excellent board; private family.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Thirty guests with us from one to nine years; comfortable rooms and good food and agreeable associates hold them; vacancies because parties left city; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

120TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room, suitable two; southern exposure; American; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 687.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 867 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

HOTEL LA PORTE,
117th, (corner Amsterdam Av.)—Two blocks from subway express station; overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, redecorated; new bathrooms; full hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up; with bath, $15 up; suite of rooms, bath, and board for two, $25 up; beautiful dining room; special attention to table boarders; new management.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Widow will rent handsomely furnished studio, (36 ft.,) with bedroom, private bath; also other large room; magnificent views; home cooking. 8926 Audubon.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d., 20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 6c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. TI CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, (two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house; elevator and steam heat; will rent two large rooms; also single room; singly or en suite.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalid, aged, infirm, in detached cottage; home-like. 857 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

American Jewish gentleman desires large outside room, two meals, modern apartment, below 110th West; small private family; $50 monthly; references exchanged. Permanent, T 52 Times.

Room, with bath, also meals, by refined young lady, at business during day; west side, between 60th and 80th Sts., preferred. T 33 Times.

Two young men desire two rooms, with private bath, breakfast, and dinner, vicinity Broadway and 70th preferred; state price. T 51 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable steam-heated room; breakfast optional.

17TH, 222 East.—Desirable furnished room for bachelor or employed woman.

23D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

75TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studio for music or dancing, meetings; subrenting for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

SEVENTIES, (Near Park Av.)—One, two large rooms, adjoining bath. N 90 Times.

West Side

97TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated single, double rooms; elegant bath; steam, electricity, telephone; exceptionally clean; moderate.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY. — Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms; bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; steam heat; exclusive service; private bath.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; physician, business; electricity.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; select house; electric.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Attractive room; gentleman; Jewish family. Phone 2586 Columbus.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; high-grade house and superior service.

69TH, (Central Park West).—Desirable front room; exclusive elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 5277.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; private baths; beautiful parlor suite; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, plenty hot water; reference.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L" stations.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Double room, alcove; closets, parquet floors, electricity, hot, cold water.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Double room, alcove, closets, parquet floors, electricity, hot, cold water.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractively furnished large front room, opposite bath; single room; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. 'Phone, 684 Columbus, apartment 1C.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, (separately or suite; bath; electricity; gentlemen.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH STREET, 188 WEST.
Large, front parlor bedroom and connecting dressing room; also small room; electricity.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large back parlor, kitchenette; steam, electricity; references; homelike.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate prices, handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L" and subway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath; electricity; suitable two.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large rooms, refinement, cleanliness, elevator; breakfast served; reasonable. Sharples.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bathroom floor; also skylight room.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 162 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Lady alone, will rent newly furnished room to a congenial young woman. Apt. 24.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; telephone.

101ST, 230 WEST.—Corner Broadway, front room; all conveniences; gentleman; references.

102D, (West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, private bath; Christian family, owning elegantly furnished residence; board optional. Address "T," 852 Columbus Av. Phone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 202 WEST.—Large front, and sunny outside rooms for responsible gentlemen desiring refined surroundings with private family; one block subway; references exchanged. Halsted.

105TH, 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Pleasing, sunny room; 3 windows; select; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Apt. 1.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; elevator apt.; for gentlemen.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small, with bath. Apt. 4D.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room with beautiful private bathroom; another large room; excellent Vienna cooking. Morningside 2123.

121ST, 17 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms; private family; reasonable; telephone; fine neighborhood.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; highclass apartment; shower. Fuller.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Single room in high-class apartment; elevator.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive, outside rooms, en suite or singly; freshly furnished and decorated; large closets; lavatory. Whyte.

128TH, 18 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room, and also hall room; private house; references.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; moderate rates.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator, conveniences, Apartment 34.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts. Apartment 42.

139TH (574 St. Nicholas Ave.) near 140th St. "L".—Large outside room; high class elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 46.

BEAUTIFUL, large, neatly furnished room in VERY SELECT neighborhood; private bath adjoining; ward room; excellent furnishings; strictly PRIVATE HOUSE; references required; prefer gentleman. T 50 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3993 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; conveniences; private family; references.

BROADWAY, (168th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 2, 3, rooms, bath. Audubon 3515. Ellsworth.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, beautiful, well furnished and lighted room adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE; gentleman preferred; suitable for two; references required. L 37 Times.

NICELY furnished small room; conveniences; PRIVATE house; west side. L 18 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, Apt. 5H.—Desirable room for refined business woman or teacher; out during day; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Hudson; exceptional; gentlemen. Meek, Apartment 6B.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th.)—Subway; exceptionally good rooms; lavatory; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Corner living room, bedroom adjoining; gentlemen preferred.

WEST END, 936, (106th.)—Room facing park, 2d floor; no other roomers.

WEST END AV., 676.—Two elegantly furnished rooms with bath, private house.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

82d St., 105 West.—Large room; private bath; telephone; maid service; $33; bachelor.

83D, 4 WEST.—3 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Two large connecting rooms, newly decorated; electricity; studio building.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

REQUIRED FOR BUSINESS GENTLEMEN, two well-furnished rooms, private bath; phone; Central Park, Riverside Drive, or Staten Island; must be first-class neighborhood. Reply, Room, care A. O. Andersen & Co., Produce Exchange Building.

Single gentleman wishes two furnished rooms and bath, location from 85th St. to 155th St.; must be light, cool, and well kept; please describe and state price. T 40 Times.

WANTED BY COUPLE, large room; good closets; electricity; private bath; in high-class apartment or private house; between 57th and 110th West; about $40 monthly; permanent. T 47 Times.

Young man wants room and bath with private family, below 96th St.; state terms. T 44 Times.

2 TO 4 ROOMS, $40 to $60, by responsible party. Address Box 276 Times, 2 Rector St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, Christian, 11 years' experience, at present employed, seeks position with reliable firm; best references; entire charge; $18. M. M., T 6 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, capable, colored, experienced, excellent cook; city, country; best references; telephone. Columbus 6165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, typist, capable figuring costs, foreign moneys; quick; 16 years one concern; $12. G 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts; modern methods; trial balance; good reference; $10-$12. T 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist; controls accounts; long experience; not afraid hard work. S 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience; will work evenings week. S 89 Times.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Norwegian girl wishes position as child's nurse; references. T 48 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady recommends refined, capable companion, maid to child or adults; can take full charge of secretarial duties. 575 West End Av., Apartment 6B. 7171 Schuyler.

COMPANION.—Refined young woman wants positon as companion to elderly lady; capable and agreeable. 66 West 49th St.

COMPANION.—Bright, refined American; educated. Phone 9278 Cathedral. References.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; reception, evening gowns; remodels; latest tailor-made suits. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class designer, master builder, Ligne, exclusive creations. Rumble, 254 West 84th St.

FEMALE STENOGRAPHER. — Christian; wide awake, cultured; 2½ years' mechanical, mercantile experience; proficient card indexing, filing, punctuate, paragraph, transcribe letters accurately; $8; agencies ignored. F 334 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Reliable English governess, capable and experienced, wish a position; disengaged Oct. 1; highest credentials; city references. Y 301 Times Annex.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Dodge touring car, overhauled and guaranteed; special painting job; bargain. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 18 Halsey St., Distributors for Cole & Dodge Bros. Motor Cars.

POPE twin-cylinder motor cycle, run 150 miles; searchlight; Presto tank; speedometer; excellent condition; $175 cash. N 129 Times.

WINTON SIX, 1913; PERFECT CONDITION; SEVEN-PASSENGER; FULLY EQUIPPED; MUST BE SACRIFICED IMMEDIATELY; $950. T 56 TIMES.

Hupmobile, 1915 model 32, practically new, fully equipped; sacrifice price, $725. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1916 demonstrator, full equipment, slip covers, etc.; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

For sale, town Renault, 1916; never been off the floor; attractive discount. D. Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway.

Mitchell, 5-passenger touring car; good condition; fully equipped; $275; bargain. P. O. Box 1308, N. Y. City.

Hupmobile, 1913 touring car, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 roadster, full equipment, A1 condition; will sacrifice, $450. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Practically new Packard, $2,50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 468 E. 149th.

STUDEBAKER CAR, limousine body; good condition; bargain. N 131 Times.

Flat-landaulet 30 h. p. excellent condition; great bargain; $750. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates week, month, year. 128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 99 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1009 and 10159.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

New Berlin Packard, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 212 West 89th. Riverside 6200.

For Rent—Elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6078.

Beautiful private limousine car; $300 monthly. Duane, 12 East 55th. Lenox 8176.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminum cases, cracked cylinders and housing as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs to the trade. Smith, 304 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2036.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles wanted; several cars; will pay cash or take in part payment on sale. Times Square Automobile Co., Broadway and 56th St.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Phone 7920 Bryant. 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Best school for automobile owners; trial lesson and descriptive booklet free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, Bedford Av. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess; refined, painstaking woman; purest accent; good English; desires position; best references. H 207 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Refined, young German lady wishes position as Governess; first-class references. T 494 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c. — Refined, capable young woman, assist light housekeeping and sewing; to sleep out. T 29 Times.

LADY'S MAID wishes position; dressmaker, packer, manicurist; excellent references; city or country. T 33 Times.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse; hospital trained; good family, city; $35-$40. Stumpf, 710 8d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, first-class, accustomed to dressmaking, wishes a position. T 43 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—American Protestant young woman, under 30, non-resident N. Y. C., with normal, business school education, thoroughly competent, natural executive ability, desires position secretary, (stenographer,) confidential assistant, social or business, to man, woman of means, executive of corporation, or with family; travel; several years' experience; any location; highest reference; open for engagement. Y 297 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' construction, chemical experience; well versed office details; high school education; accustomed technical rapid dictation; seeks permanency where knowledge will bring advancement; highest credentials; $10. F 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; young business woman; eight years' experience law, electrical, general office work; capable correspondent of unquestionable character and references; American; $15. F 875 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant.—Five years' experience; age 23; competent, reliable, punctual; seeks situation any capacity where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $12. F 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—20; 3 years' real estate brokerage experience; American; understands all office details; absolutely reliable; needs employment; $8; good reference. G 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) 3 years' experience with law firm specializing in forming and managing corporations. H 203 Times Downtown.

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AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
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"HUMAN STORY, DRAMATICALLY TOLD."
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1

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SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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1500 Good Seats every performance 50c.
200 PRETTY GIRLS ON ICE IN THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.
SOUSA and His BAND and 100 Other NOVELTIES.
Production Staged by R. H. Burnside
SUNDAY NIGHT SOUSA and His Band.
Soloists & the "HIP, HIP, HOORAY" STARS, Incl. THE SKATING BEAUTIES.

GLOBE THEATRE—B'way & 46 St.
Special CASTLE Mat. Today AT 2:30.
AND
Every Afternoon When Chin Chin Is Not Playing, including Sunday at 2:30, also Sunday Nights at 8:30
MR. and MRS.
Vernon Castle
In "The Whirl of Life," a Photo Drama in 6 Parts.
Triumph on the Screen.
"The Picture Was a Great Success."—Sun.
"Castles Show Versatility."—Tribune.
"The Castles Produce a Thriller."—Eve. Sun.
25c-50c-75c AND $1.00.
Note: MONTGOMERY and STONE in CHIN CHIN every night & Wed. & Sat. Mats.

COURT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Today 25 & 50c.
"TWIN BEDS"
Next Week—"THE NATURAL LAW."

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c.
CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."
Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."
NEXT SUNDAY CREATORE & His Band at 3 & 8:30 of 50.

YORK 116th St., nr. Lenox Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c
A PAIR OF SIXES
Next Week—"THE LAW OF THE LAND."

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

WITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St.
TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
Evening Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00. Matinee Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00.
THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
—Featuring—
CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

Triangle Plays This Week: Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight." Tully Marshall in "The Sable Lorcha." Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero." William S. Hart in "The Disciple." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Matinees, 25c and 50c.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

CENTURY Cent. Pk. W. 62d-63d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.
"ONE GREAT BIG HIT."—N. Y. Press.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00.
SUN. NIGHT CONCERT (SINGER'S MIDGETS).

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD
FALL FASHION SHOW
RAY SAMUELS, others.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c.
DOROTHY JARDON, MASON & KEELER, Quiroga, "Bride Shop."

ALHAMBRA Mats. Daily 25c.
Fritzi Scheff, Ernest Ball, Craig Campbell, Avon Comedy Four.

Home Builders' Exposition
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Gifts. 9 to 6 Daily. No Admission Fee. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Ave.

6 GIRLS KISS HIM IN STREET.

Waldorf Manager Bears Up Bravely in After-Wedding Ceremony.

A slim, smooth-faced young man, who stood in front of the Waldorf about the middle of yesterday afternoon, was the envy of many who thronged the thoroughfare, as half a dozen pretty young women, wearing huge bouquets of white roses, trooped out of the hotel, followed by an equal number of young men, and grouped about the door of a taxicab at the curb. Then, amid jolly laughter, each of the pretty girls stepped up to Frederick Eisler, an assistant manager of the hotel, and one after another gave him at least one kiss.

Mr. Eisler refused to reveal the names of the young women or the reason for all the sidewalk osculation, saying he was pledged to secrecy, but it was learned that they were part of a wedding party who had just been having breakfast in the hotel. All had come over from Philadelphia, a habit that is growing upon young Philadelphians who want to get married.

The bride was Mrs. Helen MacCoy and the bridegroom Edward F. Sautter. They were married at the Marble Collegiate Church, at 11 o'clock. The wedding breakfast was served in the Astor dining room. Frank M. Ferguson was best man at the ceremony and Mrs. Adelaide E. High acted as matron of honor. There were about twenty in the party, among them being Mrs. Doris Way, Miss Marcelle Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Felden, John Patten, Carl C. Sautter, Dr. Albert C. Sautter, Frank R. Maxwell, and George Carlton.

KILLS AND CUTS UP ADMIRER

Woman Says She Hid Cripple's Body in Box.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Mary Pamias, wife of a street car conductor, surrendered to the police today, and was held in connection with the murder of Michael Weinstein, a crippled peddler, whose body, cut into pieces, was found in a box couch in Mrs. Pamias's bedroom. The man's wooden leg and crutch were found on the couch.

Mrs. Pamias, according to the police, said she killed Weinstein with an axe last night when he attacked her after she had refused to elope with him. She said she lived with the Weinstein family in Atlantic City, N. J., four years ago. Weinstein, she said, arrived here Sunday.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
FIRST CONCERTS
To-Morrow (Friday) Aft. at 3 and Sunday Aft., October 24th, at 3.
ELMAN
(FIRST APPEARANCE IN TWO YEARS)
Beethoven, Symphony No. 5; Goldmark, Concerto for Violin; Ravel, Excerpts from "Daphnis and Chloe" (new; first time).
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
2 Weeks Beginning NEXT MONDAY at 8.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY
WITH PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Repertoire: "Dumb Girl of Portici," "L'Amore dei Tre Re" with "Orfeo," "Madama Butterfly" with "Snow Flakes," "Carmen" with Complete Ballet, "Boheme," "Otello." Divertissements.
SEATS NOW ON SALE. 50c. to $5.

ANN SWINBURNE
AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3
Piano Recital by MARGUERITE MELVILLE
LISZNIEWSKA
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL.
KNEISEL QUARTET
6 CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS
TUESDAY EVENINGS.
Nov. 9, Dec. 7, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 7, March 21.
General Subscription Sale Now Open.
Subscriptions, $10; $8. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Sun. Aft., Oct. 24, People's Symphony announce
LEGINSKA Pianist
Soloist, at Carnegie Hall
First Orchestral Concert. Tschaikowsky Fifth Symphony. Beethoven "Egmont," Bach, Liszt. Lowest Prices. Tickets at R. H. Macy & Co., Inf. & Public Ser. Dept. Mail and 'phone orders office of Society, 32 Union Sq. 'Phone 737 Stuyvesant.

MACMILLEN
Violin Recital Mon. Evg., Oct. 25.
Aeolian Hall,
Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.

SPALDING
VIOLIN RECITAL TODAY
AEOLIAN HALL AT 3 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN | MON. EVE., OCT. 25
World's Wrestling Championship
ZBYSKO vs. ABERG TO A FINISH
5000 Seats, 50c. Res. Seats, $1 to $3. On Sale Now

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30.
SONG RECITAL.
FREDERIC MARTIN BASSO.
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. Mgt. Foster & David.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3.
SONG RECITAL
Seats at Box Office and d'n'r Idlle Lawlor Allied Arts. Tel. Plaza 5501
D'ARNALLE

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3.
Song Recital by Mme.
GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Oct. 22, at 8:30.
Violin Recital.
Alexander Bloch
Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Foster & David.

OPERA TICKETS, Phone 4189 Greeley. | Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St.

Loew's American Roof "DREAM DANCERS," Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. | 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15 ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way | BURLESQUE "The Mischief Makers" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c. EXTRA—HOOLA-HOOLA DANCERS.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque THE SMILING BEAUTIES | Matinee Today.

YORKVILLE 86th St., Burlesque at 3d Av. BLUE RIBBON BELLES | Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. | "THE CHORUS LADY" (Star Cast) Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Blanche Ring. "The Yankee Girl."

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every night at 8:15.
Der. Weibsteufel. Sat. Mat. 2:15, Comtesse Guckerl.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Fri. Mat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DEBATE
ON
"SOCIALISM"
AFFIRMATIVE,
Scott Nearing
Late of the University of Pennsylvania,
and
MORRIS HILLQUIT
NEGATIVE,
Father Belford
of Brooklyn,
and
Prof. Frederick M. Davenport
TONIGHT, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21
8:15 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.

INDUCT MACCRACKEN AS LAFAYETTE HEAD

Exercises Attended by Prominent Educators and Citizens from Many Cities.

COLLEGE'S 9TH PRESIDENT

New Executive Praises Voluntary Institutions—Judge Gary Attacks Agitators.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 20.—Dr. John Henry MacCracken was installed today as ninth President of Lafayette College in the presence of a large gathering of prominent citizens and educators from all sections of the United States and Canada.

Israel P. Pardee of Hazleton, Penn., President of the Board of Trustees of Lafayette, presided at the exercises which were held in Pardee Hall, and besides Dr. MacCracken's inaugural address there was a speech by Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. Professor F. A. Marsh, Jr., made the speech of welcome to the new President at the formal reception to the delegates from the 200 colleges represented.

In connection with the inauguration nineteen honorary degrees were conferred upon men prominent in various walks of life whose names were made public yesterday. The presentation remarks were made by Professor Edward Hart of the department of chemistry, Dr. W. B. Owen of the department of Latin, and David Bennett King of New York.

The day's exercises began with the presentation of the delegates and the formation of the academy's procession, and closed with a luncheon and a football game between Lafayette and Delaware Colleges.

Dr. MacCracken is a brother of Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, recently inaugurated as President of Vassar, and a son of Dr. H. M. MacCracken, Chancellor emeritus of New York University.

The new President devoted his inaugural address largely to considering the service rendered to the Commonwealth by voluntary colleges, such as Lafayette, in contradistinction to those controlled and financed by the State, and concluded that the body politic was a gainer by the freedom accorded to voluntary independent institutions of learning.

Too Early to Judge War's Effects.

In opening his speech, Dr. MacCracken said:

"Coming in this second year of world war to a college founded largely by the efforts of a great American Secretary of War, who wrote into its original charter specific mention of military tactics as a subject of instruction; to a college whose seal bears the epaulet of a great soldier of freedom (with a somewhat contradictory legend—veritas liberabit); to a college whose name is that of a great Frenchman, beloved of Washington and remembered by the American people as General La Fayette rather than as the marquis of high lineage, as statesman or as reformer; to a college situated in this narrow valley, which resounds day and night with the straining, agonizing efforts of locomotives, to set forward on their way of destruction tons of shells and projectiles, it might be expected that I should speak of education for war, or appraise the place of the college in a civilization where the steel shell seems final arbiter and the scholar's position no whit different from that of Archimedes in Syracuse, twenty-two centuries ago, whose scholar's boast, 'Give me where I may stand and I will move the world,' was quickly brought to nought by the ignorant soldier of Marcellus.

"But the time is not yet ripe for such appraisement, nor can the still, small voice of God be heard until the rock-blasting winds, the earthquake and the fires have passed. The times are too much out of joint, passion still too rampant in porch and grove to attempt at this time the answer to that cry which finds echo in all our hearts today, 'Who will build the city of our dream, where beauty shall abound and truth avail, with patient love that is too wise for strife; who now will speed us to its gate of peace and reassure us on our doubtful road?'

"I limit myself, therefore, to the topic of College and Commonwealth."

Scores Materialistic Sociologists.

Dr. MacCracken deprecated the present tendency of certain political philosophers, who would solve all society's ills by extending the functions of the State, in the following words:

"As a rule the sociology of these philosophers is so narrow that they know no men in whom the real reason for acts purporting to be acts springing from a sense of duty or from natural benevolence is not either love of gain or love of fame or love of power. They mistrust without a hearing any financial relation between the State treasury and voluntary enterprises. In New York they even questioned at the Constitutional Convention the exemption of voluntary colleges and voluntary churches from taxation. They not only contend for Government ownership of express companies, railroads, and telephones but regard the altruism of the carrier on the rural free delivery route as more orthodox than that of the circuit rider and confound the Government payroll with the angel's list of those who, like Abou, love their fellow-men.

"They have replaced the outworn creed, 'The King can do no wrong,' with the modern, extremely socialistic doctrine, no one can do right unless he be in the pay and wear the uniform of the State. Much, I admit, is to be said for the Greek ideal of the commonwealth, founded that we may live and continue, that we may live well a moral personality, undertaking whatever shall make its citizens better and happier. It is an ideal, however, possible only in a far more homogeneous population than any modern republic has yet possessed."

Judge Gary Warns Against Agitators.

Judge Gary also referred to the more or less widespread agitation against the present order of society and said:

"Though less noticeable and perhaps temporarily interrupted by the conflagration of Europe, which has diverted the attention and ordinary pursuits of so many, there has been, for many years, an increasing agitation throughout the world, including the United States, in favor of certain 'isms' which are calculated to sap the very foundations of economic justice.

For the purpose of briefly discussing the subject, the people of this country, at least, may be divided into three general groups. Those who advocate the forcible distribution of the property of others without offering any equivalent; those who are designated capitalists; and others comprising the large majority who should and must eventually solve these questions, on the basis of universal and eternal justice.

"It is believed the dogmas which have been adverted to have received more or less encouragement in a few institutions of learning, and perhaps in some so-called religious bodies in this country and other countries. If this be true, it is unfortunate and inexcusable. The support of a bad cause under the guise of education or religious teaching is harmful in the extreme. It is a travesty on morality. The efforts of those engaged in these practices have been harmful and should be combatted in every fair and reasonable way. It would seem that one method of overcoming the tendencies mentioned is to offer something better as a substitute, and this leads me up to the high position in educational circles which Lafayette College occupies.

"It is a fine thing for the business world that such institutions as this exist. Nay, more, it is of immeasurable benefit to the whole community, to the State, and to the nation that these are colleges of such character and influence.

Time for High Ideals in Trade.

"Because I concede it to be my duty, as it is my pleasure, I will mention the other group, those who are possessed of more or less capital and with whom are connected the fraternity known as the business men. They are vitally interested in the solution of the problems which have been particularly referred to. They may also be teachers of men, by example, at least. If not, certainly many of them are not entitled to the honorary degrees which are occasionally bestowed upon them by the great educational institutions. The time is ripe for the introduction into business methods of high ideals, and this has been recognized by a large majority of the business men of the United States. They must admit that in the past they have not always been just in their treatment of others. They have been selfish and arrogant. They have occasionally given good ground for complaint. It is not certain that business men have always treated their employes exactly right. I am not sure that employes have always been paid adequate compensation for their services.

"If it be said employers have paid as much as their business would afford, the answer is the producer should have charged more for his commodities and the general purchasing public should have shared the burden of increased wages. The major part of the workingmen are conscionable and rational and if fairly treated are disposed to reciprocate. The average employer of the day is giving thought and consideration, as never before, to the interests and welfare of the employes and the wages which should be paid.

"There is one way, and perhaps only one way, of preventing the advance to the danger point of some of the vicious tendencies of the times, and that is by the attitude and action of those who undertake to contest it. If they themselves give no ground for complaint; if they are fair and magnanimous in their treatment of others; if they place right above power; if they show a disposition to work with and not against others, then, under these circumstances, they may appeal, with hope of success, to the intelligent masses, to the large majority of the people for consideration and judgment. When all causes for reasonable complaint are removed it is difficult for the agitator to make much headway in an effort to create prejudice and hostility."

KEEP MUST STAND TRIAL.

Posed as Minister, but Is Accused of Annoying Florence Lennon.

Richard Keep of 152 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, who was arrested last week on a charge of annoying a fifteen-year-old schoolgirl while riding on a Flatbush Avenue trolley car, and who was said at that time to be a Swedenborgian minister, was arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court, and after an examination before Magistrate Nash was held in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Florence Lennon of 2,088 Nostrand Avenue, who attends Erasmus Hall High School, testified that she was on the car when Keep boarded it. He sat next to her and at once began to annoy her. When the car arrived at the Long Island Station the girl left it and called a policeman, who put Keep under arrest.

Lawyer Francis X. Carmody, who appeared for Keep, asked Miss Lennon if she wished to see Keep sent to jail. The girl answered that she did not.

"Are you sorry that you made the charge against him?"

"No," replied the girl very determinedly, "I am not sorry that I made this charge."

Mr. Carmody moved for the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that his client should not be held on the testimony of the girl. Magistrate Nash denied the motion.

Sergius M. Riis, Superintendent of the Law and Order Union, who knew Keep, testified that the latter called on him two days after his arrest and admitted his guilt.

At the time of his arrest Keep, who is 48 years old, declared he was a minister. Friends yesterday said that he studied at the Norwich Academy at Norwich, Conn., but did not finish the course.

START ON RETURN JOURNEY.

Canadian Northern's Transcontinental Party Leaves Vancouver.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 20.—The Canadian Parliamentary party, this afternoon, began the return journey from coast to coast, over Canada's new transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern. Prior to their departure, the visitors were entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Vancouver, by the Board of Trade, Rotary Club, and other local organizations.

In paying high tribute to Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, "that pair of empire builders," Senator Casgrain of Montreal said that their route was through the lowest pass in the Rocky Mountains, the one originally selected by Alexander Mackenzie. W. S. Middlesboro, M. P. for North Grey, Ont., and F. B. Carvell, M. P., of New Brunswick, also addressed the gathering.

PRESIDENT MAY GO TO THE EXPOSITIONS

Does Not Utterly Decline the Invitation Given by a Girl Delegate.

GOLD FOR WEDDING RING

Party from the Pacific Coast Brings Mr. Wilson a Piece of Quartz Gold Fashioned Like a Rose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—There is a bare possibility that President Wilson will make a hurried trip to California to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco before it closes on Dec. 4; most probably the San Diego exposition also. This was indicated today after the President had received a delegation of young women from California, who urged him to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition. If the President should go it would be with the understanding that no stops should be made going or returning. To the cordial invitation of the young women, backed by a petition signed by 300,000 California school children, the President was noncommittal; he did not say outright that he would not accept.

Miss Dorothy Starr and Miss Esther Bull comprised the delegation. With them was Miss Altha McCuen of San Francisco, aged eleven, who was selected to make the trip to Washington because her essay was regarded as the best in a competition of school children who gave reasons why President Wilson should visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Miss Gaillard Stoney, Director and Secretary of the Women's Board of the Exposition, is chaperoning the girls on their trans continental trip.

Miss Starr is a daughter of the owner of the oldest working gold mine in California, and she gave to the President a bar of gold from this mine which she hoped, she said, would be made into Mrs. Norman Galt's wedding ring.

"That's a very good idea," said the President.

Miss Bull had brought from California a cluster of orange blossoms with the intention of presenting them to the President, but she left them at her hotel when she went to the White House. She told the President about them and said that she thought of giving them to Mrs. Galt.

"An excellent idea," said the President. Another present to the President was a piece of quartz gold fashioned like a rose.

The party from the Pacific Coast was fifteen minutes late in reaching the White House. President Wilson had other engagements, but he waited. When a reporter asked Miss Bull what had detained her, she said: "Well, it was this hat, for one thing. And we were so excited that we just couldn't make haste."

PRESIDENT SEES VAUDEVILLE.

Attends Theatre Unannounced, Accompanied by Fiancee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson and his fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, this evening attended the vaudeville performance at Keith's Theatre, following a family dinner party at the White House. No notice had been given of the coming of the White House party. When they arrived the lobby was filled with arriving playgoers. At a word from the attendants the crowd separated, and formed a broad aisle from the street to the grand stairway. Dr. Cary Grayson led the way, followed by Mrs. Galt, her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling; Miss Smith of New Orleans, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President and his cousin, John A. Wilson of Franklin, Penn., bringing up the rear.

That the date of the wedding was decided upon more than a week ago is known to the friends of Mrs. Galt and the President. All, however, are under solemn promise not to reveal any knowledge they may have of the date owing to the fact that a change may be made at the eleventh hour. It is the desire of the bride-elect that certain changes in the jewelry business of her late husband be made before her wedding. The uncertainty attending these negotiations is the chief reason for withholding the date selected.

Miss Margaret Wilson is expected at the White House tomorrow to remain several weeks. She concluded her song recitals in Cleveland last evening.

HIGHWOOD
The diamond point collar
The Season's smartest wing
Ed. Mc
RED-MAN 2 FOR 25c
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Our Birthday Token

This week is our anniversary.
In accordance with our custom, we are celebrating it by offering our patrons something of unusual value. This year it is an especially fine selection of

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Varsity Fifty Five Suits
at $21.50

They comprise some of the most attractive models in our stock. Some are yoke-lined with silk—and have trousers with belts of the same material, with the smart slant top pockets. Many of the vests have new style soft roll collars.

¶ Staple Grays, Pin Checks, new Tartans in combinations of Greens, Blues, Browns—a wonderful assortment.

This opportunity exists only during our Birthday Week

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Av., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

WESTPORT
2 1/4 IN.
THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA.
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

If You Need An Overcoat, Now's Your Opportunity

A special purchase of 47 styles of material—enough for 700 coats to be made to measure—enables us to make a special offer which ends Saturday.

$25 Overcoats, Satin-Lined $25

There are Meltons, Kerseys, Vicunas, Moules, Chinchillas, Irish Friezes, Velours and Elysians, in black, blue, gray, brown and Oxfords, also many mixed Cheviots. Displayed on second floor.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

Your Favorite Dish

You will find at Shanley's those dishes you like best served the way you best like them.

From seven to one—a cabaret of life and go.

An excellent luncheon of seven courses—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

GO WHERE EVERYONE GOES

An Exceptional TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.00
Served every eve'g, 6 to 9, and Sundays, noon to 8.
A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER.
DANCE DURING COURSES.
Dancing 4 P.M. to Close. Afternoon Dances 4-7.

Midnight Cabaret in the Grand Ballroom. Refined Parisian Atmosphere.
Whirlwind Cabaret Nightly, 6:30 to Close.
Beginning Sat'y, Oct. 23, "Full of Speed"
The most fascinating entertainment, replete with beautiful girls and snappy music.
TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 12:00.
Private Banquet Halls, Ballroom, Beefsteak Garret. Catering.

A genuine old-fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
MENU:
Assorted Relishes
Steamed Lynnhaven Bays
Virginia Pepper Hash
Dixie Biscuits
Luscious Steak
Baked Potato
A Thick, Juicy Lamb Chop
Alabama Waffles
Coffee

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 58TH ST.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.
Rooms, with Bath,
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.
All the leading theatres within 5 minutes' walk.
And a Restaurant That's Known from Coast to Coast for Quality at Moderate Prices.
Dancing in the Pierrot Room—Afternoon and Evening

Jansaen wants to see you
At the Famous
HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY AND
GREATEST LUNCHEON AND DINNER PLACE
30TH ST. Highest Class Music from Noon Until After Theatre. 30TH ST.
Finest Table d'Hote in City, $1

CASTLES IN THE AIR ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE DANCING AND ICE SKATING
$1.50 DINNER $1.50
FROM 6 TO 9
ALSO SERVICE A LA CARTE
Restaurant Under the Supervision of Messrs. L. CANTONE and C. PIERRE
J. R. Europe's Famous Orchestra Playing
NO ADMISSION CHARGE

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

HOTEL BRISTOL 122-124 W. 49th St.
European Plan, $1.50; American Plan, $3.00 Per Day up. Weekly rate, 2 persons, 2 rooms with bath, European, $17.50; American, $37.50 up.

Special $1 Dinner Served Every Evening We Aim to Please. DALY'S RESTAURANT & GRILL 30 E. 42D ST. MUSIC

HOTEL NETHERLAND
FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET.
Finest location in New York City.
TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.
Southern Cooking. Hot Breads.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

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